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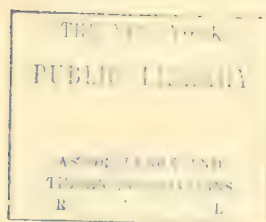




HISTORY OF  
NORTHAMPTON COUNTY









W. J. Hecker



# History of Northampton County

[PENNSYLVANIA]

and

# The Grand Valley of the Lehigh

*Under Supervision and Revision of*

WILLIAM J. HELLER

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PULPIT ROCK, LEHIGH VALLEY



## CHAPTER XXXV

### BETHLEHEM—THE PENNSYLVANIA HOME OF THE MORAVIANS

The original township of Bethlehem was erected in 1746. It embraced within its limits all of the area of Upper and Lower Nazareth townships, and the boroughs of Bethlehem, Freemansburg and Nazareth. Its present boundaries are: On the north, Lower Nazareth; on the east, Palmer township; on the south, the Lehigh river, separating it from Lower Saucon township; and on the west by Hanover township and a portion of Lehigh county. The township is watered by the Lehigh river, Monocacy creek, and several smaller streams that empty into the Lehigh; one of them was once called Nancy's Run, from an old colored fortune-teller who lived about a half-mile up the creek.

The lands now embraced in the lower portion of the township were formerly known as "Drylands," which were thought to be irreclaimable, arid and barren, and deemed unfit for habitation; they are now, however, among the most productive of the county. This territory was a favorite place for the hunting and fishing ground of the Indians, and it was between Freemansburg and Bethlehem that their famous Minisink Path crossed the Lehigh river. Arrow-heads and stone pestles and even tomahawks have often been brought to light by the farmer's plough.

The first white settlements were made soon after 1730. In the next decade the population had reached a total of forty souls. Among the first of these pioneers were families by the name of Cleyder, Buss, Kocher, Banstein, Hartzel and Hanshue, who settled at what was then known as the "Drylands Pond," between the present points of Heckertown and Farmersville. This was at that time an unbroken forest traveled by the Red Man, who slew and sacrificed the white settlers. It was in 1740 that William Allen sold a tract of land of six hundred acres to James Bingham, of Philadelphia, for a hunting ground and a sportsman's lodge. This tract was situated on the north bank of the Lehigh river, nearly opposite Redington. It finally became the permanent home of one of the Binghams, who married a lady of Northampton county and became prominently identified with the interests of the early settlers.

The early history of the city of Bethlehem constitutes one of the most interesting of the towns of Northampton. It was in the summer of 1740 that a party of Moravians was engaged in building a schoolhouse for George Whitefield at Nazareth. Their leader repaired to Philadelphia to report progress to Whitefield. Doctrinal difficulties came to light in the course of the consultations between the two divines, and Whitefield dismissed the Moravians from his employ and peremptorily ordered them to leave his lands. The opportune arrival of Bishop David Nitschmann from Europe on December 15, 1740, relieved the Moravians from their troubles. Bishop Nitschmann had been commissioned by the Moravian church in the Old World to begin a settlement in Pennsylvania. He accordingly, April 2, 1741, bought of

William Allen a tract of five hundred acres at the confluence of Lehigh river and Monocacy creek. This purchase was deeded to Henry Antes, who acted for Bishop Nitschmann.

In the meanwhile the settlers at Nazareth, before the tract of land passed into their hands, began to fell the timber. The first tree was cut down by David Nitschmann, Sr., an aide of the bishop, December 21, 1740. In the beginning of the new year a cabin of hewn logs was built, 40 by 20 feet in dimension, with a peaked gable and far-protecting roof. This structure was the first house of Bethlehem; in it lived the thirteen settlers, who were the first inhabitants of Bethlehem. The place was named Beth-lechem, or House on the Lehigh, and stood in the rear of what was once the Eagle Hotel.

The thirteen settlers were Bishop David Nitschmann, whose father had belonged to the Ancient Brethren Church. He was born at Zauchtenthal, Moravia, December 27, 1696. After suffering persecution for the sake of the Gospel, he fled from his native land to Herrnhut, Saxony. As one of the first two missionaries of the Moravian church in 1732, he visited the West Indies island of St. Thomas. He was consecrated bishop at Berlin, Germany, March 13, 1735. The next thirty years of his life were spent in superintending the missions of the church and founding settlements. He died at Bethlehem, October 8, 1772.

David Nitschmann, Sr., commonly known as Father Nitschmann, was born at Zauchtenthal, Moravia, September 29, 1676. He suffered cruel treatment and rigorous imprisonment on account of his faith. He escaped in a miraculous manner from a dungeon in which he was imprisoned, and found a refuge at Herrnhut, Saxony. He accompanied his nephew to Pennsylvania, and was, as the biographer says, "the friend and joy of all men," and lived and labored at Bethlehem until his death, April 14, 1758.

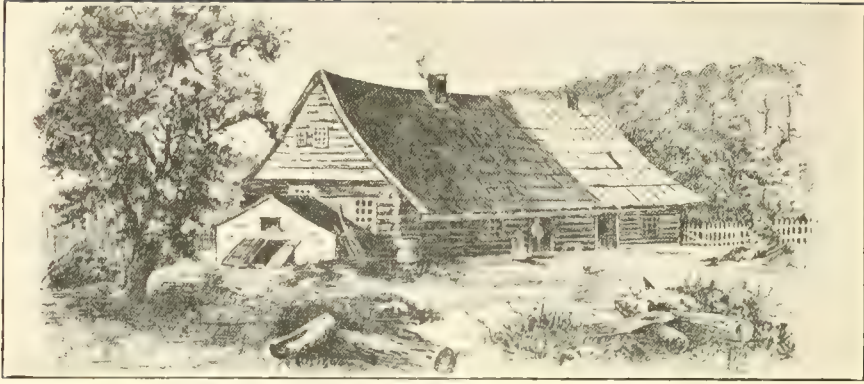
Christian Froehlich was born at Felsburg in Hesse Cassel, August 19, 1715, and came to Pennsylvania with Bishop Nitschmann. He subsequently labored as a missionary among Indians and in the West Indies, managed for twenty years a large sugar refinery in New York City, and died at Bethlehem, April 5, 1776.

Anthony Seiffert was a native of Thrulichen, Bohemia, emigrated to Herrnhut, thence to Georgia in 1735, and came to Pennsylvania in 1740. He was the first Moravian clergyman ordained in America, at Savannah, Georgia, February 28, 1736. In 1745 he returned to Europe, where he labored in England, Ireland and Holland, dying in the latter country on June 19, 1785.

David and Anna Zeisberger were from Zauchtenthal, Moravia, whence, in 1726, they fled to Herrnhut, Saxony. They emigrated to Georgia in 1736, and came to Pennsylvania in 1740. They both died in Bethlehem, the former August 25, 1744, and the latter February 23, 1748. Their son David, born at Zauchtenthal, April 11, 1721, became the most distinguished missionary of the Moravian church among the Indians, to whose conversion he devoted more than sixty years of his life, laboring in New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan and Canada. He died at Goshen, Ohio, November 7, 1808.

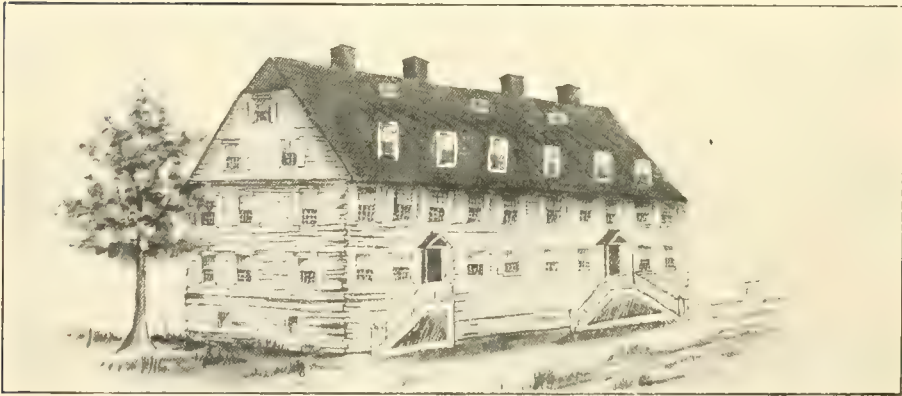






FIRST HOUSE AT BETHLEHEM

Erected 1741



GEMEIN HAUS, BETHLEHEM

Erected 1741

Matthew Seybold was a native of Württemberg, emigrated to Georgia in 1735, and came to Pennsylvania in 1739. He eventually returned to Europe and died in 1787.

Martin Mack, born at Leysingen, Württemberg, April 13, 1715, emigrated to Georgia in 1735, and came to Pennsylvania in 1740. He became a celebrated missionary among the Indians and the negroes of the Danish West Indies. He was appointed superintendent of the mission in these islands, and in 1770 was consecrated a bishop. He died at Santa Cruz, January 9, 1784.

George Neisser, born at Schlen, Moravia, April 11, 1715, emigrated to Herrnhut, and in 1735 to Georgia, whence he came to Pennsylvania in 1740, where he entered the ministry of the Moravian church, and died in Philadelphia in 1784.

Hannah Hummel was a native of Puryzburg, South Carolina, while Benjamin Sommers and James (whose family name is unknown) were two boys whom the Moravians adopted.

At the time of the building of the first house at Bethlehem, there were only three other settlements of white men in its neighborhood, all situated on the south bank of the Lehigh river—the Jennings farm, about one mile above Bethlehem; the farm and mill occupied by Nathaniel Irish, at the mouth of Saucon creek, now Shimersville; and the property of Isaac Yesselstein, in part the present location of the Bethlehem Steel Works. The country to the north as far as the Blue Mountains was a primeval wilderness.

The foundation of Bethlehem was laid in the name and to the glory of God, and was to be the center of missionary operations and a sanctuary for the Gospel. The Lord's Supper was for the first time administered June 27, 1741, by Bishop Nitschmann. The following day preparations were made to build the second house. It was two stories high, 45 by 30 feet, constructed of hewn logs chinked with clay and straw. An addition of an east wing was completed in 1743. This structure stood at the corner of Church and Cedar streets, and was known as the Gemein Haus. After the settlement increased, it became the residence of the bishops and clergy, and also contained on the second floor the first chapel. The Moravian history is fully written in another chapter, "The Moravians in Northampton County."

Nicholas Lewis, Count of Zinzendorf and Pottendorf, was born at Dresden, Saxony, May 6, 1700. He was a descendant of a very ancient line, and through his wife, the Countess Reuss, was connected with several royal houses of Europe. The Count had offered an asylum on his estate of Bertheldorf to the persecuted members of the Ancient Brethren Church. The town of Herrnhut in Upper Lusatia was built by them, and became the center of the Renewed Brethren or Moravian Church. Zinzendorf relinquished all his worldly honors and prospects, and identified himself with its interests, became its leading bishop, and stood at its head until his death at Herrnhut, May 9, 1760. In 1741 he determined to visit America, and December 1, accompanied by his oldest daughter, Countess Benigna, Jacob Mueller, his secretary, David Bruce, Abraham and Judith Meining, Henry Mueller, a printer, and Rosina Nitschmann, wife of the bishop, arrived at the settlement on the Lehigh river. On Sunday, December 24th, this company,

together with the original settlers, assembled in the first house, celebrated the Holy Communion, and kept the vigils of Christmas Eve. At the close of the latter service, Count Zinzendorf led the congregation to an adjoining stable where, with deep emotion, he sang a German hymn in which occurred the following line, "Nicht Jerusalem sondern Bethlehem, nus dir kommet was mir frommet" (Not from Jerusalem but Bethlehem comes that which benefits my soul). This incident gave the settlement its present name.

A body of fifty-six emigrants known as "First Sea Congregation," which had sailed on the *Snow Catherine* from London, England, March 15, 1742, arrived at the settlement in June. They were under the leadership of George Pilsch, the Rev. Peter Boehler being their chaplain. The following roll sets forth their names and nationalities: Michael and Anna Joanna Micksah, Michael and Anna Rosina Tanneberger, George Schneider and Matthew Wiltke, all from Moravia; David and Ann Catherine Bischoff, the Rev. Peter and Elizabeth Boehler, John Brandmiller, John and Mary Barbara Brucker, Dr. Adolph Meyer, Joachim and Ann Catherine Senseman, George and Elizabeth Harten, David and Mary Elizabeth Wahnert, John George Endter, John C. Heyedecker, John C. Heyne, John M. Huber, George Kaske, John Lischg, John P. Muerer, Joseph Moeller, Christian F. Post, Gottlieb Pegold, John R. Ronner, Leonard Schnell, Nathaniel Seidel, Christian Werner and George Weisner, all from Germany and Switzerland; the Rev. Paul D. and Regina D. Pryzelius from Sweden; Henry and Rosina Almers, Robert and Martha Hassey, Samuel and Martha Powell, Owen and Elizabeth Rice, John and Elizabeth Turner, Thomas and Ann Yarrell, Hector Gambold, John and William Okely and Joseph Shaw, all from England and Wales; and finally Andrew, a negro, the first convert of the church in St. Thomas. The latter, while at Bethlehem, married Magdalene ———, of the same island, returned to Europe in 1748, and died the following year. The historical painting called the "First Fruits," preserved in the Bethlehem Archives, represents the earliest converts from Bethlehem.

The German-speaking portion of these immigrants came to Bethlehem on June 21, 1742, and two days later, the day after the celebration of the festival of the Trinity, the inhabitants were formally organized as a Moravian church. At the time of the organization the church consisted of eighty members. It was divided into two parts: "The House Congregation," whose members remained in the settlement and labored for its good; and "The Pilgrim Congregation," whose members itinerated as missionaries among the white settlers and aborigines of Pennsylvania and other colonies. The latter afterwards received the name of "fishers," from the New Testament (Matthew 14:19) "Follow Me, and I will make you fishers of Men."

The first marriage ceremony took place in Bethlehem, July 8, 1742, when John William Zander was bound in holy wedlock to Joanna Magdalena Mueller, of Germantown, Pennsylvania. The first baptism—that of Anna, daughter of Rev. Paul D. Pryzeluis and his wife Regina Dorothea (nee Schilling)—was administered July 16th of the same year. The Rev. John William Zander was on August 9, 1742, the first to be ordained a presbyter of the church. The first death was John Mueller, whose burial took place June 27, 1742. All necessary ceremonies in these events were performed by Bishop Count Zinzendorf.



During the first thirteen years of the settlement, five hundred acres were brought under cultivation and two hundred additional acres were cleared. The first wheat was cut July 16, 1742, and eleven days later the first oats were harvested. The town had increased in 1755 to more than twenty buildings, some of which, however, were stables and barns. The population had not only been augmented by immigration but also by settlers from Pennsylvania and New York. Trades were introduced, and in 1758 there existed a blacksmith shop, locksmith, nailsmith, pottery, tannery, cabinet maker, turner shop, oil mill, grist mill, saw mill, a soap boiling and weaving establishment.

Bethlehem soon began to attract the attention of the people of Pennsylvania; an influx of visitors arrived, as many as four hundred visiting the town as early as 1743. Two hundred missionary tours were often taken in a single year. The Indian Mission prospered, and the town became famous throughout the hunting grounds of the natives. Many of them visited the town, and a few were baptized in its chapel, the first being two Mohicans, David and Joshua, on September 16, 1742, Bishop Count Zinzendorf, assisted by Rev. Gottlieb Buettner, officiating. The last baptism occurred January 6, 1763, when Bishop Boehler baptized Salome, a Delaware girl. During this period one hundred and thirty-five Indians were baptized at Bethlehem. After the lapse of one hundred and four years an Indian baptism again took place, when three grandchildren of John Ross, chief of the Cherokees, were baptized, February 28, 1867, in the old chapel, by Bishop E. de Schweinitz. An Indian hamlet was built near the town, receiving the name of Friedenshuetten, where lived a body of converts from Shekomeko, in Dutchess county, New York. They subsequently moved to Gnadenhuetten, where the church established a mission. A large number of Indians visited Bethlehem in 1751 and 1752, and two formal councils were held. These negotiations with the Indians gave rise to rumors that the Moravians were in league with the French. This was, however, disproved during the French and Indian War, when the mission house at Gnadenhuetten was attacked by a troop of French Indians. Times of danger and darkness now began at Bethlehem, the border settlements were deserted, and the two Moravian towns were left exposed to the fury of the Red Man. They, however, resolved not to bear arms except in defense of their wives and children. The exposed portions of the town were stockaded, watch towers built, and guards stationed by day and by night. Thus Bethlehem was constituted one of the most important posts north of Philadelphia, an eyesore to the savages, an asylum for refugees. Five years later, on the Pontiac conspiracy, Bethlehem passed through the same experience as that which had marked the French and Indian War. It was again palisaded and watches set as before. Two hundred refugees from Allen and Lehigh townships found shelter within its defenses. Animosity, however, soon died out, and at the close of the Pontiac conspiracy the Indian converts who had taken refuge in the town were removed to Bradford county. After that, Bethlehem as a town was no longer prominently connected with aboriginal history.

The abrogation of the Economy left each citizen the right to work for himself and family, and carry on business in his own name. Some enter-

prises, however, were still carried on by the church, but Bethlehem remained an exclusive Moravian settlement. Only members of the church were allowed to hold real estate. At the close of 1762 the population numbered six hundred and four souls, and the following additional trades, not previously mentioned, existed: A dyeing and fulling establishment, a butcher shop, an organ factory, druggist, shoemaker, tailor, hatter, cooper shop, worsted and stocking weaving establishment, brick kiln, millwright shop, saddlery, bakery, bell foundry and a house carpenter.

The arrangements made for the government of the church, the town, and holding of the ecclesiastical property were peculiar and interesting. The spiritual interests of the community were intrusted to a body of clergymen at whose head stood the presiding bishop of the American Moravian Church, Bethlehem being the seat of government. The temporal interests and the municipal government of the town were in the hands of a deacon who bore the title of warden, and with whom were associated a board of laymen designated as overseers, elected by the adult male population. On occasions of importance relating to financial or municipal affairs, a council of all the adult male members was convened. The entire real estate, including that which belonged to the Moravian church at large, was held in their own name as proprietors, and controlled by administrators. The same man was often proprietor and administrator, and whenever this was not the case the former gave the latter power of attorney, which enabled him to act. The administrator had the original sale of town lots in his hands, and issued the deeds in the name of the proprietor.

The first proprietor was the Right Rev. Nathaniel Seidel, the presiding bishop, who had succeeded Bishop Peter Boehler in that office in 1764, who had in turn succeeded Bishop Spangenberg in 1762. Bishop Seidel was a distinguished evangelist laboring in North and South America, in the West Indies, England and Germany. He was consecrated to the episcopacy in 1758, and settled permanently at Bethlehem in 1761, where he died May 17, 1782. His successors as presiding bishops were: John Ettwein, in 1782, who was consecrated two years later; Right Rev. George H. Loskiel, 1802; Right Rev. Charles G. Reichel, 1811; Right Rev. Christian G. Hueffel, 1818; Right Rev. Daniel Anders in 1828; and Right Rev. Andrew Bemade, who remained in office until 1849.

The first administrator was the Rev. John Christian Alexander de Schweinitz. He was born on his father's estate of Nieder Leuba in Saxony, came to Bethlehem in 1770, and for twenty-seven years exercised a quiet but marked influence in the church and the community, especially in the time of the Revolution, when he advocated submission to the new order of affairs. At the time of his arrival in America, a division of the ecclesiastical estates was consummated—one part being given to the Moravian church in this country, and the other being held by him for the Moravian church at large. He died at Herrnhut in 1802. He was followed as administrator in 1798 by Rev. John C. Cunow, the latter in 1822, by a son of the first administrator, Rev. Lewis D. de Schweinitz. The next to fill the office, in 1834, was Rev. Philip H. Goepp; during his incumbency the exclusive system was given up, and the financial system wholly changed. The church at Beth-



OLD CHAPEL, BETHLEHEM  
Receiving Vault



FIRST WATER WORKS IN UNITED STATES,  
BETHLEHEM





lehem was incorporated and therefore held its property in its own name. The first warden was the Rev. Ferdinand Philip Jacob Detmers, who was succeeded in 1771 by the Rev. Jeremiah Dencke; the latter remained in office until 1785. The next after Dencke was the Rev. John Schropp, from 1790 to 1805; the Rev. John Youngberg, from 1805 to 1808; the Rev. John F. Stadiger, from 1808 to 1836; and the Rev. John C. Buchenstein, from the latter date to the abolition of the office.

The community built other structures besides houses for religious worship. The first Brethren's House site was selected by Count Zinzendorf, was built in 1742, and dedicated two years later. It was a massive stone building, two stories high, with a sort of mansard roof. This was the home of the unmarried men, or the "Single Brethren," as they were called, who formed a distinct brotherhood at whose head stood a superintendent. The inmates who were destined for the ministry engaged in suitable studies, the others in various trades carried on for the benefit of the community. There was nothing monastic in this brotherhood, and its members were bound by no vows. A new and larger Brethren's House was built in 1748, but in 1815 the brotherhood gave up their house and establishment, but remained a distinct class of the membership of the church, under the special supervision of their superintendent. The house vacated by the Brethren in 1748 was at once occupied by the unmarried women, or the "Single Sisters," and thus became the Sisters' House. A north wing was added in 1751-52, and an eastern extension built in 1773. The sisterhood was constituted like the brotherhood, having a deaconess for the superintendent. Beautiful embroidery, needle work and knitting were the main industries. The sale of dried apples was extensive, the Sisters' House owning a large orchard. A separate building was built, known as the "Schnitz House," used for preparing the apples. Its financial economy was abolished about 1840. The "Widows' House" was on the same plans as the Brethren's and Sisters' Houses, except that its inmates did not take their meals together in the dining room, but were served from a common kitchen. The original cost of the building, which was occupied September 11, 1769, was voluntarily contributed by members of the church, both in America and in Europe. An east addition to the building was added in 1794-95. Its former financial economy was relinquished in 1840.

In a survey of Bethlehem about 1762: Starting at the Sisters' House on the north side of Church street, whose wing connected with the north side of Moravian Row, consisting of three contiguous buildings, the central one, erected in 1745-46, was crowned with a turret, whose gilt van, an "Agnus Dei," represented the device on the Episcopal seal of the church. The eastern extension of the building was constructed in 1748, and the western extension finished a year later. The first and second of these buildings were originally "family houses," but in the completion of the third they were thrown into one and used as a Girls' Institute. Connecting with the west end of this institute was the chapel, and at the south end of the latter the Gemein Haus. Still further west were two large two-story log-houses used as "family houses." Continuing up what is now Main street, on the east side was a one-story stone structure built in 1752, occupied by

Dr. John Matthew Otto; a short distance from his dwelling was a building used by him for a laboratory. The next building, a three-story stone house, was built in 1754 originally for families but afterwards used for school purposes. Above the present corner of Main and Market streets was a watch house, also a store opened in July, 1753, adjoining this a residence. Returning to Main street, about five hundred feet north of the family house was a horse stable, and about two hundred and twelve feet north of this was a tavern, "The Sun," a large two-story stone building with a mansard roof, built in 1758-59, whose first landlord was Peter Worbis. This was the second built in Bethlehem; the first was "The Crown," built of logs in 1745, on the south side of the Lehigh river, on the site of the present Union Depot. The first landlord was Samuel Powell; it was closed as an inn in 1794 and became a farm house. On the other side of Main street, in line with the lower end of the horse stable, farther back from the street, was the cooper shop, and still traveling south was a large cattle yard, the original log cabin built by the earliest settlers being the dwelling of the herdsmen; then came five stables for horses, cows and hogs, also a commodious barn, which afterwards became a site for a store and later of the Eagle Hotel, opened in 1832 by Charles D. Bishop. Continuing up what is now Water street, we come to the grist mill, where the first grist was ground June 28, 1743, and crossing the Monocacy creek, the Indian house, erected in 1752, with a log chapel near by. Turning back to the mill and going south, were the butcher shop, the spring house, the leather house, the three tannery buildings, and the oil mill. The latter was built in 1745; linseed oil was first manufactured February 12, 1745, also bark was ground for the tanner, and hemp was rubbed. Beyond this mill on the banks of the Lehigh river was the Brethren's wash house, and thence by the way of Monocacy Hill was the Brethren's House. Proceeding up Main street, on the west side, was the joiners' and turners' shop, next the pottery, where tile stoves were made; then came the blacksmith shop, locksmith shop, and finally the hatmaker's establishment, wagoner's shop, and the lodging house for strangers. Back of these buildings were the coal house and the nailsmith shop. This brings the survey again to the Sisters' Home, from whence a path leads to the Monocacy creek, where, in a saw mill, the first logs were sawed June 26, 1744. Due south of it was the soap boilery, and to the southwest, on the banks of the Lehigh river, was the Sisters' wash house.

In the time of the Revolution, Bethlehem constituted a prominent center. At the beginning of the struggle the authorities issued the following statement: "It is our desire to live at peace with all men. We wish well to the country in which we dwell. Our declining to exercise in the use of arms is no new thing, nor does it proceed from certain reasons, being rather a fundamental principle of the Brethren's Church, a point of conscience which our first settlers brought with them into this province. We never have nor will we ever act inimically to this country. We will do nothing against its peace and interest, nor oppose any civil code or regulation in the province or country wherein we dwell. On the other hand, we will submit ourselves to all things in which we can keep a good conscience, and not withdraw our shoulders from the common burden." This declaration made Bethlehem

a neutral point. Its inhabitants still advocated the principles of non-combatants, and undoubtedly regretted the war, but they were not Tories. On the contrary, they merely claimed their right to remain neutral, and prepared at once to submit in case the Colonies gained their independence. The younger portion of the community, however, being mostly native Americans, resented this neutrality, and were decided in their sympathy with the cause of freedom. This might have led to an open rupture if Right Rev. Frederick Betschel, a member of the executive council in Europe, on an official visit to Bethlehem, had not succeeded in restoring harmony. Exorbitant fines, however, were paid in default of military service.

In the first year of the war, bodies of Maryland and Virginia militia passed through Bethlehem to take part in the siege of Boston. These were followed in the winter of 1776 by large numbers of prisoners taken in Canada, and in the summer of that year militia from various parts of Pennsylvania passed through the town on their way to the flying camp at Amboy, New Jersey. Then occurred the capture of the Americans, and General Washington's retreat to the Pennsylvania side of the Delaware river. These movements affected Bethlehem; the Continental Hospital on December 4, 1776, was brought from Morristown, New Jersey. The middle building of the Moravian Seminary for Ladies was used for a hospital base, and continued until March 29, 1777. In that period one hundred and ten of its inmates died. Soon after the hospital had been removed to Bethlehem, Generals Gates and Sullivan arrived with detachments of their commands.

The year of 1777 was marked with stirring events, hardly a week passing that troops did not pass through Bethlehem. Generals Armstrong, Gates, Schuyler, Mifflin, Greene, Knox and other prominent officers visited the town. In September, 1777, two hundred and sixty British prisoners arrived under a strong guard, and Baron de Kalb, with a corps of French engineers, to select a position for the entire army nearby, if it became necessary to make any other stand against the British. Military stores were brought to the town, and towards the end of the year nine hundred army wagons were encamped in its immediate vicinity. General Washington's baggage was kept at a brick kiln on the Monocacy creek for several months, under a guard of forty soldiers. On September 12, 1777, the Continental Hospital was again brought to Bethlehem. Among the sick and wounded was General Lafayette. The center building of the Young Ladies' Seminary was again utilized. Of the seven hundred soldiers that arrived by the end of the year, three hundred of them died in the course of the winter. Simultaneously with the arrival of the hospital came a number of members of Congress, who had fled from Philadelphia at the approach of Howe's army.

In the spring of 1778 the hospital was removed from Bethlehem, but troops continued to pass through the town, and it was visited by many notable men, among whom were Ethan Allen, Gouverneur Morris, Baron Steuben, Count Pulaski; and in the autumn of the year, Monsieur Gerard, the French ambassador, visited Bethlehem. Among the most interesting of the visitors to Bethlehem was Lady Washington, who arrived June 15, 1778, accompanied by Generals Sullivan and Maxwell and an escort. She was shown the objects of interest, visited the clergy, attended divine service,



and left the following morning for Virginia. Four years later, on July 25, 1782, General Washington came to Bethlehem on his way to headquarters at Newburgh, New York. He was accompanied by only two aides-de-camp, and spent the night at the Sun Tavern.

The town slowly increased; at the opening of the nineteenth century the population was five hundred and seventy-eight. After the construction of the Lehigh Canal in 1829 its progress was more rapid, and the excise service became a burden. Accordingly, after numerous preliminary considerations, this system was abrogated on January 11, 1844, by the voting members of the church in council assembled. As proprietor and administrator, Rev. Philip H. Goepp continued in charge until 1856, when he deeded the Moravian estate to Rev. Eugene A. Fraucaff, with W. T. Roepper in charge as cashier. In 1869 the remainder of the church's property was disposed of, the business closed out, and the duties of administrator ended. The entire membership of the Moravian congregation in 1851 numbered 1,007, an increase of one hundred and nineteen since the organization of Bethlehem as a borough.

Bethlehem was incorporated as a borough under act of the Legislature, which was approved by Governor Francis H. Shunk, March 6, 1845. The act defines the limits and bounds as follows: "Beginning at the river Lehigh, at the fording place immediately above Jones' Island; thence up the said river to the mouth of Monocacy creek; thence along said creek to the stone bridge at the Hanover township line in Northampton county; thence along the center of the upper road, leading from Allentown to Easton, to the intersection of the road leading from Nazareth to Philadelphia; thence along the center of the road last named to the river Lehigh to the place of beginning." These boundaries were extended by an act of the Legislature, approved by Governor James Pollock, March 24, 1856, as follows: "Beginning at a stone the southeast corner of said borough in the north side of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company's Canal, it being a joint corner of lands of the said Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company and the lands of the United Brethren in the borough of Bethlehem and its vicinity; thence through the lands of P. H. Goepp, the congregation of the United Brethren, William Luckenbach, now or late of Aaron W. Radley, F. Fenner, north five and one-half degrees, east two hundred and seventy-eight perches; thence through the lands of F. Fenner, John Fritag, John J. Levers and Daniel Desh to the forks of the Easton and Nazareth road, where it reaches the present east line of the borough, north eighty-four and one-half degrees west, a distance of one hundred and four and one-fourth perches."

At the first election, Charles Augustus Luckenbach was chosen chief burgess; Charles L. Knauss, treasurer; and Samuel Brunner, clerk. The growth of the borough was rapid, and in accordance with the census of 1850 there was a population of 1516 souls. The valuation of the assessed property in 1853 was \$1,004,369, the number of taxables being 405, the houses 207. There were in the borough thirty-two stores of various kinds, two grist mills, a distillery and brewery. The population of the borough steadily increased, and in 1870 there were 4,512 souls. The advent of railroads also enhanced

the commercial interests of Bethlehem; the Lehigh & Susquehanna and North Pennsylvania railroads infused new life into the capitalists of the borough, which resulted in the foundation of industries which contributed largely to the prosperity of the town. The means of communication across the Lehigh river dated back to the first settlement of Bethlehem. A ferry was opened March 11, 1743, operated by poling a flatboat. Seven years later wharves were constructed, and in 1758 a rope was introduced, stretched across the river between two points, which greatly facilitated the passage across the river. The first bridge was erected in 1794; it was an uncovered bridge built of hemlock, and opened for travel September 19, 1794. It was removed in 1816 and a more durable one resting on four piers was constructed, the first carriage passing across October 19th of that year. The Bethlehem Bridge Company was organized and incorporated in April, 1827, and in 1841 the second bridge was carried away by a freshet, whereupon a covered bridge was built, which was partially rebuilt after the freshet of 1862, and narrowly escaped destruction again in 1902. It was made a free bridge November 8, 1892.

The New Street Bridge Company was incorporated May 3, 1864, and built a bridge in 1866-67 over the Lehigh river, connecting the boroughs of Bethlehem and South Bethlehem at New street, at the cost of \$60,000. The bridge is 1,046 feet in length, its two ends rest in Northampton county, while the central piers stand in the county of Lehigh; the entire width of the latter county is spanned by the bridge. The structure is thirty-six feet above low water mark, rests upon eight piers, spans the tracks of the Lehigh & Susquehanna and the Lehigh railroads, the Lehigh canal, Lehigh river, Monocacy creek, and Sand Island. It was opened for travel September 2, 1867. The company to construct the Broad Street Bridge was incorporated May 1, 1869. The structure was of iron, connecting the west side of Main street with West Bethlehem, crossing above Monocacy creek sixty-seven feet, carrying the travel high above the tracks of the Lehigh and Lackawanna railroads. The length of the bridge is 460 feet, divided into three spans of one hundred feet and two of eighty feet each. The bridge was open for travel May 17, 1871. It was purchased by Lehigh and Northampton counties in 1887, and the collection of tolls ceased May 14th that year. December 1, 1909, a new modern reinforced concrete bridge was officially opened to vehicles.

Bethlehem is celebrated for its schools. For the first forty years of its existence, only children of the church were admitted as pupils. There existed then a boys' boarding school, which was transferred to Nazareth in 1759. There was also a girls' boarding school, which afterwards became the Moravian Seminary for Young Ladies. This school was at the same time the day school for the daughters of the Moravian families at Bethlehem, and after the removal of the Boys' Institute to Nazareth there was also a boys' day school established. These two schools were discontinued in 1857, when they were combined into one parochial school. On the passage of the Common School Law of 1835, the Moravian schools were made in part common schools. The first school building erected by the borough in 1862 was located on Wall street; though it was subsequently enlarged and improved.

it was too small to accommodate the pupils, and another school building was built on Garrison street. The Franklin School was erected in 1870 at the cost of \$75,000, at the corner of North and Centre streets, and the school on Garrison street was discontinued. The schools were graded, and the attendance in 1877 was 600 children, instructed by thirteen teachers in twelve rooms.

The original supply of water at Bethlehem was by carriers from copious and unfailing springs. The first water works, the oldest in Pennsylvania and probably in the United States, were erected in 1754 by Hans Christopher Christiansen, a Dane from Holstein. The water was forced by a pump made of *lignum vitae*, and was conveyed by bored hemlock logs to a reservoir located on the site of the Moravian church. A stone structure was erected in 1761 for new machinery, consisting of three iron force pumps geared to the shaft of an undershot water-wheel, and was put in operation July 6, 1762. The distributing reservoir was a wooden tower on the old site of the reservoir. In the course of years numerous improvements were made; in 1803 the water tower was removed to Market street, and a new reservoir was built in 1813 on that street. Here the works remained until 1832, in which year a new and more powerful pump was procured and a more capacious reservoir was made on Broad street. The Bethlehem Water Company, organized in 1845, introduced steam as a pumping agent in 1868, and three years later sold the works to the borough.

The Moravians early took precautionary measures for fire protection. The first regular fire department was organized in May, 1762, and was under the supervision of the warden and overseers of the community. The department was supplied only with buckets and ladders. Probably the first fire engine used in America was the "Perseverance," purchased in London by the Moravian church for £77 12s. 2d. This engine was built in 1698, and purchased by Capt. Christian Jacobson, brought over by him in the ship *Hope* at an expense of £6 18s. 3d., and delivered at Bethlehem, December 10, 1763. The second engine, the "Diligence," was imported in 1792 from Newied on the Rhine. Five fire companies were organized about 1808; the unmarried men constituted one company and took the "Perseverance," the married men taking the "Diligence." Soon after the organization of Bethlehem as a borough, the company in charge of the "Perseverance" engine was reorganized, and the old apparatus was replaced by a more modern hand engine, which in turn was superseded by a Silsby steamer. In 1873 the company was again reorganized, a beautiful hose carriage purchased, and about 800 feet of leather hose. Trouble then commenced between the old company and the town council, the former was suspended, and the latter took possession of the property. Thereupon the company, being an incorporated body, brought suit in equity, which resulted in a verdict in the lower court for the company for the amount claimed. This judgment was reversed in a higher court on the ground of the suit being improperly brought, with additional opinion that property purchased out of donations from people was trust property and neither the company nor the borough could dispose of it, nor divert it from its original purposes. Diligence Hose Company No. 2 was equipped with a fine hose carriage and adequate hose. The first hose used



in Bethlehem was made of hemp and brought from Germany in 1818; the first leather hose was purchased in 1836 for the Reliance Steam Fire Engine Company No. 3, which at that time was equipped with a Silsby steamer. Nisky Hook and Ladder Company No. 1 had a handsome truck with several hundred feet of ladders owned by the company. This was the status of the fire department in 1877, the service being voluntary, excepting in the care of the engine and repairs. The borough owned all the fire houses and all the apparatus except one, on which it had a mortgage. The Perseverance Company had its own horses, while the Reliance Company was furnished them from an adjoining livery stable.

The streets of Bethlehem were lighted in the latter part of the eighteenth century by oil lamps, which were paid for by private subscriptions. The Bethlehem Gas Company was chartered February 7, 1853, with authorized capital of \$20,000. The company commenced to furnish gas January 26, 1854, and on July 13th of that year gas was substituted for oil in street lighting.

The first postal arrangements, made in July, 1742, were strictly private. George Neisser was the postmaster; Henry Antes had charge of post horses; and Abraham Buringer, Andrew the negro, Christian Werner and George Schneider, were postilions. The mail left Bethlehem every Monday morning and arrived at Philadelphia on Wednesday morning, returning the same day, reaching Bethlehem on Friday. The town depended upon this private enterprise all through the colonial period, as there was no government post. George Klein, in 1763, introduced a weekly stage wagon to Philadelphia, but this was discontinued the following year. It was, however, the forerunner of numerous stage lines which subsequently came to Bethlehem until the opening of railroads. The postal system developed slowly, and it was not until 1792 that the first United States post-office was opened in Bethlehem. Joseph Horsfield was the first postmaster, and his successors have been prominent and influential citizens.

The construction of the Lehigh Canal, which began at Bethlehem in August, 1827, necessitated many changes in the topography of the land in the lower section of the town. The advent of the canal, followed by activities of industrial enterprises, had a tendency to promote growth in that portion of West Bethlehem which lies between the river and Monocacy creek. This locality became known about 1830 as South Bethlehem. The Moravians in early days purchased land contiguous to their settlement and became possessed of four large and valuable farms in Lower Saucon and Salisbury townships, known as the Luckenbach, Jacobi, Fucher and Hoffert farms. Without following the history of these purchases through the earlier years, it is sufficient in regard to the annals of South Bethlehem that in 1847 these census of 1870 shows the number of inhabitants to be 3,556.

four farms were sold by the Moravian Society to Charles A. Luckenbach, excepting three small parcels aggregating less than six acres which had been previously sold. Mr. Luckenbach disposed of portions of the tract, and in 1852 laid out a town plot, naming it Augusta, which was in reality the first commencement of South Bethlehem. The location of Augusta is described as extending north and south from tracks of the North Pennsylvania railroad to Lehigh river, and east and west from Northampton to Poplar



streets. The first building lot was purchased for \$200 by Levin C. Peysert. The building era was inaugurated by the commencement of three large frame houses, October 31, 1853, by Borhek and Knauss. Many other town lots were sold, two parcels of four acres, respectively, to Samuel Wetherill and the Pennsylvania and Lehigh Zinc Company. Thirty-five acres were disposed of to Asa Packer for the use of the Lehigh Valley railroad. The village site was rechristened Wetherill in 1854, which was not, however, of long continuance, as it was succeeded by the designation of Bethlehem South, and on the organization of the borough this was abandoned for South Bethlehem. The growth and progress of the town was rapid, largely due to the opening of railroads, which resulted in the establishments of manufacturing industries on a large scale.

The incorporation of the borough of South Bethlehem was effected by a decree of the court of Quarter Sessions of Northampton county at the August term in 1865. The corporate limits of the borough were defined as follows: "Beginning at a point on the bank of the river Lehigh, opposite a small island in the line of Northampton and Lehigh counties; thence following down the several courses of said river 427.45 perches to an oak opposite the head of Yesselstein's Island; thence southeasterly thirty perches to a stone in the Hellertown road; thence along the lands of Asa Packer, westerly and southwesterly 333 perches to the northeast corner of said Asa Packer's land; thence westerly 127.4 perches to the line of Lehigh county; and thence northeasterly 130 perches along said line to the place of beginning."

At the first election for borough officials, James McMahon was chosen burgess. A meeting of the council was held September 19, 1865, at the Lehigh Valley House. A line of substantial improvements, among which were paving and curbing the streets, was determined upon. The population of the borough at the time of incorporation is not precisely known, but the

The South Bethlehem Gas and Water Company was organized in June, 1867, with a paid-up capital of \$25,000, under a charter granted in 1864 by the Legislature of Pennsylvania. The erection of the gas works was commenced in August, 1867, and during the fall of that year three miles of main pipes were laid through the principal streets of the borough and up to Fountain Hill. The works were completed in December of that year, and the first gas was made December 24, 1867. The water works were not built until 1875, when a steam pump was put up at the Bethlehem Iron Company's Works, from which the pipes were laid through all the principal streets of the borough, supplying thirty-three fire plugs, two railroad water stations, and a large number of private consumers. The Protection Fire Company was organized for the protection of property and life. The fire department was increased July 31, 1875, by the organization of Centennial Hose Company No. 1, Liberty Fire Company, May 3, 1876, and the Lehigh Hook and Ladder Company, November 25, 1884. The South Bethlehem post-office dates from June, 1866, the first postmaster being John Seem.

The first public school in South Bethlehem was erected in 1858, its size being about 20 by 25 feet. The school director at that time prophesied that it would accommodate the pupils for at least twenty years; but instead of twenty, it was only two years when a larger house was required. This was

built in 1860, but this in turn soon became inadequate and the Penrose School on Vine street was built in 1867, and three years later the Melrose School on Poplar street. The Penrose schoolhouse in 1892 was replaced by the Central High School building. The Webster and Packer schools were built at a later date.

Fountain Hill is a name given to that part of South Bethlehem lying on the eastern and southeastern slope of Lehigh Mountain. The name had its origin from the numerous springs flowing out of the upper part of the hill, and was first applied in 1866. The tract was largely situated on the Hoffert farm, purchased by Charles A. Luckenbach from the Moravians. In 1854 a portion of the hill was purchased by Philadelphia parties and a town plot was laid out. Soon after this, Robert H. Sayre, then superintendent of the Lehigh Valley railroad, purchased an extensive lot and built the first residence after the town was plotted. Among the other buildings on Fountain Hill at this time were the farmhouse and buildings of Augustus Fiot, a retired music dealer of Philadelphia, a native of France, who in his youth had resided near Fontainebleau, which name he gave to his villa. With its stately old trees, beautiful flowers and fountains, Fontainebleau was the most beautiful spot in the vicinity of Bethlehem. This property, after the death of the owner, passed to his brother, Julius Fiot, who sold it to Tinsley Jeter, who in 1867 conceived the idea of opening a girls' school and tendered the property on favorable terms for this purpose. At a meeting held by interested parties December 11, 1867, Mr. Jeter's offer was accepted and the necessary steps at once taken. The school was established under the auspices of the Episcopal church, and was opened September 5, 1868. The name Bishopthorpe was suggested by Rev. William Bacon Stevens, Bishop of Pennsylvania, who had lately been in England, where he was the guest of the Archbishop of York at his country seat, Bishopthorpe. For a period of several years prior to 1908 the school was discontinued, and on October 1st of that year it was reopened with Prof. Claude N. Wyant as principal. There was also on Fountain Hill the water-cure hospital presided over by Dr. Francis H. Oppeldt, a native of Germany, who came to America in 1843 and located at Bethlehem. Attracted by the remarkable spring of pure water, he applied to the Moravians for permission to erect a building, which was completed in 1848. It was a hotel-like structure, with accommodations for forty people, and the treatment consisted of hot and cold water applications in various forms, internal as well as external. The place at once acquired an extensive patronage which continued until 1871, when financial reverses compelled the proprietor to dispose of the property. St. Luke's Hospital was chartered by the Legislature in 1872, at the instance of the Episcopal church authorities, and the board of trustees was made to consist of the Episcopal bishop of the diocese and rectors, with two or more lay members of the Episcopal churches in the Lehigh Valley. The first members of the board from South Bethlehem were: Rev. Cortlandt Whitehead, Robert H. Sayre, Tinsley Jeter and John Smylie. A change was made in the charter in 1872 that the selection of trustees be permitted from other denominations. The hospital was opened in October, 1873, a building being purchased and fitted up on Broad street, now Broad-

way, South Bethlehem. Through the kindly aid of Asa Packer and others, the water-cure property with an adjacent tract was purchased in 1875, and on May 24 the hospital was opened at its present location. In nearly half a century of its existence this beneficent institution had done a remarkable and useful work. Beautiful and extensive residences on Fountain Hill at this period were the Freytag house, owned by O. H. Wheeler; the residences of W. H. Sayre, E. P. Wilbur, John Smylie and Dr. Frederick Martin. The handsome residence of Dr. G. B. Linderman, with its graperies and greenhouses, was built in 1870, and afterwards became the property of Charles M. Schwab, who made extensive alterations and improvements. These residences were in that portion of Fountain Hill within the limits of Northampton county.

On the completion of the Broad Street Bridge in 1871, the west side of Monocacy creek, which had been separated by a gorge from Bethlehem which made it a natural barrier, became available for homes. The growth of the population became rapid and at a meeting held March 15, 1886, the question of incorporation of the borough was discussed. A majority of the citizens being in favor of the proposition, a charter was obtained, and became effective September 16, 1886, under the title of West Bethlehem, including the district heretofore known as Old South Bethlehem. At a borough election held November 2, 1886, Marcus C. Felter was elected burgess. He served three years and was succeeded by George H. Young for three years. Mr. Felter again was burgess for five years; Leo A. Stem, three years; J. A. Eberts, three years; and A. C. Huff, one year.

A fire department was organized in 1887, styled Monocacy Hose Company. After a corporate existence of eighteen years, West Bethlehem was consolidated with Bethlehem, August 16, 1904, becoming the Fifth, Sixth, and Seventh Wards of that borough.

In the decades between 1870 and 1890, the Bethlehems regained their industrial and financial life, which had been crippled by the disturbances caused by the panic of 1873. By the efforts of the newly constituted board of trade, great industrial enterprises were attracted and located in their midst—steel, silk, hosiery and worsted establishments becoming permanent local industries. The memorable smallpox scourge of 1882 was an unprecedented ordeal of that dreaded disease. In March of that year it became an epidemic, spreading at an appalling rate. Many weeks of tribulation passed before it disappeared.

Then came the dawn of the era of electricity. The Bethlehem Electric Light Company was incorporated in September, 1883, and at the close of the year their first private service was introduced. The borough gave its first contract for lighting the streets in February, 1885. The Saucon Electric Light Company of South Bethlehem was organized, and in April, 1886, was incorporated. The clamor of years brought Bethlehem's curbstome market to an end; a market house was formally opened November 10, 1884, and occupied by the venders three days later. An imposing building was also erected on the south side for the purposes of a public market. Street improvements commenced to be agitated in 1884 and measures were taken to macadamize them. The first charter for a street railway was taken out in



1887, and in April 16, 1891, the electric railways on the streets of the borough were legally authorized. In that year the first electric car entered Bethlehem from Allentown, crossing Broad street bridge to New street. On October 8th of the same year the cars passed over the Church street and Main street lines. In September, 1891, the first exhibition was held on the grounds of the Bethlehem Fair and Driving Association. The free postal delivery was introduced into Bethlehem in 1887, and in November, three years later, in South Bethlehem.

Improvements were made in fire protection and the water supply. A new fire company was formed in 1884 in the north part of the borough, and was named Fairview Hose Company No. 4. The water supply was improved in 1889 by the introduction of the third of the successive pumps at the Bethlehem Iron Works. It was of far greater capacity than the preceding ones. A large iron storage tank was built near the one erected in 1872. The South Bethlehem Gas and Water Company constructed two large reservoirs above the site of St. Luke's Hospital. Experiments were made for the drawing of water from the Lehigh, filtered through the gravel from the river-bed. Two pumps, with a combined capacity of 7,000,000 gallons daily, were installed, and a reservoir built, capable of holding 15,000,000 gallons, which was supplied by a pumping station erected in 1898-99 on the south bank of the river.

The growth of the population called for an increase in educational facilities. The Penn schoolhouse was erected in the summer of 1888 on the east corner of Main and Fairview streets. The Jefferson schoolhouse, corner of Maple and North streets, was finished and ready for occupancy in the autumn of 1890. The old Wall street building was demolished in 1892 and the George Neisser schoolhouse was built on its site and named in honor of Bethlehem's first schoolmaster in 1742. The one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the beginning of the Moravian missions to the heathens was observed with appropriate ceremonies August 21, 1882. The celebration of the one hundredth and fiftieth anniversary of the settlement of Bethlehem commenced with services being held in the original log cabin, Christmas Eve, 1891. The week of June 20-25, 1892, was set aside by the authorities for the official celebration of the event. Religious services were held, children's parades inaugurated, and a grand procession on the last day. Historic tablets were placed on eighteen buildings and sites. The population of the three boroughs in 1890 was as follows: Bethlehem, 6,750; South Bethlehem, 10,386; West Bethlehem, 2,757—totaling, 19,893.

The first chapel in the Gemein Haus was used by the Moravians until 1751, when on July 10th of that year a new chapel of unhewn stone was built. This chapel forms the west side of Moravian road on Church street. Its walls were adorned with paintings by the Moravian artist, Valentine Hardt, representing incidents in the Saviour's life. The chapel remained in use until the consecration of a church, May 18, 1806, on Church, corner of Main street, which was erected at the cost of \$70,000. This church, which was 145 feet on Church street with a frontage of 75 feet on Main street at the time of its construction, was looked upon as one of the wonders of the county, it having the greatest width of unsupported ceiling of any building



in the State. The church, which was known as the Central Moravian Church, was entirely renovated in 1867. The Moravian chapel mentioned above was again devoted to religious purposes in 1856, its interior entirely renovated, and was used for services in the German language, which was discontinued in 1917.

The following clergymen other than bishops were engaged in ministerial work in Bethlehem from 1742 to 1844: Anthony Seiffert, Daniel Pryzelius, John C. Pyrlaeus, Christian H. Rauch, Samuel Krause, John M. Graff, Amadeus P. Thrane, John A. Huebner, John A. Klingsohr, Jacob Van Vleck, Christian F. Schaaf, Charles F. Seidel, John F. Frueauff, Lewis D. de Schweinitz, John G. Herman and George F. Bahnson.

After the incorporation of the Moravian church, new rules were adopted, which remained unaltered until 1890. The Rev. C. F. Seidel retired in December, and Bishop William Henry Van Vleck took his place as senior pastor, and Rev. Lewis F. Kaufman became junior pastor. The death of Bishop Van Vleck in 1853 recalled the veteran Pastor Seidel from his retirement, until the arrival of the Rev. Samuel Reinke, who had served as senior pastor from 1844 to 1847 under the old organization. His second term existed only from November, 1853, to November, 1854, and the junior pastor, Kaufmann, retired in September, 1855. After a temporary supply of the pastorate Rev. H. Shultz and Rev. David Bigler took charge of the congregation, commencing their duties in the latter part of 1855, the first as a German preacher, the second as an English preacher. The first-named remained until June, 1865, the last-named until 1864. The congregation was in charge from the above mentioned date to 1855 of Bishop Edward de Schweinitz, who was succeeded by Bishop J. Mortimer Levering, the latter being assisted by Rev. Morris W. Lerbert. Bishop Levering was succeeded in 1892 by Rev. Arthur D. Thaeler, who resigned in 1918 to become principal of Nazareth Hall. The present pastor is Rev. D. S. H. Gapp.

The Moravians established a Sabbath school in a district school in South Bethlehem, May 1, 1859, and the number in attendance was eleven. A month after the opening of the school, preaching was commenced and was continued until 1861 by different members of the faculty of Moravian College and Theological Seminary. In that year Rev. L. F. Kauffmann was appointed pastor. He was succeeded by Rev. F. F. Hagen, who held divine worship November 20, 1864, in the first church edifice erected by the Moravians in South Bethlehem. It stood on the present campus of Lehigh University in 1865, and is known as Christmas Hall.

A plain brick church was built in 1867 on Elm street near Packer avenue. It was opened for divine worship March 9, 1868, Rev. H. J. Van Vleck being in charge of the congregation since the resignation of Rev. F. F. Hagen, March 12, 1866. Rev. Van Vleck was succeeded in June, 1874, by Rev. William H. Oerton. The services were originally held in the German language, but on April 26, 1868, an English congregation was formed, under the charge of Rev. J. Albert Rondthaler. The German service was discontinued a few years ago, and a new church was built in 1910. For a number of years the Rev. D. H. E. Stocker was in charge of the congregation, and was succeeded in 1919 by Rev. Arthur Francke.

The first religious activities on the west side of Bethlehem, formerly known as West Bethlehem, were begun among the canal boatmen, who tied up over Sunday in the town. The movement was started at the instance of the Philadelphia Sabbath Association, the Rev. William Eberman officiating at the first of a series of services held in a room over a store in old South Bethlehem.

The students of the Moravian Theological Seminary held prayer meetings in 1859 in the old Vineyard street schoolhouse. The following year, on May 6th, a Sunday school was opened with thirty scholars, and this was the beginning of the West Bethlehem Moravian Sunday School. A movement was started in 1877 looking to the erection of a church, but nothing was undertaken until August 6, 1883, when the cornerstone was laid for a building on Third avenue. The chapel was formally dedicated and became known as the Moravian Chapel. Alterations and improvements were made in 1890, and it was reopened January 25, 1891. Rev. F. W. Stenzel, of Zoar, Minnesota, accepted a call as first assistant pastor of Bethlehem's Moravian congregation and assumed the oversight of the West End Chapel. He was succeeded June 25, 1911, by Rev. William H. Fluck, who was succeeded in 1917 in charge of the congregation by Rev. D. C. Meinnert.

The cornerstone of the Laurel Street Moravian Chapel was laid October 9, 1887, and in December of that year the building was completed. The consecration took place December 11, 1887; Bishop Edward de Schweinitz officiated on the occasion, and the following Sunday he died suddenly at his home on Church street. For a number of years Rev. J. Taylor Hamilton, then a professor in the Moravian College and Theological Seminary, now president of that institution, conducted services in the Laurel Street Chapel. Rev. George J. Crist, who was second assistant pastor of the Moravian church in Bethlehem in 1900, had charge of the congregation, and was succeeded in 1905 by Rev. N. E. Kemper.

The theological students of the Seminary in 1904 opened a Sunday school in Edgeboro, a recently annexed suburb of Bethlehem. Services were afterwards conducted, and in 1917 a chapel was erected. Rev. Dr. W. V. Moses, a member of the faculty of the Moravian College and Seminary, was placed in charge of the congregation.

Members of the Lutheran church began to settle in Bethlehem in the middle of the nineteenth century, and as their number increased they felt the necessity of making provision for the worship of God according to their faith. In 1849 a number of preliminary meetings were held, which resulted in the organization of the Evangelical Lutheran Congregation of Bethlehem. In October, 1849, the first regular service was held in the upper hall of the Armory on Broad street. The sermon on this occasion was delivered by Rev. Joshua Jaeger, of Allentown. The Rev. J. W. Richards, of Easton, visited Bethlehem, December 26, 1849, to assist in forming a constitution for a Union Evangelical Lutheran and German Reformed church to be called Salem, to be built in the borough of Bethlehem, in which divine worship was to be conducted in the German and English languages. The Moravians were friendly to the movers of the effort and assisted in the project. The draft was signed by Rev. J. W. Richards, Lutheran minister; Rev. J. C. NORTH.—1—29.

Becker, Reformed minister; Rev. H. A. Schultz, Moravian minister, and a number of laymen. The constitution of the Union church was adopted August 24, 1850. The congregations worshipped alternately in the Armory. Efforts being successful in raising funds to build a church home, a site on High street was purchased from the Moravians; on September 1, 1850, the cornerstone was laid, and on Easter Sunday, April 20, 1851, the church was consecrated to the service of the Triune God. At this time the church had no steeple, clock, bell or pews. The windows were square at the top, portable wooden benches were used as seats, and the church was lighted by common tallow candles.

For a time the congregation was supplied by the Rev. J. W. Richards, the first regular pastor being C. F. Welden, who entered on his duties in November, 1851. The congregation secured a charter September 27, 1852, and the same year a steeple was added to the building, in which a clock was placed, and in course of time the windows were altered to Gothic and the whole interior frescoed.

In the spring of 1865, after serving the congregation for fourteen years, Pastor Welden resigned and was succeeded by Rev. J. B. Rath. The separation of the congregations was proposed July 8, 1867, and on June 22, 1868, it was effected. The Lutherans paid the Reformed congregation \$4,850, and old Salem Church became entirely Lutheran. From this time religious services were held by the Lutherans every Sunday in both the German and English languages.

The third pastor, F. W. Weiskotten, assumed charge of the congregation in February, 1873, and two years later it was resolved to raise funds to erect a new and more commodious house of worship, as the present one was inadequate for the large and growing congregation of six hundred souls. The old Salem Church was dismantled and the present church was erected. Rev. F. W. Weiskotten resigned in 1881, and was succeeded by Rev. Enoch Smith, who gave way in 1892 to Rev. C. F. W. Hoppe, who resigned in 1909, and the following year Rev. H. C. Kline took charge of the congregation. The parsonage was first occupied by the present pastor in December, 1910. The official title of the church is the Evangelical Lutheran Salem Church.

Grace Evangelical Lutheran Church, on East Broad street, was the fruition of a desire for Lutheran services in English. In the early part of 1872, Rev. J. B. Rath, then pastor of Salem Church, whose ministrations were almost exclusively in the German tongue, expressed himself as strongly in favor of services in the language of the children, but found little support for their introduction. He expressed his disappointment on a certain occasion to John B. Zimmele, one of his active laymen, who, the very next morning, took up the need of such services with a number of members, and found them willing to assist even to the extent of forming, if need be, a separate congregation. Their desire was duly presented to the mother church and formal permission was granted them to go ahead with the movement. On Reformation Day, October 31, 1872, the society was organized under the name and title of Grace Evangelical Lutheran Church by enrolling eighty-eight persons, adopting a constitution and electing officers. On that same eventful evening, Rev. J. B. Rath was unanimously chosen and called as the



first pastor of this, the only English Lutheran Church outside of Easton in Northampton county.

Prior to this the present site had been secured at a cost of \$3,000, ground broken for a church edifice, and the cornerstone laid, the date of the last-mentioned event having been August 25. The basement was first completed and was consecrated on the first Sunday of January, 1873. This served as a place of worship until the completion and dedication of the main sanctuary, exactly twelve months later. The first auxiliary organization to be formed was a Ladies' Aid Society; and in this connection it is interesting to note that two years later they requested permission to furnish for the pastor a suitable robe. Permission having been granted, one was imported from London, England. It is still in good condition, and is a cherished heirloom of the congregation.

Rev. Rath served faithfully and successfully until his death, August 5, 1885. For one year the pastorate remained vacant, the pulpit being supplied by a number of clergymen, among them being the late Prof. Matthias Richards, D.D. Finally, on August 1, 1886, the Rev. Charles H. Hemsath assumed charge of the congregation and continued until the close of 1890. He was succeeded by the Rev. Franklin F. Fry, who entered upon his duties on New Year's Day, 1891, and served until October 15, 1901. During his incumbency the entire church building was extended sixteen feet, to provide additional chancel space on the main auditorium floor and meeting rooms in the basement; the Sunday school department was enlarged and rearranged; and the present parsonage acquired and remodeled. The improvements thus made and the refurnishings necessitated an outlay of upwards of \$20,000. On November 20, 1901, the congregation called Rev. Aden B. MacIntosh, of Spring City, to the pastorate. He accepted, and assumed the charge on the first day of the following year. During 1904 the church was again remodeled, this time by adding the present imposing stone front and beautifying the interior. At the same time improvements were made to the parsonage. These together cost in the vicinity of \$27,000. In 1912, Rev. MacIntosh resigned to accept a call to Norristown. Then, following a brief vacancy, Rev. Harry P. Miller was called from the Church of the Reformation, Brooklyn. He entered upon the pastorate January 1, 1913, and is at present in charge.

From its inception, Grace Church has been especially active along lines of missionary and charitable effort, and numbers among its societies the following: The Ladies' Aid, the Women's Missionary Society, Grace Mission Workers, the Dorcas Society, the Luther League, Grace Brotherhood and Grace Mission Band. The enrollment of its Sunday school, according to the last report, is 456, and the membership of the congregation 750. The value of its property is \$60,000. Plans are now being considered for a commodious parish house, which is to be erected on the property adjoining the church on the east, the site having been secured for this purpose by a number of progressive men of the congregation.

The founder and for many years the pastor of St. Peter's Evangelical Lutheran Church was Rev. A. T. Geissenhainer. The cornerstone of the first church was laid August 30, 1863. The building was of brick, 25 by 65



feet in dimensions, situated on Vine street. On the occasion of holding the first services, March 13, 1864, twenty persons signed their names as original members of the church. The church was formally dedicated June 26, 1864, to the services of the Triune God. In the spring of 1867 the first pastor removed to Philadelphia, and Jacob Zentner served the congregation in connection with St. Peter's of Allentown for little over a year. The church was then connected with the Bethlehem charge and was served by Rev. J. B. Rath, who continued to minister to the congregation until 1870, when Rev. C. J. Cooper became the resident pastor. The latter was in charge of the congregation sixteen years, and is living at present at Allentown, serving St. Stephen's Evangelical Lutheran Church, also the missions at Friedsville and Jerusalem, Lehigh county. The congregation decided in January, 1873, to tear down the old church and erect a new one. The cornerstone of the new building was laid June 22, 1873. The dimensions of the new church were 41 by 71 feet, two stories high, the site being the present location on Vine street and Packer avenue. On Christmas Eve, 1873, the first services were held in the partially completed basement by the Sunday school, and on Christmas morning the pastor preached the first sermon. On the following Palm Sunday, March 29, 1874, this part of the building was dedicated, Rev. A. T. Geissenhainer preaching the sermon. On account of the money panic of 1873, the auditorium remained unfinished until 1878, when steps were taken to complete it.

The successor of Rev. C. J. Cooper was Rev. William Francis Shoener. He was born at Lewiston, Pennsylvania, October 18, 1859, graduated June 15, 1886, from Lutheran Theological Seminary, Philadelphia. He was ordained by the Ministerium of Pennsylvania, June 22, 1886, and became pastor of St. Peter's, July 4th of that year. Owing to his enterprise and energy the church building was enlarged in 1896, and a \$4,000 organ installed. He died while in charge of the congregation, July 2, 1901. The same year the present pastor, Rev. J. C. Leibensperger, took charge of the congregation. The fiftieth anniversary was celebrated during the week of August 31 to September 3, 1913. St. Peter's is the mother church from which spring St. Mark's, St. Paul's St. Matthew's Evangelical Lutheran churches.

A colony consisting of the English members of St. Peter's Evangelical Lutheran Church in 1888 formed a congregation and was incorporated May 6, 1889, under the title of St. Mark's Evangelical Lutheran Church. A chapel was immediately built, and occupied for worship January 20, 1889. The construction of the church on Fourth street was commenced in 1895. The present pastor is Rev. P. J. Hoh. The St. John Windish Evangelical Church is a congregation of Bohemians whose place of worship is located on East Fourth street. The present pastor is Rev. Ernst Shegler.

As early as 1886 there was a strong sentiment on the part of the Lutheran constituency on the west side to have a place of worship of its own. Services were conducted from time to time in the Moravian Chapel. At a meeting held July 29, 1887, the congregation was duly organized, a building committee appointed, and a unanimous call extended to Rev. William D. C. Keiter, of Allentown, who was installed as pastor September 4, 1887. The congregation became known as Trinity Evangelical Lutheran

Church, and a site was purchased on Third avenue. The cornerstone for a new building was laid with impressive ceremonies October 30, 1887. The first services in the completed edifice were held on Palm Sunday, March 25, 1888. The formal consecration of the church took place April 8, 1888. Rev. Keiter served as pastor until November 9, 1909, when he resigned to become secretary of the board of trustees of Muhlenberg College. A call was extended to Rev. Luther D. Lazarus, who entered upon his labors January 1, 1910, and is the present incumbent. The old church was demolished in 1915 and a new building erected on the old site.

St. Stephen's Evangelical Lutheran Church is situated at the corner of Centre and Hill streets, where a small congregation worship regularly. These are ministered to by Rev. C. J. Cooper.

Christ Reformed Church was associated with the Lutherans in the building of Salem Church. The founder of the congregation was Rev. Jacob C. Becker, who was selected its first pastor, June 15, 1851. He was born in Bremen, Germany, January 14, 1790. His father, Rev. Christian L. Becker, an eloquent and esteemed minister of the Reformed church, emigrated to America in 1793, locating at Lancaster, Pennsylvania, where his son was educated at Franklin College. Rev. Jacob C. Becker was ordained at Germantown, Pennsylvania, and accepted a call to minister to congregations in Northampton and Lehigh counties. He died of a protracted illness, August 18, 1858.

The full organization of the Reformed congregation took place May 18, 1851. The first communion was held November 9, 1851, on which occasion thirty-five members partook of the Holy Supper. Services were held once in four weeks, but an arrangement was soon completed for services every two weeks. Dr. Becker resigned in 1857, and was succeeded by Rev. A. J. G. Dubbs, of Allentown, who served the congregation about one year. The third pastor, Rev. D. Y. Heisler, was elected January 12, 1858, entering upon his duties April 1st of that year. The eight years of Pastor Heisler's connection with the congregation were devoted to work at Bethlehem, Hecktown and Bath, and were accompanied with fruitful results. The membership grew rapidly, and the records of the congregation in 1861 show the names of 230 confirmed members and 175 baptized members. The congregation accepted the resignation of Pastor Heisler in June, 1866, and on the following August 18th elected Rev. Isaac K. Loos as his successor.

After the sale of the congregation interests in the Salem Church, a lot was bought on Centre street, and early in April, 1869, ground was broken for a new church. The basement was finished for occupancy and dedicated January 3, 1870, and from that day the congregation worshipped in that part of their new building. The audience room was completed before the following Christmas, and on December 22, 1872, the consecration took place, Pastor Loos preaching in German in the morning, and Rev. Thomas G. Apple in the English language both morning and evening. The death of Rev. Isaac K. Loos took place July 5, 1889, and his successor, Rev. Gustava A. Schwedes, who later anglicized his name to Swedes, was installed as pastor October 6, 1889. The church was subsequently rededicated, improvements made, and a parsonage built on Broad street. Previous to January 1, 1894, on alternate

Sundays, only the German service was used, and after that date the first Sunday was devoted to the English service. The North Bethlehem mission was placed in charge of Christ Church in May, 1897. The next pastor was Rev. J. R. Stem, who was elected December 5, 1910, resigned January 1, 1917, and was succeeded by Rev. Henry R. Stahr, July 17, 1917, who assumed charge of the congregation September 2d of that year. He is a graduate of Franklin and Marshall College, class of 1901; of Easton Theological Seminary of the Reformed Church, 1908; of Cornell University, 1909. The membership of the church is 675. The church is being completely renovated at the expense of \$20,000. The services are now conducted only in the English language.

There were in 1866 about thirteen or fourteen families of the Reformed faith in the borough of South Bethlehem. The pastors of Christ Reformed Church, Revs. D. Y. Heisler and Isaac K. Loos, in 1866-67 commenced to hold services in the Lutheran church, but on December 22, 1867, a large and comfortable hall on the third floor of the schoolhouse on Vine street was secured. Before this, however, on October 13, 1867, after a formal organization of membership, church officers were elected and the congregation became what is now the First Reformed Church. The services were conducted mostly in the German language, occasionally in English. The Lehigh river was the dividing line between East Pennsylvania and Goshenhoppen Classis, therefore the new church organization belonged to the latter.

The present church site was procured in March, 1870, and in the following May, Rev. Henry Hess was appointed supply pastor, continuing for a year. The congregation was incorporated August 22, 1871, and Rev. N. Z. Snyder was installed as pastor, September 24, 1871. This was the commencement of a pastorate that lasted twenty-one years. Under his efficient leadership the little mission soon grew to be self-supporting. The first church which served the congregation for a quarter of a century was dedicated October 21-22, 1871. Rev. Dr. Snyder closed his official pastorate September 1, 1892, and until the following spring the congregation was without a pastor. In May, 1893, the Rev. David Scheirer, of Pine Grove, Pennsylvania, was installed as pastor by a committee of the Tohickon Classis, of which the church had been a member since 1873. The last services were held in the old church April 12, 1895; it was then torn down and the erection of a new edifice was begun. The first services were held in the basement of the new church September 13, 1895. It was completed May 30, 1897, and dedicated with appropriate and impressive services. The cost of the new building was about \$23,000. The resignation of Pastor Scheirer was accepted in June, 1903, and before his graduation the present pastor, Rev. David B. Clark, was extended a call. He preached every two weeks, and Rev. Dr. Snyder preached on the other Sundays. He was installed as pastor May 29, 1904. At this time the services in German were held every second Sunday in the morning; later, only the first Sunday of the month. In the year 1910 they were omitted entirely. The present parsonage was purchased in 1913. The fiftieth anniversary was celebrated November 10-11, 1917. During the fifty years of the existence of the church over twenty-two hundred persons have united with the congregation.



The members of the Reformed church living in the west end of Bethlehem instituted, May 20, 1888, a Sunday school in the Fairview school building. The consistory of Christ Reformed Church in 1890 purchased a lot on Fourth avenue, whereon a chapel was erected at a cost of \$2,400. The cornerstone was laid October 26, 1890, and the following February the Sunday school moved into its new quarters. The formal consecration took place June 28, 1891, when the name Bethany Chapel was adopted. The congregation was organized December 11, 1891, and became known as the Bethany Reformed Church. Rev. John F. De Long was elected pastor January 10, 1892, and served the congregation until 1897, when he was succeeded by Rev. Frank H. Moyer. The chapel was moved to the rear of the lot in 1901, and in its place a brick edifice of a combined Gothic and Colonial type of architecture was erected at the cost of \$8,000. The new church was completed April 27, 1902. Pastor Moyer served the congregation until 1908, when he was succeeded by Rev. E. H. Laubach, who gave way March 31, 1911, to the present pastor, Rev. H. I. Crow.

St. Paul's Reformed Church was organized December 4, 1888, by a colony of members of the Christ Reformed Church, led by Rev. Isaac K. Loos. The construction of their place of worship, corner of High and North streets, was commenced on December, 1889, the cornerstone being laid the fifteenth of that month and the church consecrated February 15, 1891. The second pastor was Rev. E. H. Laubach, who was succeeded in 1899 by the present incumbent, Rev. William H. Erb, who was formerly pastor at Lanford, Pennsylvania. Through his painstaking labors the membership, which had greatly decreased, is now one hundred and fifty.

Shiloh Reformed Congregation, under the pastoral care of Rev. J. G. Dubbs, is located on William street. Zion Reformed Church, on Shipman street, is a small congregation in charge of the Rev. C. A. Butz. Magyar Reformed Congregation on East Fourth street has an existence of about ten years; the membership is confined principally to Hungarians, and the present pastor is Rev. Emil Nagy.

The first regular services held in Bethlehem according to the order of the Protestant Episcopal Church was conducted during the summer of 1855 in Temperance Hall. Previous to this, the Right Rev. Alonzo Potter visited Bethlehem, and on November 24, 1854, held services and preached in the Moravian church. Early in 1855, Dr. W. W. Spear, for some time rector of St. Luke's and later of the Church of the Mediator in Philadelphia, held one or more services and preached in the parlor of the Sun Inn. Other ministers of the Episcopalian denomination at various times held services but it was not until the spring of 1861 that regular services were held either in public halls or private residences.

In 1862 the Rev. Eliphalet Nott Potter came as a missionary to Bethlehem and Allentown. The most fruitful results were, however, obtained by the Right Rev. William Bacon Stevens, the assistant bishop of the diocese. He was encouraged by the evidence of activity, and urged the beginning of a movement to erect a church and organize a parish. It was on the evening of May 6, 1862, that eight persons met at the home of R. H. Sayre, and it was determined to open a Sunday school. The small station of the North



Pennsylvania railroad was loaned by the company and used for a school for fifty-two children until Christmas, 1864. The Rev. E. N. Potter officiated on two Sundays in the station, but did not begin his regular duties until September, 1862. Holy Communion was celebrated for the first time in South Bethlehem, October 19, 1862, by the Rev. Cummings, of Reading. An appeal was made to the citizens in 1862 for the erection of a church in South Bethlehem, as there was not at that time a church of any kind in the place. This resulted in the purchase of an acre of land, and on June 1, 1863, the position of the church was decided on and Mr. Potter called as rector. In the following month of July the Diocesan Convention accepted the charter and received the parish into union with itself. The cornerstone was laid in the northeast buttress of the new church by the rector, August 6, 1863. The consecration of the church, which became known as the Church of the Nativity, took place April 9, 1865. The following year was marked by valuable accessions to membership and the erection of a dwelling for the use of the rector. At Christmas, Mr. Potter tendered his resignation, to take effect February 28, 1869, and the Rev. Robert J. Nevin was called to the pastoral charge. Owing to impaired health, Mr. Nevin on August 16, 1869, tendered his resignation to take effect September 30, 1869. The Rev. John Irving Forbes officiated on September 19, 1869, and was asked to take charge of the congregation. He accepted, and early in November entered on his duties. He was a young man of fine character, of unusual abilities and attainments, and of great promise. During his brief sojourn his mark was made on the parish; the seeds of consumption were, however, in his frame, and his resignation was accepted to take place April 1, 1870.

The next rector, Rev. Cortlandt Whitehead, entered on his duties November 1, 1870. Then came years of prosperity and quietness, and after declining two invitations to prominent city parishes, Dr. Whitehead was elected, October 20, 1881, to the bishopric of Pittsburgh. The main statistics of Dr. Whitehead's rectorship, covering a period of eleven years and three months were: Three hundred baptized; 248 confirmed; 41 couples married; 96 persons buried; services held, 3,700; sermons and addresses, 2,300; 8,500 visits; number of communicants in 1870, 99; transferred to Trinity in 1872, 37; number in 1882, 195; contributions made for all purposes, over \$91,000.

At the meeting held May 20, 1882, the committee appointed to secure a rector reported unanimously in favor of Rev. C. Kinloch Nelson, Jr., of the Church of St. John the Baptist, in Germantown, Pennsylvania. After due consideration he accepted the charge, and entered on his duties July 1, 1882.

A movement for the enlargement of the church was commenced in 1884. The plans approved provided for an extension consisting of transepts 20 by 30 feet and a chancel 30 by 30 feet, with a sacristy and organ chamber, affording seating capacity for 514, with the lower rooms for various purposes, at an estimated cost of \$30,500. These improvements were not completed and opened for use until All Saints' Day, 1888. The Rev. C. K. Nelson having been elected in 1891 to the bishopric of Georgia, tendered his resignation to take effect February 22, 1892. The fifth rector was Rev. Gilbert Henry Sterling, who was succeeded in 1913 by Rev. Frederick W. Beekman

who in turn gave way in 1918 to the present rector, Rev. J. I. Blair Larned. The Church of the Nativity was made a pro-cathedral in 1900.

As far back as February, 1871, the question of a possible chapel somewhere near the iron works was agitated. St. Joseph's Mission was opened at the foot of Lehigh Mountain with three teachers and seventy-five persons, under the charge of W. W. Thurston as superintendent of the Sunday school. A chapel was built, and though not completed, was opened for service January 20, 1884, was consecrated in that year, enlarged in 1897, and reconsecrated in 1899. Services were held in this chapel until about two years ago, when they were discontinued and the church building sold.

St. Mary's Chapel was consecrated April 19, 1875. The dimensions of the original chapel were 56 by 24 feet. It is a mission in Lehigh county under the charge of the Church of the Nativity.

There was a movement in 1869 to form a second Protestant Episcopal parish, to be located in the borough of Bethlehem, distinct from the one in South Bethlehem. This movement was put in practical form by Rev. John Irving Forbes, and services were begun Sunday evenings in the hall of the Young Men's Christian Association. At the end of the year 1870 the building of a church was decided upon, and on Christmas Day, 1871, the edifice was completed. Trinity Church, situated on Market street, was formally opened with Holy Communion on January 16, 1872, by Right Rev. M. A. De Wolfe Howe. Early in the spring of that year steps were taken towards an organization separate from the Church of the Nativity. Rev. Cortlandt Whitehead resigned as rector, December 1, 1872, and the Rev. Charles Morrison became his successor. The next rector, Rev. I. K. Mendenhall, commenced his labors October 15, 1875, and his resignation being accepted, he was succeeded in temporary charge by Rev. Joseph M. Turner, who was installed as the regular rector September 3, 1876. He was in charge of the congregation until November 4, 1877, when he was succeeded by Rev. Henry C. Mayer, who remained until August 1, 1879. For the next twenty years Rev. George P. Allen was rector of the congregation, and was instrumental in increasing the membership and furthering the interests of the parish. He resigned to take the charge of a suburban parish near Philadelphia. His successor, Rev. Benjamin S. Sanderson, had charge of the parish until his resignation in 1911, when the Rev. Robert Johnstone succeeded him. The latter died while in charge of the parish, in March, 1916. For the next two years the parish was in charge of Rev. Julian D. Hamlin, who resigned in 1918, when the present rector, Rev. J. Arthur Glasier, commenced his labors. He graduated from Wesleyan University, Middletown, Connecticut, and in 1907 from the General Theological Seminary of New York City. Before coming to Trinity Church he was curate at Trinity Church, Mount Vernon, New York; missionary in charge of parishes in Hamburg and Vernon, Sussex county, New Jersey; also six years at Trinity Church, West Pittston, Pennsylvania.

In this connection it is worthy of note that the borough of Fountain Hill is the residence of the bishop of the diocese of Central Pennsylvania of the Protestant Episcopal Church. Leonard Hall, located on Delaware avenue, is maintained by the diocese as a school for the Episcopal clergy.

The beginning of Presbyterian activities in Bethlehem took place on the South Side. The English congregation of the Moravian church under the leadership of their pastor, Rev. J. Albert Rondthaler, some of whom had previously been Presbyterians, in 1869 transferred their connection to that denomination. They organized under the name of the Presbyterian Church of Bethlehem. A religious house of worship was erected on the corner of Fourth and Vine streets in 1870, and was first used in an unfinished state in April, 1871, the first sermon being preached in the main body of the church, May 5, 1872. The second pastor was the Rev. J. Thomas Osler, and among his successors were Rev. Charles B. Chapin, and the present pastor, Rev. R. S. Hittenger.

Some of the leading Presbyterians living on the North Side, where an affiliated Sunday school was organized, commenced holding services in a small meeting house located on Union street, built for the establishment of a congregation of United Brethren, which came to naught. The First Presbyterian Church, with a membership of twenty, was organized by the committee of the Presbytery of Lehigh, November 14, 1875, in the parlor of the Young Men's Christian Association. The church in Union street continued to be used until the dedication, April 7, 1878, of a place of worship in Centre street, which was erected largely through the generous aid of Rev. G. W. Musgrave of Philadelphia, and it was for some years commonly called Musgrave Chapel. The first located pastor, Rev. Alexander Moore, entered upon his duties April 2, 1876. He remained in charge of the congregation until August 1, 1891, and his successor, Rev. Josiah Lincoln Litch, was installed as pastor May 4, 1892, continuing his duties until his death, August 31, 1900. The next to assume the duties of pastor was Rev. Francis Harvey Laird, who was inducted into office February 15, 1901, and dismissed September 30, 1904. The present pastor, Rev. Dr. James Robinson, assumed charge of the congregation January 1, 1905. He graduated from Princeton Theological Seminary in 1893, and in 1919 the Moravian College and Theological Seminary conferred on him the degree of D.D., it being the first time that this honor was conferred by that institution upon any other than a Moravian. The chapel was demolished in 1912, and the following year a new church of Gothic structure, with a seating capacity of 350, was erected on the corner of North and Centre streets, at the cost of \$35,000. Extensive improvements consisting of extending the church and Sunday school buildings were commenced in 1919 at an expense of \$40,000. The present membership of the church is 500.

The Rev. Joshua H. Turner, a member of the Philadelphia Conference, on May 11, 1848, preached the first Methodist sermon in Bethlehem. The services were held at the residence of James Lehr, a member of the Evangelical Association, and said to be the only church member in Bethlehem at that time outside of the Moravian congregation. Two weeks later another service was held, but it was not until the fall of 1848 that there was any other accommodation in the borough for another Methodist service, the residence of James Lehr being utilized by the Evangelical minister. At that time a Methodist family moved to Bethlehem from Allentown, and permission was obtained to hold services at their residence, but owing to the preju-



dices of the owner of the house against the denomination it was given up. There was no more preaching by the Methodists in Bethlehem until the spring of 1849, when David R. Thomas and the Rev. Stockton held services in Odd Fellows' Hall once a month. The Rev. M. A. Day, in 1851, commenced to hold regular service in this hall. At this time there was but one Methodist family in Behlehem—James K. Hillman, wife and daughter, all members. Services were held every third Wednesday, and the congregation gradually increased. The Allentown circuit, of which Bethlehem was then a part, in the spring of 1852 appointed Rev. W. H. Brisbane to take charge of the small congregation. He organized a class consisting of nine members, and appointed Samuel M. Ritter as leader. Services were held every second Sabbath until the spring of 1853, when Rev. Samuel Irwin succeeded Rev. Mr. Brisbane. Mr. Irwin's earnest labors awakened general interest, twenty conversions being made, of whom seventeen joined the small class. In the second year of his labors the first Methodist church was built on Centre street. The cornerstone was laid in January, 1854, and the dedication services preached January 8, 1855, Rev. M. Anderson, of Easton, assisted by Rev. George W. Bundle, of Philadelphia, officiating. The title given to the church was Wesley Methodist Episcopal Church. The second pastor was the Rev. Henry A. Hobbs, and a number of conversions were made during his labors. The old church was torn down in 1869, and a new one erected on a part of the old lot. The lecture room was dedicated January 31, 1870, and through the liberality of one of the church members, Mrs. Eliza H. Yoder, the main audience hall was completed in 1875 and dedicated in July of that year. The itinerancy of the Methodist clergymen is well known. They, therefore, do not become identified with the historical interests of a community. The resident pastor in 1918 was Rev. J. R. P. Gray.

The work of the Methodist Episcopal Church in South Bethlehem began with the holding in 1887 of prayer meetings. This was followed in the next year by services held in Bunker's Hall, when the first class was formed and a Sunday school organized, both being under the charge of Charles Laramy of Bethlehem. He was assisted by Rev. J. B. Grafford and Rev. E. E. Burriss, pastors of Wesley Methodist Episcopal Church, and in 1889 a separate congregation was formed and placed in charge of Rev. A. M. Strayhorn. A building site was purchased on Packer avenue, a commodious and attractive edifice, the gift of John Fritz, in memory of his mother, and was consecrated March 26, 1893. The church is naturally known as the Fritz Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church. The present pastor is Rev. Benjamin La Pish.

The missionaries of the Evangelical Association found among the German-speaking people of the Bethlehems a nucleus who desired their services and a regular preaching place, which was established by the conference of that denomination and Rev. J. Kramer began to hold services in Odd Fellows' Hall, alternating Sundays with the Methodist ministers. The Bethlehem appointment was filled in 1853 by Rev. F. Kreckler, and in that year a board of trustees was elected and an incorporation was secured later under the title of the St. John's Church of the Evangelical Association. The cornerstone of the church was laid June 5, 1854, at the corner of New and North

streets. The church which now stands near that site was built in 1880, and was consecrated December 19th of that year. From the work thus centered, the several congregations of the Evangelical Association in its present two divisions, which now exist in Bethlehem, emanated during the last decades of the nineteenth century. The resident pastor of the church in 1919 is Rev. A. N. Metzger.

St. Luke's Evangelical Church, at the corner of Pawnee and Seminole streets, was the outcome of efforts commenced in 1885 by Rev. O. L. Saylor, while pastor of St. John's Church. The construction of the church building was commenced in June, 1887, the cornerstone laid August 7, 1887, and dedication services held December 11th of that year. The church was not, however, completed until November 3, 1889. The Emmanuel United Evangelical Church is situated at the corner of Cuncow and High streets. Its pastor in 1919 was the Rev. J. S. Heisler. Olivet United Evangelical Church is located on Broad street, in the west end of Bethlehem. A church was erected and occupied in 1913, when Rev. W. H. Christ was pastor. In the present year a new church is in process of construction and Rev. G. W. Imboden is in charge of the congregation.

The records show that the first Baptist organization in Bethlehem took place April 6, 1869. Services were held in a private house and other times in a hall. The work was fostered by Rev. E. Packwood, of Allentown, until the Rev. I. P. Meeks, the first stationed pastor, took charge. A lot, corner of New and Lehigh streets, was secured in 1872, and on September 17th of that year a temporary structure which received the name of wigwam was opened for religious services. Work on the foundation of the church commenced in October, 1873, but the financial panic of that year caused a long delay in completing the building. The cornerstone was laid October 15, 1874, the building progressed slowly, and the church was completed and dedicated February 3, 1884. This building was sold about ten years after it was built, and another church was erected on Broadway; this also was subsequently disposed of and the congregation now holds religious services in Lorenz Theatre. At the present time there is a German Baptist congregation that worships on Adams street, also a colored Baptist church.

The Mennonite Brethren erected in 1884 a temporary place of worship on Garrison street; later, services were held in a public hall. The congregation became known as Ebenezer Mennonite Brethren in Christ. Later a church was built on West Laurel street, and dedicated November 10, 1888. The Rev. W. B. Musselman was in temporary charge of the congregation in February, 1887. The church on West Laurel street was disposed of in 1919, and a brick church on the corner of Durham and Main streets is now in process of erection.

There is also in the Bethlehems a sect under the teachings of Rev. D. H. King, known as the Apostolic Holiness. The First Church of Christ Scientist is located at Broad street and First avenue. Among the other religious denominations established in Bethlehem is a Jewish congregation, which was organized among the mixed population in the latter part of the nineteenth century. Their place of worship is the Termand Torch Synagogue on Wood street. The present pastor of the congregation is Rabbi Abraham Grandal.

The important event in the history of the Bethlehems in the present century was the incorporation, July 17, 1917, of the two boroughs, Bethlehem and South Bethlehem, under a charter of a third-class city. The last borough officers of Bethlehem were: Chief burgess, J. M. Yeagley; president of the council, A. M. Russi; secretary, Victor E. Tice; treasurer, T. F. Klein. Of South Bethlehem: Burgess, P. J. Sheehan; president of the council, E. H. Megalathery; treasurer, W. A. Wilbur; secretary, Thomas Ganey. The total assessed valuation of the new city was about \$22,000,000. The bonded and other debts of South Bethlehem were \$823,207.12, of Bethlehem \$402,367.59, making a grand total on consolidation of \$1,225,574.71, of which \$954,000 was a bonded debt, leaving approximately \$271,574.71 for which funds were not provided.

While the former borough of Bethlehem had provided in the past several years money to meet the annual sinking fund charges, which fund was in good shape, the borough of South Bethlehem had failed to provide a sinking fund to meet bonds at maturity, and also failed to take care of the interest charges for 1917. This required the new city to meet an excessive sinking fund charge for the next several years to make up for the failure of the South Bethlehem borough to set aside money for this fund. In addition, the new city inherited uncompleted contracts for streets and sewers, amounting to \$89,555.43 for the South Side, and \$5,669.34 for the North Side.

At an election held in the fall of 1917, the city being divided into sixteen wards, the commission form of government having been adopted, Archibald Johnston was elected mayor for four years, and Alexander C. Graham, Augustus W. Schmich, James E. Matthews and Thomas Rowan were chosen a board of commissioners for two years. The death of Mr. Graham caused the election of Dr. W. P. Walker to fill the vacancy.

The borough of Bethlehem owned its water supply, and South Bethlehem was supplied by a privately owned corporation, but a proposition is now before the citizens to purchase same, to be decided at the coming election in November for \$1,700,000. During the year 1918 considerable territory was annexed to the city. The eastern boundary was extended to the borough of Freemansburg by the annexation of Elmwood and Edgeboro. This comprised a territory of 997.7 acres, with a population of 1,351 persons and an assessed valuation of \$650,000. North Bethlehem, between Easton road and Monocacy creek, extending three miles north, was also annexed. This territory comprised 3,058.4 acres, with a population of 3,085 persons and an assessed valuation of \$1,199,850. The territory annexed to the west extends to the center of the road, running north and south adjacent to the Rittersville Hotel. It comprised 2,302 acres, having a population of 2,500 persons and an assessed valuation of \$1,300,225.

The Bureau of Police, under the superintendency of C. A. Davies, is fully equipped to provide for the observance of law and order in a polyglot population comprising representatives of nearly all European and Asiatic nations. A police matron is employed to give every protection to unfortunate women and girls arrested. A finger-print photographer and Bertillon system for the identification of criminals has been established, and dens of vice have been eliminated.



The fire fighting forces of the city represent a total of 594 men, of whom but fifty-one receive remuneration for their services, the remainder being volunteers belonging to the eight companies, namely: The Reliance, Central, Monocacy, Fairview, Lehigh No. 5, Protection, Liberty and Lehigh No. 1. The apparatus consists of four American La France triple combination pumping, chemical and hose trucks; four Brockway combination chemical and hose trucks; two aerial ladder trucks, with Brockway tractor; two steam fire engines, third class, horse drawn, in reserve; one two-wheel hose cart, in reserve. The total fire hydrants is two hundred and fifty.

The educational facilities of Bethlehem have been increased by the building of the following graded schools: Quinn, Lafayette, Calypso, Central, Fairview and Madison. A high school is in process of erection on the North Side, at the corner of Elizabeth and Linden streets, at an estimated expense of \$1,200,000. This school will take care of the junior and senior high school pupils. The Excelsior school on Fourth street, South Side, was formerly a graded school, but was changed in 1919 into a vocational school for boys twelve to fourteen years of age who had been pupils in the sixth or lower grades. Machine shop work and electrical trades are mainly taught. The school census of the city gives about 10,000 children of the age prescribed by law.

Along both sides of the beautiful Saucon creek a tract of land comprising about ninety acres and extending for a distance of about two and a half miles, starting at the old Keller Mill on the Hellertown road and terminating in the vicinity of the Hellertown blast furnaces, has been acquired for a public park. The donations of public-spirited business firms and citizens has made this a possibility, and prominent amongst these donors are the Bethlehem Steel Company, forty-six acres; W. J. Heller, five acres; Savercool & Wright, four acres; Philadelphia & Reading Railroad Company, eleven acres; and in addition to this twenty-six acres have been secured by purchase. Bethlehem, since its incorporation as a city, has had a healthy and progressive growth, its estimated population being 60,000 souls.







VIEW THROUGH THE LECHAU-HICH-TON GLEN  
Easton's West End in the Distance



## CHAPTER XXXVI

### TOWNSHIPS

*Lower Saucon Township*—This township is situated in the rich and fertile valley of the Saucon. The name is derived from the Indian name Sakunk—at the place of the creek's mouth. Every hill and dale in the township has its specific name; the eastern part is called Swoveberg, from the fact the early settlers came originally from Suabia in Germany. In the southeastern part is Kohlberg, named because of the large amount of charcoal made there in the early days for the Durham Iron Works. The "Schnippe Thal" is the name of a little dale in the southeastern part of the township, so called because of the snipes that frequented the brook flowing through it. Spring Valley is the name of a place below Bingen, in the southeastern part of the township, named after its clear crystal springs. Wassergas is the name of a road leading from Hellertown in the easterly direction towards the Delaware; it received its name from the springy nature of the land. The Latweg-strasse in the northeastern portion of the township derives its name from the fact that a large amount of apple butter was boiled in that vicinity. The township is bounded on the north by the Lehigh river, on the east by Williams township, on the southeast by Bucks county, and southeast and west by Lehigh county. The boroughs of South Bethlehem and Hellertown were incorporated within its limits. The soil is chiefly limestone, and the rich and fruitful fields are watered by the Saucon and the brooks that constitute its tributaries. These beautiful fields, however, have been somewhat despoiled and disfigured by debris, as the enterprising miner in his search after deposits of iron ore left no stone unturned.

Lower Saucon was settled in the early part of the eighteenth century, and land was first taken up along the Lehigh by William Allen, Nathaniel Irish and I. M. Ysselstein. These three tracts were situated in what are now Fountain Hill, Bethlehem and Shimersville. Ysselstein was a hunter and fisherman, and built himself a hut, about a mile below Bethlehem, which was washed away by a freshet in 1739. At his death, July 26, 1742, his remains were placed in a grave near the spot where he first settled. Nathaniel Irish built a mill as early as 1738 at the mouth of the Saucon, and in 1743 the Moravians petitioned for a wagon road to the mill. In 1743 Irish sold part of his tract to George Cruikshank; the latter was from a noted family of the Island of Montserrat, a man of some attainments, who figured prominently in the township during the early period. He had a son, Dr. James Cruikshank, who died without issue at Bethlehem; and a daughter, who married John Currie, a lawyer of Reading, who afterwards removed to Shimersville and opened a ferry across the river which was known as Currie's Ferry. Sullivan's army at the time of the Revolution was conveyed across the river by this ferry. Dr. Cruikshank sold three large farms near the intersection of the Shimersville and Bethlehem roads to Dr. Felix Lynn, who was the only physician in the neighborhood in the latter part of the eighteenth century, and had a large and lucrative practice.

Saucon was erected a township of Bucks county in 1742, and originally included Upper Saucon, now in Lehigh county. The division of the township was effected in 1743. The petitioners for its erection into a separate township were George Hertzell, Henry Hertzell, Paul Frantz, Matthias Riegel, Christian Laubach, John Danishaus, Jacob Hertzell, Jacob Maurer, Matthias Mencher, Frederick Weber, Peter Kauss, Max Gumschaefer, Joerg Freimann, Rudolph Orwerle, George Peter Knecht, Michael Lintz, Peter Risser, Joel Arminer and Rudolph Illig. It can be readily seen by this list that Germans largely predominated the early settlement of the township, the population at the time of the division being about two hundred inhabitants. The Bachmans, one of the early settled families of the township, were descended from Christian Bachman, a miller. Their German ancestor was the Rev. Philip Boehm, who came from the Palatinate in 1720, and received two hundred acres in Lower Saucon township from the Proprietaries in 1740. This tract he deeded to his son Anthony, who settled in the township and had a family of four sons and four daughters. Christopher Wagner, ancestor of the Wagners of Saucon, came from Rotterdam in the same ship with the Hellers, arriving in Philadelphia, September 15, 1738. He was captain of a military company that went to Trenton in 1776. John Adam Schaus in 1736 came in the ship *Harle* from Rotterdam. He also came from the Palatinate and soon after his arrival at Philadelphia came to Lower Saucon township and opened the first tavern on the Lehigh river. He was a millwright, and assisted in building in 1743 a grist-mill in Bethlehem. He later became a resident of Easton. Peter Appel, a Palatine, ancestor of the Appel family in Northampton and adjoining counties, arrived at Philadelphia, September 29, 1733, in the ship *Pink Mary*, from Rotterdam. He brought with him two sons, Philip and John, and a daughter. Philip and his sister died without issue. John purchased 250 acres of land in Lower Saucon township near what was called Appel's Church, and had five sons.

Benjamin Riegel took up a tract of land near Hellertown in 1734, and was the father of four sons, Benjamin, Matthias, John and Jacob; the latter removed to Ohio; the descendants of the three other sons became prominently identified with the affairs of Riegelsville, Bethlehem and Philadelphia.

The early settlers of Swoveberg were principally weavers from Würtemberg. They took their wool to Martin Appel, who was the proprietor of the first carding, fulling and printing mill in that section of the country, about two and a half miles below Hellertown. These early settlers were the Christines, Reichards, Kunsmans, Zieners, Reisses, Wersts and Wassers.

The Hess family were originally of Springfield, Bucks county. Nicholas Hess, the ancestor, was born in Zweibrücken, Germany, in 1723, and came in 1749 to America in the ship *Ranier*. He had three sons, of whom John George came to Lower Saucon in the latter part of the eighteenth century. He bought a mill on the Saucon, which became known as Hess' Mill.

The township steadily progressed in population and was by the census of 1870, 4,991. This was, however, reduced by the formation of the boroughs of South Bethlehem and Hellertown from within its boundaries, so that the population had decreased in 1910 to 4,141 inhabitants.

Shimersville, at the mouth of the Saucon, the oldest village in the town-

ship, was named after Jacob Shimer, ancestor of the Shimer family. It is a small gathering of dwellings that in earlier days was a place of some importance. Near it was the furnace of the Northampton Iron Company. As early as 1824, John Shimer built a mill for fulling, dyeing and finishing cloth. This mill was enlarged in 1829 and leased to William Chamberlain. In 1837 George Shimer took charge of the mill. The freshet of 1842 washed away the frame building and flooded the machinery, after which a new stone building was erected, and in 1846 improved machinery was added. Additions were made two years later. The freshet of 1862 washed away the dam completely; products of the mill at this time amounted to \$60,000 worth of woolen goods annually, but in 1872 the mills were removed to Allentown. The building remained idle three years, when a foundry and machine business were established and sad-irons, scales, chest-handles and small hardware in general were manufactured.

Leithsville, another small hamlet in the southwestern part of the township, received its name from the Leiths, who were the principal property holders in its vicinity. Bingen, named from the little village on the Rhine, situated near the western boundary line of the township, grew out of the organization of the North Pennsylvania Iron Company. This company was organized mainly through the efforts of William R. Yeager; it was chartered in 1869; the first furnace was blown June 1, 1871, an explosion of the receivers occurred July 8, 1872, by which accident four lives were lost. The largest amount of pig metal manufactured in any one year was in 1874—10,777 tons. The property later was acquired by the Bethlehem Steel Works. Bingen became a post-office in 1871. Seidersville, a collection of about twenty houses situated in the northwestern part of the township on the road from Bethlehem and Friedensville, was named after Charles Seider, an early resident, and became a post-office in 1855. Lower Saucon was formerly a post-office in the eastern part of the township, and before the days of railroads considerable business was transacted at this point. Redington, first known as Lime Ridge, on the Lehigh river, in the northeastern part of the township, came into prominence by the establishment in 1869 of the Coleraine Iron Company. This company at one time gave employment to 275 men and owned ten ore mines—four in Northampton county, three in Lehigh and three in Berks. There were two furnaces connected with the works, which turn out annually about 26,000 tons of pig iron.

Lower Saucon Church was one of the oldest Reformed congregations in Northampton county. The first notice of it is in the record of New Goshenhopper, in the handwriting of Rev. John Henry Goetschey, who mentions "Sacon" as one of the congregations constituting his charge. He entered the field in 1730 and retired in 1739. In Rev. Michael Schlatter's *Journal*, under date of June 28, 1747, he speaks of the congregation being served by Rev. John Conrad Wirtz. The records of the congregation were begun March 7, 1756, by Rev. Johannes Egiduis Hecker, who served until 1770, when he was succeeded by the Rev. John Daniel Gross, who remained until 1773, when he was succeeded by Rev. Johan Wilhelm Pithan, who was dismissed for intemperance. The next pastor was Rev. John William Ingold, who after serving a short time became dissatisfied and left. The church was



then supplied by Rev. Casper Wack until 1782. He was the first minister born, educated, licensed and ordained by the German Reformed Church in this country. Rev. John H. Winckhaus supplied the congregation awhile, and was followed by Rev. John Mann.

The stone church was built in 1751, and was situated on the east side of the road, in the centre of a tract known as "Good Intent." It was originally a Reformed congregation, but at the beginning of 1804, action was taken to sell one-half interest in the church to the Lutherans. A new church was built in 1816 on the west side of the road; in 1873 this was torn down, and a new church, with seating capacity of six hundred, was consecrated May 24, 1874.

Pastors who served the Reformed congregation after the retirement of Rev. John Mann were: Rev. Hoffmeirer, 1795-1807; Rev. Thomas Pomp, 1807-32; Rev. Samuel Helfenstein, 1833-38; Rev. J. C. Becker, 1839-57; Rev. A. J. G. Dubbs, 1859; Rev. J. S. Kessler, 1860-62; Rev. W. R. Hofford, 1863-70; Rev. T. O. Stem, 1870-76; Rev. A. B. Koplin.

Among the early Lutheran pastors were Revs. Christian Endress, William Rath and C. J. Cooper.

At Leithsville is the New Jerusalem Church, also called Appel's Church, a Union (Reformed and Lutheran) church, built in 1834. Among the early Lutheran pastors were: Revs. H. S. Miller, Benjamin German, William German, J. F. Vogelbach, William Rath. The Reformed pastors were: Rev. Samuel Hess, who preached from 1834 to 1864; Rev. S. M. K. Huber, from 1864 to 1868; and Rev. A. F. Ziegler.

Members of the Evangelical Church worshipped as early as 1845 in private houses, the Rev. Israel Bast generally officiating; finally, in 1863, they bought an old schoolhouse, which was used as a place of worship. In 1871 they built a church near the northern part of the township.

*Upper Mount Bethel Township*—This township was one of the oldest settled portions of Northampton county. The Ulster-Scots founded about 1730 the old Hunter Settlement, by which name it was known for some seventeen years. On July 8, 1746, the inhabitants living on the main branch of the Delaware petitioned the Court of Quarter Sessions for the organization of old Mount Bethel township, embracing the district from the mouth of Turnami creek (probably Martin's creek) up the north branch of said creek, upon the west side of Jeremiah Best's, to the Blue Mountains, thence by said mountains to the north branch of said river, and thence by said branch to the mouth of said Turnami creek, the point of commencement. This composed the territory now included in the towns of Upper and Lower Mount Bethel and that of Washington. With the organization of this township, the name of Hunter Settlement passed into disuse. The names appearing on the petition were: Peter Schur, Jonathan Miller, Arthur Coveandell, Thomas Roady, Joseph Woodside, George Bogard, James Anderson, David Allen, James Simpson, Peter Mumbower, Jonathan Garlinghaus, Jonathan Carmichael, Richard Quick, Joseph Fuston, Thomas Silleman, Lawrence Coveandell, Jeremiah Best, Manus Decher, Joseph Jones, Alexander Hunter, James Bownons, Jacob Server, Joseph Coler, James Miller, Joseph Quick, Joseph

Ruckman, Thomas McCracen, Thomas Silleman, Coleus Quick, Joseph Carson, Edward Moody, Conrad Doll, Thomas Clark, Jonathan Rickey, James Quick, Patrick Vence, and Robert Liles.

The home and scene of many of the labors of David and John Brainerd, missionaries among the Indians, was in Mount Bethel township. Here the former gathered around him a congregation of Indian converts and spent his life traversing that region and administering to the spiritual and temporal wants of the savages. After his death he was succeeded by his brother, John Brainerd, who made a visit to the Susquehanna country and was on social terms with the Moravians at Bethlehem.

The Spanish invasion in 1747 into the lower Delaware Bay caused the colony of Pennsylvanians to make its first war preparations for defense against an enemy. A call for volunteer militia was made and Bucks county, notwithstanding a great number of its inhabitants were Quakers and Moravians, promptly furnished its full quota of men. The first to respond were the hardy Germans and the Scotch-Irish from the valleys of the Lehigh and Delaware rivers, in sufficient number to head the Third Regiment, which was the first one of the twenty to be formed north of Philadelphia. The first defenders from the Forks of the Delaware, under the leadership of Alexander Hunter, William Craig, James Martin, George Gray, Thomas Armstrong and Daniel Brodhead, reached Philadelphia and were part of the procession of the twenty regiments in review. Their ensign was a blue flag, with the device of a dove flying from the clouds. Under this was a scroll containing a Latin inscription, *A Deo Victoria*. This formidable array caused the enemy to retreat, and the army was disbanded. Several of the companies from the Forks country were, however, retained, and their services were hired out to the governor of New York by the Pennsylvania authorities for the purpose of strengthening the army of that colony in the French and Indian War, and they took part in the siege and fall of Louisburg.

Among the first settlers in Mount Bethel were three brothers—Peter, Charles and Abraham La Bar. They emigrated from France before 1730, landed at Philadelphia, and went north in pursuit of a home. They finally reached the southern base of the Blue Mountains, believing they had penetrated beyond the bounds of civilized man. They located a tract of land, erected a log cabin, and settled about half a mile southwest of the present village of Slateford. They were the first to clear land on the Delaware above the mouth of the Lehigh. These hardy pioneers soon established friendly relations with the Indians, but not long after they found out they were not the only whites in that region. Nicholas Depui, then an old man, had settled at a place called Shawanese, on the Minisink lands. The La Bar brothers finally removed north of the Blue Mountains into what is now Monroe county, where they permanently settled.

. On the erection of Northampton county, Mount Bethel came under its jurisdiction. In 1757 the whole tax of the township was nine shillings and six pence, but in 1773 the valuation of the township was £1,942, upon which the taxes amounted to £26 3s. 2d. At that time it contained 153 taxable and twenty-five single men. The first elections were held at Easton, but as the sparsely settled country became more populated, Richmond became the

voting place. On the division of the old township, March 17, 1787, Williamsburg became the voting place for Upper Mount Bethel township, and the elections continued to be held there until 1874, when the township was divided into two voting districts, Williamsburg and Delpsburg.

The township is bounded on the north by Monroe county, on the east and south by the Delaware river, and on the south and west by the townships of Lower Mount Bethel and Washington. The early industries were the veritable first grist-mill, built prior to the Revolutionary War, about half a mile northwest of Williamsburg; it was built of logs, and contained one run of stones. There was about 1790 an old fulling mill built by Richard Jacoby, who continued the fulling for a few years, when he converted the old mill into a wooden factory, where business was conducted for a number of years by Mr. Jacoby and his sons. It finally became a school-slate factory. The early education of the young was confined to a German school, which was maintained in an old log church a few months in the winter, at Williamsburg, but this gave place about 1790 to the erection of the first school-house where English was taught.

The boroughs of Portland and East Bangor have been established within the boundaries of the township. Slateford, in the northeastern part of the township at the mouth of Slateford creek, which falls into the Delaware just south of the village, is a small collection of houses, and has been a post-office since 1856. The houses were built by James M. Porter about 1805, who owned and operated slate quarries at that place, and to the slate industry the village owes all its energy and importance.

Johnsonville, a small village formerly known as Roxburg, founded by Gilbert Johnson, from which it derived its name, is situated in the southern portion of the township. The first log building was erected by John Strouss about 1818. A pottery was started here in 1830 by a Mr. Keller, and about 1832 a small frame tavern was erected by William Mann. Jacobus creek rises about one mile west of the village and, flowing east about seven miles, falls into the Delaware at Portland. This creek a half century ago furnished water power for four flouring mills, two saw mills, three slate factories and a foundry. Some of these industries have disappeared, but the water-power is still used. The village at this time contained a store and post-office, a tavern, a carriage shop, a hub and spoke factory, a blacksmith shop, a cabinet shop, a pottery, and several neat dwellings.

Centreville was known as Brandy-Hook until about 1830, when its present name was adopted. It was at one time a post-office, and was called Stone Church, after the old stone church erected there in 1704, which dates the commencement of the village. Christ Evangelical Lutheran Church of Centreville was organized previous to 1774, as several baptisms are recorded in that year. There were present, March 6, 1774, at preparatory services, forty-five persons, therefore it would seem, judging from the communicants, that the congregation had been in existence some time. The church was a log cabin in a large grove of trees, about ten miles north of Williamsburg. The building becoming inadequate to the wants of the congregations (Lutheran and Reformed), articles of agreement were entered into May 29, 1794, to build a stone church at Centreville. This edifice answered the pur-



pose for public worship until steps were taken to build a third church, the cornerstone of which was laid May 6, 1832. Who the first ministers in the old log church were is not known. The first records do not mention a pastor until 1786, when Rev. Carl Benjamin Dana was in charge of the congregation. In the same year Rev. Friederick Niemeyer's name appears as pastor, filling the position until 1792. The next sixteen years there seems to be a vacancy in the pastorate, which was filled by supplies. On Good Friday, April 12, 1805, the Lord's Supper was administered by the pastor, Rev. Christian Endress, and the following April the name of Rev. F. C. Dill appears as pastor. The Rev. Carl Wilhelm Colson on Good Friday, 1818, administered holy communion to 111 communicants. The next pastor's name to appear on the records, May 22, 1819, was Rev. John Augustus Brobst. He preached at Saucon, Forks, Plainfield and Mount Bethel; this was his first and only pastoral charge, and which he served until his death, March 10, 1844, nearly a quarter of a century. On August 10, 1844, Rev. Marcus Harpel was elected pastor; after serving the congregation between two and three years he sent his brother, Rev. Jeremiah Harpel, to serve in his place, which he did between three and four years. He was not a member of the Synod of Pennsylvania, to which the congregation had become associated in 1819; he was removed as the regular pastor, and his friends and followers built a church for him at Roxburg in 1849. Rev. G. A. Wenzel was elected pastor August 27, 1850, and was succeeded in 1853 by the Rev. William Gerhard, who resigned after a year of successful labor. On January 1, 1855, the Rev. Jacob Albert entered upon his duties as pastor, and the initiative steps were taken to build a parsonage. During his pastorate a congregation was organized and a church built at Flickville. Rev. Mr. Albert resigned as pastor October 1, 1859, and was succeeded the following year by Rev. Nathan Zaegar, who served until July 1, 1863, when Rev. Ernst Lubkert became his successor. His labors ceased September 1, 1864, and on October 15th, Rev. B. F. Apple was unanimously elected pastor, having also charge of the Flickville and Lower Mount Bethel congregations. The Reformed congregation in early days held its first meetings jointly with members of the Lutheran Church in a private house, also in a small log church, and the two churches at Centreville. The name of only a few of the first Reformed pastors are obtainable; Rev. Father Vandersloot was pastor from about 1785 onward. He was succeeded by Revs. T. L. Hoffeditz, Andrew Young, P. S. Schorg, I. K. Loos, I. S. Weisz, W. D. C. Rodrock, H. H. W. Hushman. The church was rebuilt in 1910. The pastor of the Reformed congregation, in 1915, was Rev. Howard H. Long; of the Lutheran congregation, Rev. W. F. Wenner.

St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran Church was organized at Centreville, February 11, 1860. Rev. J. J. Burrell, its first pastor, entered upon his duties in April of that year. A church edifice was erected in 1860. Rev. Mr. Burrell continued his pastoral charge until the summer of 1875, when he was succeeded by the Rev. H. R. Fleck. The centennial jubilee was celebrated October 30-31 and November 1, 1874.

Williamsburg has much of the general appearance of the neighboring villages in the township. It was one of the three points of the location of the Hunter Settlement, and became known as "Rum Corner." The earliest

records of Williamsburg have been lost or destroyed, which leaves much of its early history traditionary. As early as 1825, Isaac Smith commenced to manufacture cigars in this hamlet. Cigars in those days were cheap, retailing at eighteen to twenty cents a hundred. In 1875 there were eleven factories engaged in this industry in Williamsburg, employing thirty-six cigar workers, manufacturing a yearly output of 2,500,000 cigars, which paid a revenue tax of \$12,600. Another important industry at this time was the carriage works of Frank Hagerman, erected in 1847. The Williamsburg Academy was conceived by a few citizens of the town, and in April, 1853, a building was erected. Jonathan Moore became the first preceptor, which position he filled twelve years. This school furnished the benefits of intellectual training for many years. At Delpsburg, in the western portion of the township, a Methodist Episcopal church was erected in 1873.

The population of Mount Bethel in 1870 was 3,764. This, by the organization of the boroughs of East Bangor and Portland, has been decreased, and in 1910 the population was 2,446.

*Allen Township*—Allen township is bounded on the north by Lehigh and Moore townships, on the east by East Allen township, on the south by Hanover township, and on the west by the Lehigh river, which separates it from Lehigh county. East Allen township was a part of Allen township until 1845, when it became a separate district.

The first permanent settlement in what is now Northampton county was made in Allen township, on the banks of the Hokendauqua (searching for land), and Catasaqua (the land is dry) creeks by a sturdy band of Scotch-Irish in 1728. The center of this settlement was at Weaversville. The leader was James Craig, a kinsman of William Allen, hence it is sometimes called "Craig Settlement." Tradition has it that when the first settlers arrived, one of them asked for a drink, whereupon an Indian squaw said, "Give me a gourd and I will fetch you some," and that she disappeared and returned with the gourd full of cool, sparkling water. This led to the discovery of a fine spring, the finding of which led them to select the place for their future homes. The first settlers were: James Craig, Thomas Craig, Hugh Wilson and his three sons, Thomas, Samuel and Charles; Thomas Armstrong, Robert Gregg, James King, John McNair, John and Robert Walker, James Ralston, John Hays, Arthur Lattimore, James Horner and James Kerr. Several years later other families followed. They were all staunch Presbyterians, and soon after their arrival erected a small log church in the meadow of James Craig. Here that man of God, David Brainerd, occasionally preached to the settlers and also to the Indians. On October 9, 1744, he writes in his diary: "God was gracious to me, and I was much assisted in preaching (in the settlement). I know not that ever God helped me to preach in a more close and distinguished manner, for the trial of men's state. Through the infinite goodness of God, I felt what I spoke and was enabled to treat the truth with uncommon clearness."

It is recorded that after Brainerd preached, the people would retire to pray among the hazel bushes which grew all around, and then he would come and comfort them. Mrs. King (whose husband James died in 1745, and who was the first whose remains were laid in the Settlement Cemetery) often

with a child in her arms would ride on horseback with others of the settlers twenty miles to Mount Bethel to hear Brainerd preach. In his journal he speaks of his labors and success among the Indians in the Forks as "the wonders of God in the wilderness."

At the June term of court, 1746, the inhabitants living on the west branch of the Delaware petitioned to have the boundary of a township fixed as follows: "From the mouth of Monokosey, up the middle branch of said creek to the Blue Mountains, and thence by said mountains to the west branch of the river (Lchigh), and thence down said branch to the mouth of the said Monokosey." They further declare that they labor under great inconvenience for want of roads to go to mills, market and the county court. The petitioners were: Hugh Wilson, James Carruthers, George Gray, James Palstone, Francis Linfield, Jonathan Riddle, William Young, James Horner, Jonathan McNeely, Thomas Boyd, Samuel Barron, Christopher Ambrest, Michael Favion, Joseph Latimore, William Clendinnen, Thomas Craig, Jonathan Walker, James Alexander, Thomas Hutchinson, Joseph Kerr, Robert Clendinnen, William Detur, James Allison, Arthur Latimore, William Boyde, Jonathan Ramsberry, Henry Deck, Peter Doll, Joseph Pelly, Robert Lattimore, William Craig, Jonathan McNair, James Craig, Jonathan Kerr, Samuel Brown, Joseph Wright, Jonathan Delur, James Gray, William McConnel, Thomas Thompson, Christian Doll, Roland Smith, Frederick Aldimus, Thomas Biers, Jonathan Kennedy, William McCaa, Jonathan Cock, David Kerr, James Kerr, Robert Dobbin, Jonathan Boyd, Thomas Armstrong, Jonathan Clendinnen, Jonathan McCartney, Michael Clide, James Kennedy, Simon Drom, Christian Miller, Joseph Biers, Frederick Miller, Joseph Brown. The township was first called Mill Creek, but was later changed to Allen.

The second church was a log structure, and stood on the north side of the Bath road, opposite the house formerly occupied by Absalom Reichard. It was erected about 1772. It was from its pulpit that Rev. Rosbrough enlisted a company in the struggle for independence. In 1761 the congregation purchased a farm of eighty-two acres, known today as the Muscoe farm, on the Kreidersville road, from Samuel Wilson, for a parsonage farm; it was sold about 1802. Those who contributed towards its purchase were: Samuel Wilson, James Craig, A. Latimore, Charles Wilson, John Walker, James Kerr, William Heaslet, James Horner, John Riddle, David Chambers, John Ralston, Mary King, Robert Latimore, William McNair, John McNair, Alexander Dobbin and Thomas Herron. On September 3, 1796, the congregation was granted a charter by the Legislature, on a petition signed at a meeting of the congregation March 21, 1796, signed by John Hays, William Carr, Samuel Wilson, Hugh Horner, John McNair, Thomas Horner, Joseph Horner, James Kerr, John Walker, James Ralston, John Partridge, William Lattimore, James Hays, John Wilson, James Clyde, Joseph Burk, Robert Andrews, James Doak, John Brown, Charles Meloy, John Craig, Abraham Mensch, Daniel Mulhatton, J. Ralston, Thomas McBurney, Mathu Duncan, John Clyde, David Jolly.

In 1791 a schoolhouse was erected, which was demolished in 1873. It was built by popular subscription, forty-one persons subscribing, amounts ranging from a shilling to five pounds. The first trustees were Christian Hagenbuch, James Carr and John McNair. The third church was com-



menced in 1813, but not completed until 1818. It is still standing, but no longer used. The few remaining families of the early settlers worshipped with the Presbyterian congregation at Bath. The burial ground nearby the church is well kept, and is one of the oldest in the county. In earlier times dead were brought from a great distance for interment in it. Many prominent persons are buried here. A few of the many interesting epitaphs are:

In memory of Hugh Wilson, Esq., who was born in Ireland, A.D. 1689. Departed this life in the autumn of 1773, aged eighty-four years.

In memory of Jean, the wife of James Horner, who suffered death at the hands of the savage Indians, eighth of October, 1763, aged fifty years.

Sacred to the memory of Dr. Matthew McHenry, who departed this life, December 13th, 1783, in the 40th year of his age.

Sacred to the memory of General Robert Brown, a Patriot and Soldier of the Revolution, died February 26th, 1823, aged 78 years and two months.

In memory of Mrs. Jane Rosbrugh, who departed this life March 27th, 1809, aged 70 years. Relict of the Rev. John Rosbrugh, formerly pastor of this congregation, who fell a victim to British cruelty at Trenton, January 2nd, 1777.

Both in times of peace and in war, in matters of church and state, this little group of pioneers wielded an influence all out of proportion according to their numbers. Gen. Thomas Craig was the first officer to offer his services to the Continental Congress, of which James Ralston was a member. John Craig, captain in the Fourth Pennsylvania Regiment of Light Dragoons, was pronounced by Gen. Washington the best horseman in the Continental army. Practically every able-bodied male member of the congregation served in the cause of Independence. Dr. Mathew McHenry was surgeon to the Provincial ship *Montgomery*.

The church of Allen Township is a monument of that grand work of our early days, which had such a vast influence upon the whole destiny of our Presbyterianism. The first great settlement of the Scotch-Irish Presbyterians was in the "Forks of the Delaware," and that region may therefore be considered as the old home of our church.

Even such an important colony as that of the Cumberland Valley can look back to that locality as the birth of many of its most important families. Our own Presbytery of the Neshaminy received thence many of the founders of its churches. Throughout our whole church some of the greatest and best members trace the lines of their ancestry to that favored spot.

It appears that there was a division among the Presbyterians of the colony at the middle of the eighteenth century. This caused a number to withdraw from the old congregation and to erect a church on the farm lately owned by John Laubach, at Howertown, known as the Seceder's Church. This division saddened many a heart, and was, we are told, the reason for many of the members of both congregations to remove from the settlement. They were, however, poor farmers as compared with their more industrious and frugal German neighbors, who gradually acquired their farms, and they drifted to the towns and cities and became merchants and professional men. For a century and more the German element clung to the soil. They have become anglicized, are found in the professions and in business, and the

Austrian-German, the Hungarian and the Slavonians of the recent immigration, who came here to labor in the cement mills, are beginning to supplant them on the farms, like their forefathers did the Scotch-Irish.

Rev. John Rosbrugh, "the clerical martyr of the Revolution," was born in 1714, shortly before his family left Scotland for the North of Ireland, from where he and his elder brother William came to America. They settled in New Jersey, where John attended Princeton College, graduating in 1761. His first pastorate was that of the Tennent or Brainerd church at Greenwich. On April 3, 1769, Rev. Rosbrugh accepted a call from the Allentown (Allen township) congregation, and the following year he removed to Allen township. Doubtless the influence that brought him here was that of his wife's family, she being a daughter of James Ralston.

After the battle of Long Island, Northampton county was in a feverish excitement; many of its sons had spilled their blood in the cause of liberty. The Council of Safety of Pennsylvania authorized Gen. Washington to call out all able-bodied men. Washington sent a most urgent appeal to Allen township, where Col. John Siegfried lived. Rev. Rosbrugh having assembled the congregation, read to them the call for reinforcement, and, ascending the pulpit, took for his text, Judges 5: 23: "Curse ye Meroz, saith the angel of the Lord; curse ye bitterly the inhabitants thereof; because they came not to the help of the Lord, to the help of the Lord against the mighty," and urged them to enlist and offered to accompany them as their chaplain. They accepted his challenge, but insisted that he accompany them as their commanding officer. He returned home, told his wife, whose brother-in-law was a prisoner of war in one of the fatal prison ships at New York, of his intentions, made his will, and arranged for his departure on the following day. Practically all the congregation met the next day, and the able-bodied men formed a company and under the leadership of their pastor marched away, going toward Philadelphia, where they arrived December 24, 1776. In the minutes of the Council of Safety, December 26, 1776, the following is recorded: "Commission made out for Jno. Rosbrugh, as Chaplain to 3d battalion of Northampton militia." Thus was he relieved of the command of the company which he mustered and led to the seat of war, and Capt. John Hays assumed the responsibility of this position. Rev. Rosbrugh's duties were now those of chaplain, not simply to the company which he raised, but to all those troops from Northampton county known as the Third Battalion of militia under the command of Col. John Siegfried.

From "An account of money paid by Captain Hays of Northampton County" to his company in the city of Philadelphia of their monthly wages paid December 27, 1776, we have the following roll of his company:

Captain, Robert Hays; Lieutenant, William Caruthers, discharged Jan. 9, 1777; Ensign, Thomas Horner.

Privates: James Doak, William Maffitt, Alexander Vanhan, John Clyde, discharged Jan. 17, 1777; James Lattimore, Benjamin Stuart, Moses Campbell, discharged Jan. 17, 1777; John McFadden, James Boyd, George Gray, Moses Cangleton, Rev. Mr. John Rosbrugh, discharged Jan. 3, 1777; Robert Lattimore, Michael Malloy, William Cairns, Thomas Herron, John Horner, John Walker, Joseph Likens, Daniel McMullin, Robert Doak, John Overshimer, John Humes, Moses Cronkilton, John Brisbane, discharged Jan. 14, 1777.

Col. Thomas Craig, who rendered valuable service in the war for independence, was born in Allen township, Northampton county, October 26, 1739. He was commissioned, January 5, 1776, captain of a company in Col. Arthur St. Clair's Second Pennsylvania Battalion. This battalion saw strenuous service in Canada and participated in several engagements, the principal one at Three Rivers. Captain Craig was promoted to lieutenant-colonel on September 7, 1776; on August 1, 1777, he was commissioned colonel of the Third Pennsylvania Regiment. He participated in the battles of Germantown, Monmouth and Brandywine, and in his own words, "served faithfully from the commencement of the late war to the end of it." Colonel Craig was at Valley Forge in the winter of 1777-78, and it was through him that Mrs. Lydia Darragh conveyed to Washington the warning of Howe's expected attack at Whitemarsh, she having overheard the plans discussed by the British officers at her home. Colonel Craig was retired January 1, 1783. On July 1, 1783, he was appointed county lieutenant of Northampton county. In 1784 he was appointed associate judge, clerk of courts and recorder of Montgomery county. In 1789 he removed to Towamensing township. In 1798 he was commissioned major-general of the militia of the State, which position he held at the opening of the War of 1812 and until the year 1814. He removed to Allentown, where he died January 13, 1832, aged ninety-two years, and was buried with military and Masonic honors. The procession marched to the cemetery to the funeral strains of the Bethlehem band, the tolling of bells and the firing of minute-guns. After the interment and the friends had retired to the Lutheran Church, the Lehigh Artillerists fired four salutes over the grave and then marched to the church, where the sermon was delivered by Rev. Joshua Yeager. General Craig's remains now rest in Fairview cemetery. He married Dorothy Breinig, a daughter of Col. George Breinig.

In 1802 the Mennonite congregation of Whitehall and Allen townships, which formerly worshipped in the log structure at Siegfried's Ferry, erected a new meeting house along the King's highway, leading from Howertown to Kreidersville, on a plot of ground given by Thomas Horner and wife by a deed dated February 11, 1802, "to Jacob Baer, Jacob Hiestand, John Ziegler and Samuel Landis, in trust for the Mennonite congregation of Whitehall and Allen townships and in trust for church purposes or for schools under the yearly quit rent." At a congregational meeting held soon after the passing of the deed, it was decided to proceed to the erection of a frame building, 30 by 26 feet, and John Ziegler and Samuel Funk were appointed a building committee. Twenty-eight persons subscribed to the building fund of £84 4s., in sums varying from 3s. 4d. to £12.

There are no records of the congregational life and activities of the worshippers in this church. In former years there were regular preaching services. The names of those who ministered to these people are: Valentine Young, Samuel Muselman, Christian Blicm, John Bachtel, William Gehman, John Oberholtzer, Christian Clemmar, David Henning, William Shelly, Henry Diehl, Jonas Musselman. Through death the congregation, which was never large, gradually declined. The building was also used for school purposes, and Rev. Cyrus J. Becker at one time taught in it. During the



last decade a Sunday school was held in the meeting house, and also an occasional service. In later years there were occasional services, among those preaching being Levi Young, Tilghman Seiple, Lewis Taylor, C. J. Becker, Samuel Landis and J. Y. Schultz. The late Moses Gottshall related how he was greatly annoyed by wasps on one occasion when conducting a preaching service in the church. In 1884 the church was renovated and the cemetery enclosed by a wall. The names of the burials in the cemetery have been published in the "Life of Col. John Siegfried," by Rev. J. B. Stoudt. The descendants of members of the congregation today, with a few exceptions, are members of the neighboring Reformed congregations, their nearest kin in faith and practice. On July 14, 1908, William Landis, trustee appointed by the court, sold the meeting house to the Allen township school district for the consideration of \$500, which sum is held in trust by William Landis, as trustee, "for beautifying and keeping in repair the cemetery adjoining the old church." The school district has again sold the building and it is now used as a dwelling.

To the north of Weaversville, at the crossing of the Kreidersville and Bath roads, is a cluster of houses known as Howertown, taking its name from the Hower family. Near it is located St. John Church (Union Church), usually referred to as the Howertown Church, which was organized in 1833. At the burial of Mrs. Beaver at Schoensville, in the winter of 1832-33, George Hower suggested to Rev. J. C. Becker that the time had come for the erection of a church in the vicinity of Weaversville or Howertown, and that he would donate the ground for the same. Similar offers were made by Jacob Deshler, Peter Laubach and John Hagenbuch. At a meeting held at the house of Peter Laubach, April 30, 1833, attended by sixteen persons, it was resolved to accept the offer of Mr. Hagenbuch. At a second meeting at the home of Jacob Bayer, February 1, 1834, it was decided to erect a church. At a third meeting, held December 29, 1834, a constitution was adopted, and the Union Congregation was formally constituted. The following persons constituted the first joint consistory: Reformed Elders George Weber and Jacob Koch; Deacons George Audenreid, Samuel Muffly, David Deshler and Peter Strauss; Trustee David Bliem; Lutheran Elders Abraham Hartman and Henry Kleim; Deacons John Heberling, Daniel Spanglyer, Henry Miller and George Schaeffer; Trustee Conrad Beil. The cornerstone was laid June 8, 1835, and the edifice, 50 by 55 feet, was dedicated Christmas of the same year. The total cost was \$3,685.00. In 1847 a Sunday school was organized, which has continued ever since. The present beautiful house of worship was erected in 1905 at a cost of \$26,000. The pastors of the congregations have been: Reformed—J. C. Becker, C. J. Becker, D. I. Schiery, G. J. Laubach; Lutheran—August Fuchs, S. A. Ziegenfuss, H. F. Kuder, D. F. Green, J. D. Koch.

In 1862 a new cemetery was opened by Peter Laubach, across the street from the old cemetery. Four years later the plot owners organized themselves into the Greenwood Cemetery Company, which was granted a charter by the court of the county, April 22, 1867. The cemetery contains many fine monuments, and is one of the most pretty and best kept cemeteries to be found anywhere. A burial record of both the old and new cemeteries has been published by the congregation.

*Bethlehem Township*—The population of this township had increased in 1750 to 450 souls, and the next score of years it has reached 950; of these there appears to have been 163 subject to taxation as property holders, of whom eighteen were Moravians. The real estate valuation of the town in 1773 was £3,671, of which £1,507 was held by Moravians. The Bethlehem township tax in that year, including the villages, was £51 3s. There were seventy-seven single men over twenty-one years of age. The population in 1780 numbered 1,375, but the following decade it was decreased to 950, owing to the erection of the township of Nazareth. At the middle of the nineteenth century there were 2,104 inhabitants, divided into 405 families, who occupied 371 dwelling houses and operated 153 farms. The yearly production of the latter was 49,023 bushels of wheat, 22,062 bushels of rye, 41,390 bushels of corn, 18,460 bushels of oats, 9,607 bushels of potatoes, 48,045 pounds of butter and 2,142 tons of hay. The valuation of 12,524 acres of real estate at \$78.18 per acre was \$979,126. The number of taxable persons was 670, and the five hundred scholars attended eleven schools. The manufacturing industries were limited to four grist-mills, four lime kilns, two boot and shoe factories, one saw mill, one brick yard. The mercantile interests consisted of six taverns and seven stores.

There are now in the township ten school houses, furnished with all modern apparatus and appliances of education. There are five small villages—Middletown, north of Freemansburg, has about sixteen dwellings; Butztown, on the cement road between Easton and Allentown, is in the center of the township, a post-office, with a tavern, store and about twenty dwellings; Altona, one mile north of the city of Bethlehem, is a small hamlet, with about sixteen dwellings; Brodhead Station is in the northeastern part of the township, near the line of Lower Nazareth. Farmersville, in the eastern part of the township, is situated on the trolley line between Easton and Bethlehem; here is about a dozen houses, a school, and St. John's Church. This church owes its foundation to a meeting held in January, 1846, at the stone school house. It was resolved at this meeting to purchase a lot and build a union church for the Lutheran and Reformed congregations. The cornerstone was laid May 30-31, 1846, and the dedication took place the following January. The cost of the church was \$3,500. Among the Lutheran pastors were Revs. Marcus Harpel, ——— Smith, ———Bergenmyer, J. B. Rath and I. W. Barber, who was pastor from 1871 to 1881. Some of the Reformed pastors were: Revs. Max Stein, D. F. Brandlee, W. D. Rodrock, H. H. W. Hepburn. Shimmertown and Hopesville, in the southern portion of the township, are two small hamlets. The population of the township of Bethlehem by the census of 1910 was about 3,000.

*Williams Township*—The organization of Williams township in 1750 preceded the erection of Northampton county by two years. William Allen, one of the early purchasers of colonial lands, took possession of lands beyond the boundaries of those acquired by the Proprietaries, and in early days he attempted to obtain possession of a large tract in the northern part of the province belonging to the Indians, which he was obliged to relinquish. He

purchased, August 29, 1728, a 20,000-acre tract, mostly situated in what is now Williams township, and which became known as Williams' Land. This had formerly belonged to William Penn, a descendant of the founder of the colony, and had been bequeathed to him by the latter's will. The boundaries of this tract was a subject of dispute, the white settlers claiming the Lehigh Hills, the red men the river, but in an early day John Logan, the land agent of the colony, established a southern line as a division between Bucks and Northampton counties. The surface of the township is one continuous hill and valley. The early German settlers simply took possession of whatever lands they desired, without right and title, many of the titles not being perfected for nearly thirty years. Prominent among the hills was one named by the early settlers as Hepikoft Hill. This hill was an Indian shrine, and to the south of it in Bucks county was another hill known as Rattlesnake Hill. On the latter hill was a jasper mine, from which was made spear-heads by the Indians and was zealously guarded by a tribe of Shawnee Indians. At the foot of Hepikoft Hill there are still to be found shavings of jasper which were made in the manufacture of the spear-heads. At the top of this hill is a natural rock formation which in the distance has all the resemblance of a huge bear. Members of the western tribes of Indians visited this locality for the purpose of purchasing jasper for their spear-heads, but the source of the production was kept an inviolate secret. On the arrival of the white settlers the jasper mines were discontinued, and the location was given the name of Witch's Head. It has been the subject of numerous weird and mysterious stories, which in course of time have died out, being only revived at the present time by professors of witchcraft.

The township is situated in the southeastern corner of the county, and is bordered on the north by the Lehigh river, separating it from Palmer township and the city of Easton, on the east by the Delaware river, on the south by Bucks county, and on the west by the township of Lower Saucon. Nearly the entire surface of the township is covered by the Lehigh hills, beginning at the Delaware and extending southwest. The soil along the river is limestone land, which is very productive, while the hills are more gravelly, but have been raised to a high state of cultivation by the farmers utilizing the lime of the low lands.

At the time of the organization of the town the population was fully one hundred and fifty. Among these were: Melchoir Hay, Michael Schumacher, Philip Bozzerd, Martin Lehr, George Raub, Uri Bast, Nicholas Bast, Adam Merkle, Jeremiah Bast, George William Kale or Koehl, and George Bast, all of German stock; there were, however, a few of the English speaking race among the early settlers. In 1760 the population had increased to 250. In 1773 the total valuation of real estate in the township was £966; in that year the taxes amounted to £9 5s. 10d., and the number of taxables was seventy-eight, the single men being five. The population in 1850 had increased to 2,634, but by the census of 1870 there were only 2,428, an apparent decrease of 206, but it must be remembered that in 1850 the population of South Easton and Glendon was included in the township's population. At the last census of 1910 the population was given at 1,819. The iron ore deposits and furnaces have been dealt with elsewhere in this work.



Along the banks of the Delaware there is an inexhaustible supply of limestone.

Raubsville, a post-office situated in the eastern part of the township on the Delaware river, is a small gathering of dwellings. It was named for the family of Raubs, who were the first settlers in that vicinity. Among the early settlers of this hamlet was Dr. Peter Sailer. He was exiled from his native land, Germany, for witchcraft, and on coming to America went to a fellow countryman at Phillipsburg, New Jersey, but finally located at Raubsville. He gained a reputation for his miraculous cures from Massachusetts to Georgia, and of two of these we take note. Meeting on the road a settler suffering from a cut made by an axe, he treated the wound, which was in his foot, by gathering an herb or weed by the wayside, which he chewed in his mouth and applied as a poultice, and after one or two treatments the wound healed. Another case was a woman who had been given up to death by Philadelphia practitioners. She was suffering with a throat disease, and by squeezing her neck and applying medicine, in a short time, after several treatments, she was restored to health. Dr. Sailer practiced medicine for over fifty years at Raubsville, and administered to patients who sought his advice not only in his immediate vicinity but to those who came a great distance to receive relief. He died in 1805. His posterity gained an enviable reputation in the medical world, and at the present time Dr. Wilhelm Sailer, of the fourth generation, a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, still practices at Raubsville. His predecessors had no established fees for their services, but accepted whatever the patients chose to bestow on them. Their services were in demand throughout the eastern section of the country.

About four miles from the Delaware river, on a road leading from Raubsville to Hellertown, is the Old Williams Township Church. In a field at the foot of Morgan's Hill, on the site of the present reservoir, in what is now Cedarville, stood a church in 1730, organized by Rev. John Casper Stoever, Jr., and was called "Die Germande Am Delaware Revier von der Luthensche Religin." The olden time church of logs was used several years, but was finally demolished in December, 1762. This was probably the largest Lutheran congregation of that period in America. Here worshipped all the Lutherans of Upper Jersey. During the first few years services were held only on important religious anniversaries. Later they were held more frequently or whenever an itinerant preacher could be procured. On the day preceding these special services, to notify the inhabitants of the event, huge bonfires were built on the summit of Morgan's Hill, which illuminated the country for forty miles around. The members of this remarkable congregation, whose names are here recorded, constituted nearly the entire population at the Forks and the regions round about:

George Raub, Jacob Raub, Peter Raub, Martin Manlin, Michael Raub, Jacob Kister, John Lerch, Michael Meyer, John Bast, Jacob Bast, Jeremiah Bast, Leonard Kister, John Adam Schnell, John Schuch, Magnus Decker, Henrich Decker, Bernhard Wilhelm, Leonard Hartzell, George Wilhelm Koehl, Adam Bayer, John Henrich Kleinhans, Balzer Hess, Peter Hess, Conrad Hess, Michael Hess, Frederick Hess, Michael Bernhard, Laurence Mer-

kel, Frederick Giehrast, Nicholas Ensel, Nicholas Kern, Wilhelm Gahr, Wendel Brechbiehl, John Bleyler, John Feit, John Adam Schwartzwelder, Peter Reiser, Powel Reiser, Mathais Bruch, Jacob Abel, Daniel Wormbsea, Peter Quattlebaum, Leonard Vogelmann, Elias Hesel, John Berger, Frederick Lunger, Dr. Peter Sailer, John Conrad Vogelmann, Michael Wilhelm, Jacob Geyer, Henry Frantz, Henry Giehrast, Paul Reeser, Jacob Rodenhoster, Wilhelm Volbrecht, Peter Moelich, Johan Yost, ——— Rothenberger, Johan Michael Enders (Andrews), Wilhelm Kern, Johan Philip Odenwelder, Jacob Maurer, Jacob Koch, Johan Frantz Mehrbos, Christian Miller, Jacob Gukert, Powell Frantz, Jacob Brotzman, Christian Mohr, Bodrik De Winne, Gerhardt Mohr, Peter Wohleber, Frederick Brotzman, Gottfried Moelich, Michael Schumacher, Johan Schumacher, Godfried Reich, Jacob Zug, Peter Lerch, Jacob Ritschy, Elias Meyer, Mathias Fraunfelder, John Faas, Thomas Fein, Jacob Bentz, Rudolph Dantzeler, Henrich Luck, John Adam Frickeroth, Jacob Beutelman, Wilhelm Kern, Christian Eckert, Christopher Kintzel, Jacob Dech, John Melchoir, Godfried Klein, Andrew Grub, Peter Grub, Wilhelm Phillip, Elias Dietrich, George Mathias Otto, Conrad Fritz, Adam Schmidt, John Weiler, John Feber, John Michael Leder, Christopher Falkenburg, Leonard Kiefer, John Bartholomew, Peter Lantz, Nicholas Lantz, Conrad Zeller, John Sherffenstein, Johan Peter Richer, Jacob Schaup, John Bast, Mathias Unzinger, Johan Philip Dick, Philip Bozzerd, Michael Koch, Jacob Paddendorfer, Valentine Schultz, Peter Wolleber, George Reimel, John Peter Edelman, Andrew Miller, George Ditman, John Wildrick, Peter Herring, John Klackner, Johan Philip Wultz, Jacob Miller, Sebastian Keyser, Mathias Schmidt, Mathias Pentz, Henry Reimschmidt, Jacob Wultz, Johan Pohl, Jacob Reich, Jacob Trieb, Joseph Aninger, Anton Hener, Johan Drumheller, George Shick, John Daniel Reinheimer, George Henry Unangst, Philip Opp, George Michael Krauss, John Peter Schonfelter, John Christian Heil, Geo. Sickman, Jacob Kutzler, John Enneger, Henry Schrenk, Jacob Loeffler, Christopher Falkenberger, Ludwig Ditman, Johan Jacob Peisher, Henry Haudenshield, Jacob Ritter, John Conrad Wollenweber, Jacob Rumfelt, John Ludwig Repsher, Philip Wendel Opp, Jacob Klipel, Powel Kuntz, Henry Salmon, Baltzer Dielman, Frederick Kuhn, Mathias Unsinger, Jacob Zeller.

Not only these but their wives and grown children helped to swell the membership, making a congregation of nearly three hundred people. The later history of this church is given in an article on Easton, in this work. The records of the church, which was organized in the middle part of the eighteenth century, are still extant. Among the successors of the Rev. Dr. Stoever were Johann Justus Birkinstock, who ceased his labors in 1749, when Rev. Rudolph Heinrich Schrenk became pastor, and his charge of the congregation continued until 1756, when he was succeeded by Rev. Johannes Andreas Friederics, who preached the gospel to the congregation until 1760. For the next nine years the Rev. Johann George Weisner officiated; he was succeeded in 1770 by Rev. Christian Streit. A new era of the church seems to have begun with the adoption in 1792 of a "Church Discipline." From 1783 to 1826 the following ministers officiated: Revs. Johann Andreas Friederics, John Conrad Yeager, Christian Endress, John Augustus Brobst, John P. Hecht, and Johann Heinrich Hoffmeister; the latter was pastor in 1831. The church was formerly used by the Lutheran and Reformed congregations, but afterwards became known as St. Luke's Lutheran Church. In the early seventies of the past century it was remodeled, and the one hundredth anniversary\* was celebrated in 1913. From 1877 to 1913 the following were pastors: Revs. J. O. Upp, William Bieber, H. B. Ritter.

There was standing in the township in 1884 a stone structure built by John Zeller, used by the Lutheran and Reformed congregations in an early day, and called St. John's Church. On the old Philadelphia road was built in 1872 a Methodist Episcopal church, a frame building with a stone basement, on a site where a church had been erected in 1839. Located in Stout's Valley was a small frame building built by the Methodist denomination. The Raubsville Methodist Episcopal Church was erected about 1876.

Immediately south of Easton is what is known as Morgan's Hill, where in the early part of the nineteenth century a store and tavern were maintained by Mrs. Morgan. She gained a wide reputation, and was in derision called by some people a bad woman, a witch woman, but without any foundation whatsoever. She was a refined and highly educated lady, her advice being sought by her neighbors in any sickness or disputes that might arise, and she became known as *der mommy* among the Germans, which, in her day, was a great distinction. Her maiden name was Elizabeth Bell; she was the pretty daughter of Jacob and Ann Bell, Orthodox Quakers, residing prior to the Revolutionary War on Front street, Philadelphia. There was in that city at this time a young grocer, Hugh Bay, son of Rev. Andrew Bay, a chaplain in the Provincial army, who succumbed to the charms of the young Quaker maiden. Being not of their faith, his suit was frowned upon by her parents and he was refused admittance to the Bell domicile. At the report of the British army coming towards Philadelphia, Elizabeth removed the leaden weights from her father's clock and converted them into bullets for her soldier lover, who was a member of the noted artillery company in the Continental service. This act caused a flurry in Quakerdom and so enraged her father that he forthwith transferred her to Europe to finish her education. Four years elapsed, and her father, thinking his daughter had outlived her early infatuation, allowed her to return home. Elizabeth was, however, true to her first love, and married Hugh Bay in Swedes' Church, Philadelphia, August 16, 1781. This act so shocked the Orthodox Quaker congregation that at a special meeting Elizabeth was expelled for marrying a worldly man. Her father died a few years later, leaving her a part of his wealth. Her husband maintained a fine home on a fashionable street in Philadelphia, but unfortunately died three years after his marriage, leaving one child, Anna. After six years of widowhood Elizabeth married, September 2, 1790, Dr. Abel Morgan, a prominent physician of Philadelphia, and formerly a surgeon in the Continental army. Two months later her mother died, and with the exception of the birth of another daughter nothing eventful transpired until 1793, the year of the great epidemic in Philadelphia. Dr. Morgan removed his family from that city to the Lehigh Hills, leaving his home in charge of colored servants. He selected for his retreat a hotel on the top of a hill overlooking the "Forks of the Delaware." This location was a favorite one of Dr. Morgan, as he encamped there with his regiment during his military service. After seeing his family comfortably settled, he returned to Philadelphia to help stamp out the epidemic. His wife not receiving any communication for two months, and the quarantine of the city being removed, concluded to return home. On arriving in Philadelphia she found the servants had decamped from her home, ransacking and con-



fiscating everything of value. Her husband had contracted the malady and died within a few days after his arrival, being buried in the trench along with those who had succumbed to the disease. This affliction required fortitude on the part of the widow, who disposed of her home and all her interests in Philadelphia and returned to the Hills in Williams township with the purpose of living in quiet retirement with her two daughters. She never returned to Philadelphia, but purchased the hotel property, where she lived for upwards of fifty years. Mrs. Morgan made use of her excellent education; she possessed a fine library, and her favorite pastime was reading law books, of which she had a complete set. These were kept on a bench in the public room, where she would dispense law when occasion required. This room in time became the popular retreat for those of her neighbors who could not settle their differences themselves. They would invariably refer their case to this improvised court. A request for her decision was never refused; both old and young respected her judgment and seldom was there an appeal to a higher tribunal. This condition of affairs brought forth a protest from the legal fraternity of Easton, who endeavored by various methods to break up the practice. Reflections as to her character and the character of the place were made, bringing her name into ridicule with the unthinking. All this unkindness toward the "Widow Morgan" only increased her popularity. Few of these gentry of the bar could boast of a better legal education than Elizabeth Morgan, and none of a better university training; her last will and testament (written by herself), for scholarly composition and legal construction, is the peer of any like instrument of any member of the legal fraternity of her day. Steeled to adversity, never showing resentment towards her traducers, living a good and true life, a kind and generous neighbor, ministering to the afflicted, adjusting neighborly disputes for many years, she died October 16, 1839, aged eighty years, and was buried in the Reformed cemetery on Mount Jefferson (now the site of the new library). Her obsequies were attended by people from far and near, her funeral cortege being nearly two miles long, reaching from the cemetery gates to a point along the Philadelphia road beyond Lachenour Heights, South Side.

*Forks Township*—Forks township is one of the original townships of Northampton county, and was incorporated in 1754. Formerly it extended westward to the townships of Bethlehem and Lower and Upper Nazareth, and southward to the Lehigh river. The present boundaries are: on the north, by Plainfield township; on the northeast and east by Lower Mount Bethel and the Delaware river; on the south, by Easton; and on the west, by Palmer township. The township is well watered and supplied with power by the Bushkill creek and the smaller streams flowing into it.

The first settlers were chiefly German, which has always been the preponderating nationality in the township. Among the names of the first are those of Melchoir Stecker, George Stecker, Michael Messinger, Jacob Shoemaker, George Messinger, David Owens, John Lefevre, a French Huguenot, Jacob Young, Joseph Potts, William Bingham, Samuel Powell, John Van Etten, James Young, John Young, William Smith, Jacob Uhler, and John

Nicholas Kemmerer, Frederick Lerch, Valentine Uhler, and John Koehler, as well as those of Sandt, Werkheiser, Schwartz, Fraunfelder, Sigman, Kocker, Rippel, Raesley and others. Col. Jacob Arndt was not among the first comers; he removed from Bucks county into the township in 1762, locating a mill site at what is now Bushkill Park. He was a captain, afterwards a colonel in the French and Indian wars, and was the father of Capt. John Arndt, of Revolutionary fame. Among others who served in the Revolutionary War were: Valentine Uhler, Sr., George Stecker, Henry Laux, John N. Kemmerer, Henry Stecker, Andrew Stecker and others.

The pioneer mill, Friedensthal Mill, was one of the first put into operation in the county. It was built by the Moravians about 1746 and served its purpose until 1791, when it gave place to a stone structure. This mill, as well as one built in 1760 by Michael Messinger, was within the bounds of Palmer township on its formation. Colonel Arndt owned and carried on one of the oldest mills in Forks township; it was located on Bushkill creek, and was destroyed by fire in 1866, but was rebuilt. Prior to the Revolution, Jacob Shoemaker started a fulling mill about two miles from Easton, on the Bushkill creek. These early industries have passed away and Forks township is purely an agricultural district. It was the last of the original townships of Northampton county to acquire a church. This was caused principally by its environments, the peculiar formation and its close proximity to Easton. The Forks church, while not located centrally in the township, is equidistant with the other township churches. For many years the first settlers of the township attended church at Easton. Some in the western district were members of the Dryland congregation.

Within the bounds of the township were established two burial grounds, which became preaching places for the itinerant. One of these was Arndt's and Messinger's burying ground; the other was what became known as Stocker's burying ground. The latter was begun as a private cemetery when the property was in possession of John Lefevre, who resided a short distance below in a stone house in which he conducted a hotel. This property passed through various hands and was conveyed by deed to Andrew Stocker, April 2, 1787. From this time on the burials became more numerous. Congregational meetings were held in the barn of Andrew Stocker in 1798, and the probability is that the congregation was under the charge of regular ministers, as none of the names of the persons living in the vicinity occur in any other church records.

The Arndt and Messinger church is so named in honor of Jacob Arndt and Michael Messinger, who donated the site for church and cemetery purposes. The burial ground was laid out and used fifty years before a church was erected. The first interment was that of Mrs. Arndt, wife of one of the donors; she was buried there January 31, 1776. The first church building was a stone structure erected in 1812, intended to serve as a school as well as a church. The building was demolished and a new building erected on the same site in 1855. This gave place to the present church, the cornerstone of which was laid October 25, 1914. The church was erected at the cost of \$17,000, and was reconstructed January 23, 1916. Since the erection of the first church it has been occupied by the Lutheran and Reformed con-

gregations. Among those who have presided over the congregations we name the following: Reformed—Rev. Thomas Pomp, Rev. Theodore Hof-fiditz, Rev. E. W. Reinecke and Rev. G. S. Kleckner; Lutheran—Rev. John August Brobst, Rev. George Wentzell, Rev. David Kuntz and Rev. E. G. Ehret.

Capt. John Arndt, son of Col. Jacob Arndt, was born June 3, 1748, and died May 6, 1814. He was captain of the company credited to Forks town-ship in the Revolutionary War, of which we give the muster roll:

Captain—John Arndt; First Lieutenant—Joseph Martin; Second Lieu-tenant—Peter Kicklein; Third Lieutenant—Isaac Shimer.

Sergeants—Robert Scott\*; Andrew Herster‡; Philip Arndt\*; Andrew Keifer‡.

Corporals—Jacob Kichline\*; George Edelman; Peter Richter\*; Elijah Crawford\*.

Drummer—John Arndt‡. Fifer—Henry Allshouse‡.

Privates—Daniel Lewis\*; Benjamin Depue\*; Thomas Sybert; John Wolf‡; James Hindshaw‡; John Middagh\*; Alex. Sylliman\*; Jacob Difford‡; Jacob McFarran\*; Robert Lyle\*; John Ross‡; Richard Overfield‡; Jacob Miller\*; Martin Derr‡; Henry Siegel; Christian Stout\*; Jacob Andrew; Joseph Stout‡; Jacob Weidnecht‡; Henry Onangst\*; George Fry‡; John Smith; Jost Dornblaser; John Bush‡; Macheas Steininger‡; Jacob Wagner\*; Paul Reaser‡; John Shurtz‡; Lawrence Erb‡; Isaac Berlin‡; Adam Yohe\*; Frederick Rieger‡; J. McCracken\*; James Farrel\*; Jacob Engler‡; Geo. Ryman; Conrad Smith\*; Geo. Essigh\*; Val'n Yent\*; Philip Reeser; Lewis Collins‡; Joseph Keller‡; Peter Byer‡; Conrad Metz; Peter Kern‡; Henry Fatzinger\*; John Kessler\*; Geo. Shibly; M. Kress\*; M. Kailor\*; Wm. War-rand‡; F. Wilhelm‡; Peter Lehr‡; M. Deal\*; Philip Bosh‡; Peter Frees‡; Henry Wolf, Sr.‡; Isaac Shoemaker\*; Dan'l Sailor\*; Fred'k Wagner‡; Sam'l Curry‡; Henry Fretz‡; Henry Bosh, Jr.‡; Henry Strauss‡; Isaac Koon‡; Chr. Harpel‡; Joseph Miner‡; Bernh'd Miller‡; John Falstich; Henry Weid-knecht‡; Ad. Weidknecht‡; J. Fraunfelter‡; John Yent\*; Geo. Eddinger‡; Ab. Peter‡; Adam Bortz‡; Jacob Kreider‡; Christ'n Harpel, 2d‡; Christian Roth‡; Con'd Bittenbender‡; Henry Bush, Sr.‡; A. Frutchey‡; Henry Wolf, Jr.\*; A. Everts; Jos'h Chass‡; John Harpel‡; James Symonton\*.

The population of Forks township in 1740 was about fifty souls, which had reached, in 1770, more than four hundred. The valuation of real estate in 1773 was £1,185 and the amount of the tax was £13 3s. 10d. There were sixty-nine persons subject to taxation, and eleven single men. There were then in operation two grist-mills, one owned by Jacob Arndt, the other by H. Lesh. The population steadily increased and in 1850 there were 2,321 inhabitants, which represented 418 families residing in 391 dwellings, of which 152 were located on farms. The value of the real estate was \$1,185,-038, which was an average of \$74.18 an acre. The number of schools was thirteen and the attendance was 650 pupils. The taxable persons residing in the township were 632. The population, owing to formation of boroughs and townships from its original area, decreased in 1870 to 1,450, and at the last census in 1910 it still showed a further decline, being only 1,132.

\* Rallied next day at Elizabethtown; (33 men).

‡ Killed or taken prisoner at Fort Washington.

‡ Killed or taken prisoner at Long Island.



*Plainfield Township*—This township is bounded on the north by Monroe county; on the east by the townships of Washington and Lower Mount Bethel; on the south by the townships of Forks and Palmer; on the west by Bushkill township. The name Plainfield was given to it as describing its appearance to the first settlers. The surface of the township is almost devoid of trees, except on the margins of the watercourses, where a few dwarf oaks and stunted evergreens grow on the higher lands. The township is watered chiefly by the east branch of Bushkill creek; in the southern part the lands are quite rolling, and in the north the Blue Mountains form a natural barrier and stretch in an unbroken ridge along the northern border. There is an opening, or pass, in the mountains, called by the German settlers "Die Wind Kapf" (the Wind Gap), through which no stream of water passes. The crest line of the mountain is here depressed nearly as low as the country on each side, forming a notch of peculiar convenience for the passage of travelers and teams. It is the only crossing for wagon roads leading from the township across the Blue Mountains.

The first settlers were Germans, who immigrated from their native land, settled around Wind Gap, and erected a house of worship, though there are no authentic records of their names except those of the Benden and Hiller families. These were immediately followed by German settlers, and on December 24, 1762, a decree of the court authorized and ordered the laying out and erection of the township. A survey was made and accepted. The entire length of the boundary lines was thirty-four and a quarter miles, and within these tracts were three hundred inhabitants.

The settlers suffered during the Indian troubles, a temporary fortification being built as a place of refuge. Just before the Revolution the population increased to more than five hundred. A grist-mill had been built by Adam Heimer and a saw-mill by Jacob Heller. Settlements progressed rapidly, and at the commencement of the nineteenth century, Belfast, in the southern portion of the township, near the western boundary line, was regarded as a village, and Hellertown, named for Samuel Heller, who came in 1763 from North Saucon to that part of the township, was laid out in village lots. The population in 1870 was nearly 2,000, and within the township limits there were four grist-mills, two distilleries, one oil-mill, and seven public houses. The development of the slate industry caused a new excess to the population, the villages of Pen Argyl and Wind Gap became boroughs, the influx of wage earners to operate the quarries materially increased the population, and at the present day in the original limits of the township, there are now over 7,000 souls.

St. Peter's Reformed and Lutheran Church dates back to the middle of the eighteenth century. The regular records, however, are extant since 1763. In that year Rev. Casper D. Weyberg became pastor, and installed as elders Adam Dietz, Jacob Sorwer, Casper Dole and Peter B. Hahn; and as deacons, Peter Metz, George Dietz, Leonhard Kern and Nicholas Dole. The original founders of the church were principally Palatines, though there were some Swiss and French Huguenots. The congregation was originally of the Reformed faith, but in 1832, when considerable of the endowment of landed property was sold, a third church edifice was erected. The Lutherans, who

had held services in the church since 1885, were granted equal rights in the church and landed property, and from that time it has been practically a union church. The new church was constructed of brick, and had a seating capacity of one thousand persons. It was entirely remodeled and repaired in 1870. The pastors of the congregation on the Reformed side were: Rev. Casper D. Weyberg, Frederick L. Henop, John Wilhelm Pithan, J. W. Weber, J. W. Ingold, L. F. Herman, Frederic William Vandersloot, Thomas Pomp, G. H. Eichberger, E. Helfrich, E. H. Reinecke. The Lutheran pastors were: Rev. John C. Rueg, ———Niemyer, L. H. Colson, ——— Rupert, Henry Kunz, John A. Brobst, A. Fuchs, G. A. Stuntz, Charles Weber, M. J. Kramlich.

*Moore Township*—Moore township is located in the northern part of Northampton county, and is bounded on the north by Carbon county, on the east by Bushkill township, on the south by the townships of Upper Nazareth, East Allen and Allen, and on the west by the township of Lehigh. At the time of the erection of Northampton county, this portion of it was known as the "Adjacents of Allen." It was erected into a township in 1765, and it was proposed to name it Penn, but the present name was given, in honor of John Moore, a representative of the county in the Provincial Assembly in 1761-62. The township comprises a territory nearly six miles square, containing thirty-five square miles, about 22,506 acres of land, which are drained by the springs and headwaters of Hockandauqua and Monocacy creeks. The face of the country is hilly and rolling, the soil being either gravel or slate, but the culture of cereals has yielded fair returns, especially rye and buckwheat.

The first white settlements were made between 1740 and 1750, and in the latter year there were about fifty persons living within its limits. Among these early inhabitants were Christian Miller, Henry Diehl, Henry Shopp, Nicholas Heil, Nicholas Sholl, Peter Doll and John Bauman. In a series of depredations made by the Indians in 1756, many early settlers or members of their household were killed. The population, however, had a steady growth, and in 1770 had increased to five hundred. There were about this time three grist-mills and two saw-mills in operation in the township.

There are numerous small villages located in the township. Near the eastern line, is Moorestown, one of the prettiest villages in Northampton county, a hamlet of about two hundred population, containing a school, hotel and two stores. West of the village stands Salem, or Big Moore Church. This well-known Union church, Lutheran and Reformed, is located on a hill that commands a view of the surrounding country. The first church, built of logs, was erected in 1772, and served its purpose until 1829, when it was replaced by a stone structure. The log church was removed about six miles west from its former site, and was used for religious worship. In distinction from the new church, which was called Big Moore, it was called Little Moore, and both churches have since been known by these names. In 1872 the Big Moore Church was remodeled, the pulpit moved from the south to the east side, the seating capacity increased to eight hundred, and a new steeple erected 105 feet high. In 1906, \$12,000 were spent in beautifying

the church edifice. An addition was built on the west side, the old gallery was removed, and handsome memorial windows erected. On June 17 of that year the rededication took place.

It was in 1774 that Rev. Conrad Steiner received a call from the congregations on the Lehigh, and which he accepted the following year. His charge consisted of congregations at Allentown (Stone Church), Moorestown and Lehigh, which he served until his death, in 1782. At a meeting of the Coetus at Reading, Pennsylvania, Rev. Paul Peter Pernisus was assigned to the charge of the churches in Allen, Lehigh and Moore townships. He was, however, in 1785 excluded from the gospel ministry, and the congregation for the next fourteen years was under the spiritual charge of Rev. Frederic William Van der Sloot. He was succeeded in 1802 by his only son and namesake, who took up his residence in Allen township in December, 1802, and became the pastor of seven or eight congregations. The younger Van der Sloot was an excellent linguist, well versed in German, French, Latin, Greek and Hebrew, and was composer of many hymns and poems. He was gifted with a voice that could be heard above all others in a multitude, and generally was his own chorister. He resigned his pastorate in 1811, and died in York county, Pennsylvania, December 14, 1831. He was succeeded by Rev. Jacob Christian Becker, a native of Bremen, Germany, born January 14, 1790, and came with his parents to America when only three years of age. He was ordained May 17, 1808. Under his pastorate the church prospered and increased, and he served faithfully his charge until his death. The next pastor was Rev. A. J. G. Dubbs, who preached his farewell sermon in 1857. He was succeeded by Rev. Robert A. Vancourt, who served till 1859, when the Rev. J. Gantenbein was placed in charge. His successor, in 1865, was the Rev. Robert Lisberger, who continued until 1871. For the next four years there was no settled pastor. In 1875 Rev. David B. Ernst responded to a call and commenced his labors September, 1875; his term of service was short, his death occurring March 11, 1877.

On October 20th, 1877, Rev. Jonathan E. Smith was elected, and at once entered upon the discharge of his duties. His charge consisted of four congregations: Big Moore, Petersville, Little Moore and Bushkill Center. This being his first charge, he was ordained in Big Moore Church, December 20, 1877. Rev. Jonathan E. Smith was born in Weisenburg township, Lehigh county, Pennsylvania, April 4, 1850, son of Elias and Salome Smith. His early education was obtained in the public schools of his native township; afterwards he attended the academy of Prof. Charles Swartz at Bethlehem, also the Keystone State Normal School at Kutztown, and Ursinus College at Collegeville, Pennsylvania. Before entering college he taught five terms in the public schools of Lehigh county, and three years after leaving college, in the Northwestern University at Watertown, Wisconsin, a Lutheran institution. This university conferred on him the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and in 1892 his *alma mater* conferred the honorary degree of Master of Arts, and in 1901, the degree of Doctor of Divinity. On his return to Pennsylvania he completed his theological course at Ursinus College, and was licensed to preach the gospel in June, 1877. He was unanimously elected as pastor of the four churches mentioned in this article, and his pastorate has



continued over forty years. It has been a very pleasant one, of undoubted usefulness, and it is not difficult to see the fruits of his labors in the charge of the congregations. He married, May 12, 1886, Miss Maria E. Bartholomew, daughter of George and Amanda E. Bartholomew, of Bath, Pennsylvania. Her death occurred January 16, 1890.

The Lutheran congregation that worshipped in the Big Moore Church was organized in 1772, its members being located in the eastern part of Moore township and the adjoining township of Bushkill. From 1772 to 1778 the congregation was served by the Rev. Christian Streit, pastor of the Easton Lutheran congregation. At the beginning of the pastorate of Rev. Johann Frederick Ernst, in 1780, a lengthy, strict and precise constitution was adopted. It provided for four elders, two deacons, and a trustee, and that the congregation must belong to the Ministerium of Pennsylvania, so, also, its pastor. The Rev. Ernst served also the congregation at Easton and other congregations on both sides of the Delaware river. He studied theology at Strassburg, Germany; was an energetic and zealous man, faithful in keeping the records of the church. At the beginning of 1780 he was requested to resign from charge of the Big Moore Church on account of his selfish and scolding disposition. In the fall of that year, Rev. Carl Benjamin Danapfel became pastor, and in 1790 he was succeeded by Rev. Frederick Niemeyer, who served until 1796, when he gave place to Rev. John Casper Doill or Diehl. His pastorage included Zion Stone Church at Kreidersville and Indian Land Church (now St. Paul's) at Cherryville. On July 15, 1810, Rev. Frederick W. Mendsen took charge, and served to July 18, 1852, a period of forty-two years. He at one time served, in connection with this congregation, ten others in Northampton, Lehigh, Monroe and Carbon counties. Rev. Frederick W. Mendsen was a son of William and Helena Mendsen. He was born in Oldenburg, Denmark, December 8, 1780; received a thorough education in his Fatherland, and emigrated to America, arriving at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in 1805. He commenced the study of theology in 1808 under the direction of Revs. Henry Helmuth and John Smith, and was licensed to preach by the Synod of Pennsylvania, June 29, 1810. He soon after left for the field of his life work, and located near Cherryville, Northampton county. He was faithful and devoted to ministerial labors, preached twice regularly, and sometimes three or four times on a Sunday, often traveling thirty to forty miles on horseback to meet his engagements. He performed during his ministry of over forty years 24,564 baptisms, 9,412 confirmations, 7,218 funerals, 4,148 marriages, and administered the Lord's Supper to 76,482. He preached his last sermon and administered communion November 20, 1870, for Rev. R. B. Kistler, in St. Paul's Church, Franklin township, Carbon county. He died at Klecknersville, Pennsylvania, August 5, 1871.

The Rev. William Rath commenced his labors as pastor December 5, 1852, and continued until the spring of 1857. He was born in Upper Saucon, Pennsylvania, September 23, 1826, taught school, and attended college at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania. He studied theology with Rev. Jeremiah Schindel of Upper Saucon, and was ordained in June, 1852, by the Lutheran ministerium of Pennsylvania. He had charge of four congregations in Lehigh

county; some of them he served until his death at Centre Valley, Pennsylvania, July 2, 1880. His successor, in the spring of 1857, was the Rev. David Kuntz, who commenced to preach as a supply while yet a student; he was ordained the following year, and served the congregation faithfully until January 1, 1869. His successor was Rev. R. B. Kistler, who was pastor until his death, August 25, 1876.

On invitation of the elders, William J. Andres, then a student of the Lutheran Theological Seminary in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, preached as a supply, beginning in February, 1877. He was ordained May 30, 1877, by the Evangelical Lutheran Ministerium of Pennsylvania; shortly afterwards he was elected pastor without a dissenting vote. Rev. William J. Andres was a son of Nathan and Sarah A. (Schantz) Andres, and was a native of Lower Macungie township, Pennsylvania. His early life was spent on a farm, his education in his leisure time obtained at the district schools, supplemented by attendance at the Keystone State Normal School, from which institution he graduated in the scientific course in 1871. Prior to this he taught school in his native township, and was assistant principal and afterwards principal of the Weaversville Academy at Weaversville, Pennsylvania. The next three years were devoted to pursuing theological studies in the Lutheran Theological Seminary at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and on his being ordained he was elected pastor of the Salem Church, Moorestown, Zion Church at Kreidersville, Christ Church, Moore township, and St. Peter's Church, near Seemsville. It was his own ambition and energy of purpose that crowned his success, as he was obliged to hew out his own pathway, earning the money to educate himself. He died at Bath, Pennsylvania, December 17, 1909. Rev. A. E. Erdman of Nazareth, Pennsylvania, is now the Lutheran minister.

Dannersville, in the southern part of the township, is the original home of the family by that name. Among its early settlers were the Silfies, Huths, Schalls, Reimers, Lindemans, Nols and Hoffmans. Here is the source of the Catasauqua creek, named by the Indians, the word signifying "the earth thirsts for rain," or "parched land." It enters the Lehigh river south of the borough of Catasauqua. A mile from this hamlet was the home during the Revolutionary War of George Palmer, who succeeded James Scull as deputy surveyor of Northampton county in 1773, and was incumbent of the office for fifty-one consecutive years, his land office being located at Bath, Pennsylvania.

Beersville, in the extreme southwest corner of the township, is a small gathering, and among early settlers in its neighborhood were the Beers, Bush, Bell, Laub, Person, Danner, Huth, Huber, Young, Gross and Geiser families. The beautiful winding Hockandauqua flows past this hamlet, its source being midway up the Blue Mountains, in the notch called Smith's Gap, in Moore township. This stream in bygone days furnished power for grist and sawmills, and years ago every mile of its length was utilized for driving a flouring mill. The first to use the power was the Gross saw-mill, about a mile from the base of the mountain; a mile further was Scholl's grist-mill; another mile, was Young's saw-mill; one mile further was Kleckner's elegant mill; then came Kleppinger mill, which was destroyed by fire. Cress-

man's then followed; then we reach the Petersville mill, originally built by Abraham Kreider as a merchant mill. Thus to the early German settlers the Hockandaqua was their Rhine, furnishing power to turn their mills and to remind them of the rushing brooks of the Fatherland.

Petersville, on the western line of the township, has a population of about one hundred and fifty inhabitants. It was originally named Kernsville. Nearby is the Emmanuel Church of the Lutheran and Reformed congregation, which is claimed to be the oldest place of worship in the present limits of Northampton county. This claim in the light of recent discoveries, however, cannot be maintained. A log building was erected about 1750, several hundred feet southeast of the present edifice, situated on a beautiful elevation, where the monument to Rev. Hecker stands. While it is not certain that the first church was built in 1723, there is proof that it was erected at a very early period, as it was still standing in 1772, though in a dilapidated condition. The first pastors were Rev. Johann E. Hecker for the Reformed congregation, and Rev. John A. Friedrich for the Lutheran. Rev. Johann Egidus Hecker and his twin brother, Johann George, were born January 26, 1726, in Dillenburg, Nassau. Their parents were Johann Wigand Hecker, equerry, and his wife, Juliana, who was of noble parentage. He studied theology at the University of Herborn. In 1751 he came to Pennsylvania and immediately began to supply vacant congregations. The following year (1752) he applied to the Coetus for examination and ordination, "so that hereafter he might go on laboring with honor and quietness of conscience." Coetus replied that it had no authority to examine or ordain him, and that according to the instructions from Holland it was compelled to ask him to cease his ministrations. He, however, continued his pastoral activities, first independently of Coetus, and finally in opposition. He opened a record of baptisms, confirmations, marriages and burials, at Tohickon, April 19, 1756, which continued until 1762. In addition to those of the Tohickon congregation, he also recorded classes, confirmed at Heidelberg, Springfield, Saucon, in the Forks near Easton, and Drylands. His name appears on the church register of the Upper Milford congregation in 1757. In 1762 he removed to Allen township and became pastor of the congregations of Indian Land, Indian Creek and Petersville. Here, as in his previous field, his efforts seem to have met with little success; his health was failing, and he is said to have died about 1785. According to the custom of the day, he was buried within the chancel railing of the church. In 1873 the congregation erected a monument to his memory. The Rev. H. M. Muhlenberg writes concerning Rev. Friedrich, in 1778, that he studied with him at Goettingen, Germany, and that he was in a pitiable condition, being old, bedridden, and in poverty and misery.

The old log church was not repaired nor a new building erected on the original site for the reason that in 1772 the Salem church had been built in Moorestown, St. Paul's near Cherryville, and a little earlier the Stone church in Allen township, and many of their members joined these churches, especially the Stone church, which congregation became the custodian of the records of the congregation, which were returned when the present church was erected. The congregational school was continued after the holding of



divine services was abandoned. The members met annually and elected trustees, who had the oversight of the school. The school had a large patronage, the number of pupils frequently exceeding that of seventy-five. It was known as the college. In 1848 forty acres of the land were sold for \$4,000, which money was used in the erection of the present edifice. Therefore there was no church at Petersville from 1772 to 1850, when the present brick building was erected. The first pastor to fill the pulpit of the Reformed congregation of the new church was Rev. Erasmus H. Helfrich; the second pastor, Rev. J. Gantenbein, was elected November 6, 1859, continued until 1864, when he was succeeded by Rev. Robert Lisberger, who in 1871 was replaced by the Rev. J. Fritzinger. After his retirement in 1875 the congregation was in charge of Revs. D. B. Ernst and Jonathan E. Smith of the Big Moore Church.

The Lutheran ministers of the church have been Revs. Augustus Fuchs, David Kuntz, R. B. Kistler, G. A. Bruegel and James J. Reitz. The latter was born near Lynnport, Pennsylvania, December 13, 1859, the son of Benjamin and Leah (Phillips) Reitz. He is a descendant of one of the earlier pioneer families of the township of Saucon, where his great-grandfather, coming from Germany, settled in the middle of the eighteenth century. His father was a miller by trade, to which later he added the occupation of farmer. James J. was reared to agricultural pursuits, his primary education being obtained in the public schools. On reaching the age of fifteen years he graduated and was awarded a teacher's certificate. He taught school for three winters, in the summer season attending Edinboro State Normal School in Erie county, Pennsylvania. In 1880 he became a student in Muhlenberg College, in Allentown, Pennsylvania, took a four years' course, graduating with the class of '84 as Bachelor of Arts. In 1884 he entered the Lutheran Theological Seminary at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, graduating three years later. In the fall of that year he took charge of the Lutheran church in Walnutport, St. Paul's Church in Lehigh township, and Emmanuel Church at Petersville. He is highly popular as a minister, having not only the esteem of the members of his own chapel, but of all those he is brought in personal contact with.

Klecknersville, in the territorial center of the township, with the neighboring village of Crossroads, has about thirty dwellings, a village blacksmith, store and enterprising creamery, owned by a stock company. Point Phillips, originally known as Chubbssville, in the northern portion of the township, is a small hamlet.

*Lehigh Township*—Lehigh township originally extended from the Lehigh river east to the "Old Minisink road," at the Bushkill, and was until 1752 known as "Adjacents of Allen." Its present boundary lines, the Blue Mountains on the north, Moore township on the east, Allen township on the south and the Lehigh river on the west, were determined in 1765. The earliest record of this part of Northampton is one touching the survey made in 1735 by order of Thomas Penn of 6,500 acres of land on which he had planned to settle the Indians dwelling in the Forks, whence it received the name of Indian Land. This and the Manor of Fernor were the only proprietaries' reservations within the present limits of the county. The township is hilly and is drained by Indian creek, a branch of the Hockandauqua creek and a few

smaller streams which flow into the Lehigh river. The Lehigh Water Gap, where the river breaks through the Blue Mountains, at the northwestern corner of the township, is one of nature's beauty spots, and is frequented by tourists and geologists. Near the eastern limit of the township is another gap in the mountains known as the Little Gap or "Die Klee Kaft."

The early settlers were mostly Palatines, Alsatians and Swiss. The following table shows the increase in population: 1740, 30; 1750, 100; 1770, 350; 1780, 500; 1800, 884; 1820, 1,550; 1850, 2,343; 1870, 3,496. In 1773 the valuation of real estate in the township was £853 and the taxation was £10 3s. 4d. At the time there were three grist-mills in the township, owned and operated by Thomas Wilson, Jost Driesbach and George Driesbach.

The earliest place of worship in the township was a small log church known as the Driesbach Church, at Howersville. The location is not definitely known, but is supposed to have been near the old burial ground in the field on the crest of the hill on the south side of the road leading to Cherryville. Among the Reformed pastors who preached here were John Egedio Hecker, Casper D. Weyberg, John Daniel Gross, John Philip Leydich, Philip Jacob Michael. The congregation, in union with the Lutheran and Reformed settlers, who were supplanting the Scotch-Irish, united and erected the Stone church at Kreidersville, as the following document shows:

On November 6, 1772, it was further resolved by the undersigned on the Reformed side as follows:

We, the undersigned, hereby attest, that since we have united with Moore township and Allen township to erect a union church and since the church is now finished and we have abandoned the church at Jost Driesbach's, we deem it reasonable that we shall have no further use for the church vessels here, but desire to transfer them to the new Stone church. And that we hereby transfer and hand over the same to the Stone church at the township line between Lehigh and Allen townships, namely: the baptismal dish, the chalice, the table cloth and the collection bags (*glingel secklein*), to be devoted there to the same use.

Jost Dreisbach, Henrich Strauss, Conrad Bachman, Simon Dreisbach, Adam Dreisbach, Christian Lauffer.

A true copy made by me, Simon Dreisbach, February 1, 1781.

The change from Howersville to the present location of the congregation, the Stone Church, at the boundary line between Allen and Lehigh townships, is accounted for in a letter written by Simon Driesbach to Rev. John Henry Helfrich, dated January, 1773, which is here quoted in part:

Now I shall relate to you the beginning of this church and congregation, but as briefly as I can, in order that you may know the conditions here.

First of all, I must name the three congregations. There is the Inschen Land (Indian Land) congregation which is located at the Blue Mountains, on the Lehigh. Then there is our congregation, on the Inschen Creek (Indian Creek), at Jost Dreisbach's, in the centre and the strongest Reformed congregation, and then there is the congregation of Moore township, where now Rev. Hecker still lives and preaches. The Indianland congregation has not more than eight or nine men (on the Reformed side) and these are almost half Lutheran. Those of Moore township have more people, but they cannot make up even as much as those of Indianland. Then there is our old congregation which has also been unable to make up a large salary. From this it can be seen that these three congregations were too weak to

keep up three churches and that they hardly make one good congregation. This we have known for a long time and both parties (denominations) always implored those of Moore township and those of Indianland to unite with us in our church, but it was never done until about two years ago, when the question was fully considered, especially because considerable number of Germans had settled in Allen township.

Then they took counsel with some of the leading church members in the three named congregations and for the first time our wish was fulfilled, that all should unite with those of Allen township to build a union church. I must mention some of these men. In the Indianland congregation there was Conrad Schneider, who now lives in Heidelberg, a schoolmaster. He was one of the first of the Indianland congregation (to agree to it) and he promised at once five pounds. But later when he had the whole congregation together to sign for it, he alienated the whole congregation again. Then there is Johannes Ditter, our old, above mentioned elder (Vorsteher), who gave his consent until we began to build, then he turned against us. Then some of Moore township, by the persuasion of Hecker, got the notion to build up their church again, but it is still uncertain.

Thus the beginning was made according to our desire, but then the enemy sowed more and more weeds among the wheat and now seeks to choke out the wheat, but thanks be to God that the congregation grows still and the church of God or the congregation is again rising and prospering under all this tempest of affliction, so that now we are able, if God be gracious to us to give a regular minister; the people of Indianland see now that they have done wrong and those of Moore township do not know what they will do, because daily more are leaving them.

As I have been for a long time an onlooker on church affairs in this region, I cannot forbear mentioning some of the things in the hope that you will patiently hear me.

About 17 years ago (1756) when I first came to live here, the church attendance, or divine services were very irregular, for hardly half of the time did the minister come when the services had been announced and the people had assembled, hence most of the time the people had to go home without a sermon, at which the people were much annoyed. At that time the people of this region knew nothing of the Coetus Ministers. Then it was decided to appeal to the Coetus for a minister, that, if one could be secured, and this evil (of the irregular services) could be done away with, the effort would not be in vain. This was done about 14 years ago (1759), when my father (Simon Driesbach) and Johannes Ditter, the elders, went with much trouble to Easton and Plainfield and Greenwich (*Grunitsch*) in order to induce said congregation to unite with us in asking for a minister. This was done and they went unitedly before the Coetus. A minister was promised to us, as soon as one should come in (from Holland). Meanwhile Rev. Mr. Leydich and Rev. Michael were to supply us until a minister should come in. Each of these congregations gave 12 pounds to the said minister to come to us on a week-day, every three weeks for one year, which was done and our congregation got its share, until several ministers came in (Stapel 1761 and Weyberg 1762). Meanwhile a congregation was gathered on the Dryland and when Mr. Weinberg (Weyberg) preached at Easton, Greenwich and Plainfield, he came several times to us. Afterwards they received the Dryland congregation (into the charge) but they abandoned us. Here we were excluded and forgotten until Rev. Gross came. He supplied us the first two years after he came to this country, on a week-day, but when he had enough, he abandoned us utterly. That is the forgetting, of which I said that it took place before.

What was the cause, we know not, for certain, but it is possible that at that time we were too weak, and it was too far for them, it is now much



easier to reach us and we are certainly much stronger, for we constitute now fully a quarter and even more, yet we gave our fourth part just like Easton and the rest. This angered the people very much and they turned again to their former minister, Hecker. But, we always aimed how to strengthen ourselves. Thus it has continued until now, nor could it be otherwise, because there are three churches here in a district of five miles, and since they were so close together, that they have always been weak until now, when more Germans have settled in Allen township. Now we have united with them. We are in the centre of the above mentioned three congregations. Two of the other congregations have united with us and those of Allen township. This fills us with good hope, for it is the strongest congregation of these three and nothing is lacking but a good minister.

On February 25th, 1771, a large number of citizens from Allen, Moore and Lehigh townships met and decided to erect a Union church of stone 36 by 46 feet, at Indian Creek, along the King's highway at the township line between Allen and Lehigh townships. Adam Driesbach, Caspar Erb and Simon Driesbach (Reformed), and Valentine Waldman, George Edelman and George Michael Sebastian (Lutheran) were appointed a building committee. The church was dedicated November 15, 1772, Rev. John Henry Helfrich (Reformed) and Rev. Frederick (Lutheran), officiating. Rev. Helfrich one month later (December 15, 1772) administered the holy communion to the Reformed congregation. The present edifice was erected in 1836, the cornerstone was laid May 23, and the church was dedicated December 10-11. The cost was \$2,720. It has been renovated several times and is in good state of preservation. In 1870 the first reunion was held of the former pastors and members, people coming from far and wide. These reunions have been repeated every five years, and are increasing in popularity. Many of the neighboring congregations have imitated the congregation in these quinquennial reunions.

A Sunday school was organized by Rev. J. C. Becker and Col. George Weber in 1825, one of the first in the county.

The pastors who have served the congregations are: *Reformed*—1772-75, supplies, Helfrich, Blummer, Faber and Steiner; 1777-81, Conrad Steiner; 1782-86, supplies, Helfrich, Nalch; 1787, F. W. Van der Sloot, Sr.; 1782, F. W. Van der Sloot, Jr.; 1811, J. C. Becker; 1852, C. J. Becker; 1854, A. J. G. Dubbs; 1857, R. A. Vancourt; 1859, J. Gauntenbein; 1865, R. A. Liesberger; 1870, S. A. Leinbach; 1871, Charles Rittenhaus, J. N. Mayberry, H. A. Frantz, G. E. Kopenhaver. *Lutheran*—J. A. Friederick, J. C. Yeager, H. A. Geisenheimer; 1812, F. W. Mendsen; 1852, W. Rath; 1857, D. Kuntz; 1870, R. B. Kistler, W. J. Andres, Dallas Green, J. D. Koch.

A large and well-kept cemetery adjoins the church. A list of the inscriptions on the tombstones has been published by the congregation.

The Union congregation of St. Paul's, near Cherryville, was founded, according to Rev. Becker, about 1750. The Indian uprisings hindered its progress. The Lutheran Protocol opens thus: "Krichenbuck for die Evangelische Gemeinde an der Lagan, genannt auf dem Inschenland, aus Licht gestellt im Jahr unsers Herrn und Heiland Jesus Christi 1762, den 8 ten October, und in zweiten Jahr der Regierung unsers Koenigs Georg dem III." At that time Johannes Andreas Friedrich was pastor, and Michael Keppel, Con-

rad Geissel and Jacob Roth, elders of the Lutheran congregation. On the gallery of the edifice hangs a large card, with the following inscription:

1st Church	3d Church
Built 1756	Built 1833
2nd Church	4th Church
Built 1772	Built 1876

Executed and designed with pen and ink by

George T. Oplinger, Slatington, Pa., presented May 19, 1877.

The second edifice was dedicated November 8, 1772, by Rev. Christian Streit (Lutheran) and Rev. Johan Wilhelm Pithan (Reformed), of Dryland. The cost of the log structure was £101 5d. The members of the consistories were: Reformed—Johann Dorn and Nicolaus Schneider, elders; Jacob Buchman and George Leibenguth, building committee; Lutheran—Christophel Feigner and Jacob Keppel, elders; Bernhardt Kuntz and Peter Anthony, building committee.

A large and beautiful burial ground adjoins the church. A record of the burials was published in 1808, which contains a record of 1,107 marked graves, giving dates of birth and death, and also states that there were about 1,300 unknown graves, i. e., without tombstones or inscription of any kind. Since then a thousand more burials have been made in the cemetery.

The village of Cherryville, located on the old State highway leading from Bethlehem to Mauch Chunk, about one and one-half miles from Treichlers, is the oldest village in the township. It was before the days of railroads, the centre of the township's life. Here was the old Indian Land church, here dwelt the ministers and doctors, to the stores the produce was brought for exchange, here the stage arrived and departed, here the mail was obtained, and here the voting was done. It was the place for battalion meetings and the shows. Its schools were of a high order, and the number of men from the village who attained prominence are abundant proof. Besides the old Indian Land church, treated elsewhere, the village has two Evangelical congregations—Emmanuel Church, erected in 1872, and Bethany in 1894.

The village of Kreidersville, on the old road from Bethlehem to Lehigh Gap, and about one and one-half miles from Northampton, consists of a tavern, store, foundry, and a score of dwellings. It takes its name from Conrad Kreider, a native of Switzerland, who settled here quite early. He was born September 7, 1736, came to Allen township as a young man, probably with his parents, and was married to Regina Bastian. He died on the anniversary of his birth in 1828, having reached the age of 92 years. He conducted a store and tavern, and owned and operated several mills on the Hockandauqua creek. He was appointed "wagonmaster general" by the justices of Northampton county, June 26, 1777. Having taken the census of the wagons of Northampton county (which then included what is now Lehigh county), Conrad Kreider reported that there were 550 wagons in that county. On September 4, 1777, by executive council orders, 30 wagons were sent to Philadelphia from Allentown, where the wagons were assembled. It has been estimated that Northampton county, as then constituted, furnished upwards of two hundred wagons during the Revolutionary War. Conrad

Kreider left a number of descendants, among whom were Conrad and Abraham.

Danielsville, at the terminal of the Blue Ridge trolley line, is a village of about 800 population. It lies at the foot of the Blue Mountains, on the Lehigh and New England railway. It contains three churches, a Welsh church, the services in which, however, have been abandoned, and two Evangelical churches: the Brick Evangelical Church, erected in 1887, and the New Evangelical Church, erected in 1897. The village is the home of two physicians, Dr. E. E. Bush and Dr. M. E. Kemmerer.

The National Bank of Danielsville opened its doors for business in the month of April, 1906. Its capital stock is \$25,000, and its surplus almost the same. It pays 5 per cent. dividends, and has total resources of \$250,000. The officers and directors are: S. J. Drumheller, president; Tilghman Henry, vice-president; H. H. Hower, cashier; Lewis W. Green, A. W. Hower, H. T. Marsh, E. E. Vogel.

The Allentown Silk Company operates a mill in the former powerhouse of the traction company.

Berlinsville, a small village, lies in the center of the township, and in it is located the township high school. It is a school of the second class, and efforts are being made to make it a vocational school. The building was erected in 1915. Two Evangelical churches are located in the town, due to the sad division that occurred a generation ago. Of these, Zion, the white church, was erected in 1872, and the United Evangelical Church was erected in 1887.

To the east of Berlinsville, along the trolley, is located the beautiful park of Edgemond, and near it the place known as Harpers, where St. Nicholas Catholic Church is located. To the south of the village is the hamlet known as Benningers.

The village of Treichlers takes its name from Henry Treichler, who for many years owned and operated a grist-mill. This mill now forms one of the chain of mills of the Mauser Milling Company. The village, noted for its fine residences, among which are the homes of G. B. Mauser, H. J. Lerch, A. L. Lentz, W. W. Kuntz and J. J. Moyer, is located on the east bank of the Lehigh river, and before the days of the railroad was known as Kuntz's Ford. The Kuntz family, numerous in Lehigh township, is descended from John Jacob Kuntz, who was born at Niederbroun, Alsace, February 19, 1692. He migrated with his family to Pennsylvania and settled in the Oley Hills, Berks county. His son Bernhard, whose ashes repose at the Indian Land Church, was one of the early settlers of Lehigh township; his son Frederick was captain of a company of militia during the Revolutionary War. The village has two stores, one conducted by Irvin Newhard, and the other by Henry Frederick. Immediately beyond the village is the beautiful farm of D. G. Derry, the silk manufacturer.

Lehigh township has fifteen public school buildings, employs twenty-two teachers, and has an attendance of six hundred and sixty. The township has always taken pride in its schools, which explains why so many men of prominence have come from it.



*Lower Mount Bethel Township*—This township is bounded on the northwest by Washington township, on the northeast by Upper Mount Bethel township, on the southeast and south by the Delaware river, and on the southwest and west by Forks and Plainfield townships. The surface is diversified, some portions being hilly, others quite level. The soil in the southern portion is of limestone formation, and is excellent farming land. The northern portion is slate and gravel, and near the Delaware is iron ore deposit, while hydraulic cement stone makes its appearance at Martin's creek. The township is drained by Martin's creek and branches, and by Richmond creek, which furnish power for grist and sawmills.

The township originally formed a part of old Mount Bethel, and on a division of that township the erection of Lower Mount Bethel was confirmed, in 1787, by the September Court of Quarter Sessions. One of three points selected by Alexander Hunter and his Presbyterian followers in 1730 for a permanent settlement was the fertile and heavily timbered section adapted for farming purposes in the neighborhood of Martin's creek. Among the early settlers were Miller, Moore, Lockard, Lyle, Moody, Martin, Nelson, Buchman, Hutchison, Ross, McFarren, McCracen, Silleman, Crawford, Galbraith, Boyd and others. At a comparatively early day, after the settlement of Mount Bethel, the spirit of emigration began to manifest itself to a considerable extent. This spirit seemed to be characteristic of the Scotch-Irish people. One of the results was that the name of some of the originally large families are no longer found in the township. Members of the families of Copland, Gaston, Moore, Galbraith, Wilson, Boyd, Hutton, Moody, Morris, Miller, McFarren, Mason, Nelson, Benward, Morr, Beard, Silleman, Scott, Henderson, Covert and Foresman emigrated westward to undeveloped sections of the country.

Early in the eighteenth century a little band of devout worshippers sat together for the first time in a small building of rude structure, and there reverently worshipped the God of Israel. This was the germ from which grew the Presbyterian church of Mount Bethel or, as it was originally called, of the Forks North. The first building was a rude structure of logs, but this soon gave way to a frame building. It was in September, 1738, that the congregation asked the New Brunswick Presbytery for supplies, the Rev. Gilbert Tennent was assigned there in the fall to preach, and it is probable that the church was organized at that time. The Rev. Mr. Tennent was an able preacher, a great exhorter, and was the first to plant the standard of the cross in Mount Bethel. From 1742 to 1746 the church was supplied by members of the Presbytery conjointly with the church at the Irish Settlement. Among the ministers supplying these churches were the Revs. James Campbell, William Dean, Charles Beatty. At the request of the congregation, the Rev. Daniel Lawrence was sent to supply them for a year, with a view to settlement. The call was accepted by Mr. Lawrence, who continued until 1752, but he was compelled to resign on account of his health, not being of robust constitution. The church was again served by supplies, among whom were Revs. Charles Beatty, Richard Treat, Benjamin Chesnut, Andrew Hunter, Benjamin Hait and William Kirkpatrick.

The next regularly called pastor was the Rev. John Clark, who was in-

stalled in October, 1762. Owing to opposition to him by a portion of the congregation, also of failing health, he was released from his charge in November, 1767. Early in the summer of 1769 the church of Mount Bethel began to be served for a portion of his time by Rev. John Roseborough, of Revolutionary fame. In February, 1774, Mount Bethel and Oxford churches united in calling Rev. John Debow, who was installed May 19, 1775, but his pastorate was short, and again the church was dependent upon the Presbytery for occasional supplies. The Rev. Francis Peppard was installed pastor in August, 1783, and during his pastorate the frame church building was enlarged. This was done in a singular manner. The old building was sawed into two equal parts, the parts were separated some twenty or thirty feet, and the intervening space filled up, the building being originally almost square.

The next regularly installed pastor was the Rev. David Barclay. It was during his ministry that the congregation was incorporated and a charter obtained from the Legislature (February, 1809). The Rev. Mr. Barclay was in charge eight years, when rumors were circulated alleging immorality on his part. There was, however, no serious criminality proved against him, but his indiscretion was so apparent to the Presbytery that he was restricted from preaching on January 11, 1814. The sympathy of the majority of the members of Lower Mount Bethel church seems to have been in favor of Mr. Barclay, as they sent three petitions to the Presbytery desiring his services be retained as pastor. From this time until 1839, the records show that there were only stated supplies, among whom were the Revs. Benjamin I. Lowe, John Gray, Robert Love, John McCullough, Azariah Prior and James Clark.

It was during the pastorate of the Rev. Azariah Prior that a new church was erected in the summer of 1838. In the old churches there were three congregations that worshipped—the Presbyterians, Reformed and Lutherans—but contention sprang up on the question of building a new church, and a division was effected. The Rev. Andrew Tully was pastor from November, 1840, to October, 1853, and previous to his pastorate the church had always been associated with some other church or churches in the support of a pastor or stated supply. The next to assume the duties of pastor was the Rev. Robert B. Forsman, who began his labors on the first Sabbath of April, 1854, his pastoral relations continuing until the last Sabbath of December, 1872. The installation of the Rev. A. H. Holloway took place June 18, 1873.

*Upper and Lower Nazareth*—The religious followers of the staunch Bohemian martyr, John Huss, formed themselves in a close church fellowship with like-minded believers from Moravia and assumed the name of the "United Brethren." The descendants of these sorely tried professors of the gospel threw off the shackles of oppression by leaving their native land, escaping into the kingdom of Saxony, where they founded, in 1722, the town of Herrnhut. Five years later saw the birth of the Renewed Brethren's church, whose members are now commonly called Moravians. The first Moravians crossed the Atlantic in 1735, landing at Savannah in the province of Georgia. Here they met the great Methodist preacher Whitefield, who

secured their services to erect a large building for a school for negro orphans on a tract of five thousand acres of land in the Forks of the Delaware. He had named this tract Nazareth, but it was also known as "The Barony," because when this purchase was released and confirmed by William Penn to Sir John Fagg for the sole use of his beloved daughter, Letitia Aubrey, it was done on the condition of the payment of one red rose yearly, if demanded, in full for all services, customs and rents, with the privilege of holding therein court baron and views of frank privilege pledge for the conservation of the peace. It was on May 30, 1740, that a small band of hardy mechanics under the leadership of Peter Boehler reached Nazareth and before the completion of six months two log houses were built. The leader of the little band, Peter Boehler, was born in Frankfort-on-the-Main, Germany, December 31, 1712. He was intended by his father for the medical profession, but entered the University of Jena as a divinity student. Here he made the acquaintance of some Moravians, whose communion he joined, and in 1737 he was sent to missionate among the negro slaves on the plantations near Savannah, Georgia. Three years later he proceeded to Pennsylvania, which became the principal field of his future activity. He visited Europe several times, and died in London, England, in April, 1775.

Difficulties arose between the Moravians and Whitefield, and the latter sold his estate to the Moravians. The main building, commenced in 1740, was completed and named "Ephrata," or "The Whitefield House." Here then was the first of that cordon of Moravian settlements gradually made during the next twenty years in this section of the country. Taking Ephrata as a starting point, we find old Nazareth, commenced in 1744, a few hundred rods south. One mile westward was Gnadenthal, whose spacious buildings were erected in 1745 and is the present site of the county almshouse. A short distance south of this location is Christian Spring, laid out in 1748. About a mile east of Ephrata was Friedenthal on the Lehigh (Bushkill). The Rose Settlement, containing the first inn, was begun in 1752 on the King's road; the ancient hostelry was demolished in 1858.

The early history of Nazareth is interwoven with that of Bethlehem. A petition was presented in 1787 to the December session of the Northampton county court, praying for the division of the township of Bethlehem. The petition was granted, a commission was appointed, and the following boundaries were adopted: "Beginning at the line of Allen township at a hickory, corner of Thomas Graham's land; east three hundred and sixty-six perches to stone; east one hundred and twenty-three perches to a stone on H. Rehn's patented land; north fifteen perches to a white oak; and east two hundred and fifty perches to a stone; east eight hundred and seventy-three perches to a post in the line of Forks township; in all five miles and twelve perches." Two years after the erection of a township, its population was 889, and in 1800 it had increased to 1,130. On April 22, 1807, old Nazareth township was divided into the present townships of Upper and Lower Nazareth. Three years after the division the population of the two townships was 1,300.

The township of Upper Nazareth is bounded on the north by Moore and Bushkill townships; on the east by Palmer township; on the south by Lower



Nazareth; and on the west by East Allen township. The first census returns of Upper Nazareth gave its population as 663, which had increased in 1850 to 1,116; all these figures include the village of Nazareth. In that year there were 181 farms; 158 dwelling houses, of which sixty-one were in the village, and 186 families, of which number 83 were inhabitants of the village. The agricultural products were 693 bushels of wheat, 22,624 bushels of rye, 19,949 bushels of corn, 10,693 bushels of oats, 8,712 bushels of potatoes, 282 bushels of buckwheat, 28,767 pounds of butter, 1,296 tons of hay, and 2,680 pounds of tobacco. The real estate, assessed on an average of \$86.36 an acre, amounted to \$417,244. There were 294 taxable persons in the township, three schools, two Moravian churches, two grist-mills, one foundry, one brewery, one tannery, eleven stores, two taverns, and two slate quarries.

The German language was used by a large number of inhabitants. The township is rich in many mineral productions. Just south of the village iron and limestone abound, also good clay for bricks; there are also beds of kaolin and of mineral paints, and to the north and west there are the widespread slate quarries, where the first discovery of that deposit was found in 1836 by Christian Fell. They were called the Christian Spring Quarries and were owned by the Moravians. The county almshouse roof in 1838 was covered with slate from their quarries. When first worked, the quarries yielded a product of two hundred squares per year, but its capacity was increased in later years. There are two small villages in the township, the old historical one of Shoeneck, which was first settled in 1761, and where an old stone church was built in 1793, and Georgetown, which is located in the southwestern part of the township. The organization of the borough of Nazareth decreased the population of the township in 1870 to 740, and it has remained at about that figure to the present day.

Lower Nazareth township is bounded on the north by Upper Nazareth, on the east by Palmer township, on the south by the township of Bethlehem, and on the west by those of Hanover and East Allen. The first township officers of Lower Nazareth after the separation were: Constable, Daniel Clewell; supervisors, George Keim and Nathaniel Clewell; overseers of the poor, Christian H. Miller, Paul Micksch. The first census report of the township was made in 1820, at which time it contained 1,084 inhabitants. This had increased in 1850 to 1,297. There were then in the township 312 persons subject to taxation, the assessed value of the real estate being \$557,351. The 243 families in the township supported three taverns, one store, and six schools, attended by 200 scholars. Hecktown, in the southern portion of the township, is a small village of about sixteen dwellings, a hotel, store, and a union church of the Lutheran and Reformed denominations. Newburg, in the center of the township, has about a dozen dwellings, and Smoketown, near the northern boundary line, about fifteen houses. Steuben Station, in the southwest corner of the township, is on the line of the railroad. Steuben is a short distance from it, and Hollo or Nisky, in the northeast corner, are all small hamlets. The population of the township has decreased since 1870, it averaging in the latter census reports about 1,000 inhabitants.

*Hanover Township*—The form of this township is a triangle, and is bounded on the north by East Allen, on the east and southwest by Lower Nazareth and Bethlehem townships, and on the southwest by Lehigh county. Its southeastern boundary is Monocacy creek, the only stream of any importance within its limits. Hanover was taken from the territory of old Allen township, August 8, 1798, and created into a township. At this time it had 736 inhabitants, but on the erection of Lehigh county a larger portion of the population was included in the new county, leaving but 358 inhabitants in the township of Hanover in Northampton county. In the past decades the population has fluctuated, sometimes showing a decrease and other times an increase. Its estimated population at the present time is in the neighborhood of 700.

The greater part of the town is included in what was originally known as the Manor of Fermor or Drylands, which in the early history of the county was called the Barrens, and were covered with scrub-oak, the lands being thinly inhabited and considered worthless. At the present time this section contains some of the most fertile and productive lands in the State.

Among the early settlers of the township were Peter Smith, David Hauseman, Peter Braidy, William Kammins, George Santee, John Johnson, Zopher Johnson, William Anderson, Peter Shelp, James Perry, Anthony Kleckner, Stephen Koehler, Martin Lazarus, besides others. Monocacy creek in the early days furnished water power for several industrious grist and saw-mills, one of which, built by John Peter in 1856, was of stone, three stories high, and contained four run of stone and improved machinery. The mill of J. & H. Hummel a half century ago was famous for its manufacture of Bethlehem oatmeal and Bethlehem buckwheat flour.

Hanoverville, a post village, contains a tavern, store and a number of dwellings. Schoenersville is a settlement situated on the line between Hanover township in Lehigh county and Hanover township in Northampton county. It derives its name from Adam Schoener, who settled there in 1784 and opened a tavern which he named "Blue Ball." The first store in the village was opened about 1825 by Samuel Saylor, who came from Easton. He became the first postmaster, the office having been opened in his store in 1825, and was discontinued in 1908, due to its patrons being served by rural free delivery from Allentown. A telephone line in 1908 was built to the village from Catasauqua.

The oldest church organization in the town of Hanover in Lehigh and Northampton counties is Christ Church, located at Schoenersville. The church was organized in 1779 as a Lutheran and German Reformed Union church, by Rev. Johann Friederich Ernst, a Lutheran preacher, and Rev. Mr. Gross, a German Reformed pastor. Soon after the organization, efforts were made to erect a suitable house of worship. A plot of ground was purchased April 10, 1779, a log building was built, and the two congregations worshipped therein until 1819, when, on Ascension Day of that year, a cornerstone for a second church was laid. This edifice was of stone, and answered the needs of the congregation until 1872, when it was torn down, and on May 26, 1872, the cornerstone of the present brick church was laid. The complete cost of the present new church was about \$17,000.

The German Reformed pastors who have served the congregations are as follows: Rev. Mr. Gross, 1784-94; Rev. Mr. Hoffmeier succeeded him, served six years, and was followed by Rev. Mr. Van der Sloot, who remained until 1811, when Rev. Charles C. Becker was called. He served until his death in 1858. His son, Cyrus Becker, served until 1902, and was succeeded by Rev. F. A. Guth, who continued until 1911, when Rev. J. S. Bartholomew became pastor. The Lutheran congregation has been under the charge of the following pastors: Rev. Johann Friederich Ernst, 1780-92; Rev. George Joseph Wichterman, 1792-93; Rev. John Conrad Yeagle, 1793-1832; Rev. Joshua Yeager, 1832-85; Rev. A. R. Horne, 1885-1902; Rev. E. H. Eberts, 1903-04; Rev. A. O. Ebert, 1904-06; and in 1906 Rev. I. B. Ritter became pastor.

*Bushkill Township*—The surface of the township is undulating, and mostly of a gravelly nature, overlaying limestone in the southern part. The lime has had wonderful effect upon the unproductive soil, and where formerly grains could not be raised, the wheat crop now averages from fifteen to twenty bushels to the acre, rye fifteen to twenty, oats twenty to forty, corn twenty to thirty, and buckwheat fifteen to twenty. The main branch of Bushkill creek and many of its branches have their sources within the boundaries of the township, thus furnishing many excellent water powers and pure ice cold springs.

The township of Bushkill was originally a part of Plainfield, and was then known as "The Plains." It was erected into a separate township August 13, 1813, bounded on the north by Monroe county, on the east by Plainfield, south by Upper Nazareth, and west by Moore township. It was early settled by the Germans; the Moravians, however, owned land in the southern part, and prior to 1770 erected a rude building where religious meetings were held. This was succeeded by another edifice in which the Moravians worshipped until 1793. The Moravians also built in 1752 what was known as the "Rose Tavern," which was used as a place of refuge by the inhabitants during the Indian troubles. Near this was a store or trading post kept by William Edmonds, where traffic was carried on with Indians and settlers as late as 1772, when it was removed to Nazareth.

One of the extreme outposts of the white settlements was a large stone building which was located in Jacobsburg, a small hamlet near the eastern boundary line of the township, and used as a tavern. On the opposite side of the creek was originally the gun works of William Henry, a branch of his factory at Nazareth. This was erected in 1799, made arms for the United States and the State government, and continued to be used for barrel boring and for the manufacture of gun locks for fourteen years, when it was transformed into a grist-mill.

The records of the early settlers are very scant and imperfect. Jacob Werner was a native of Sweden; Jacob Titus removed from Philadelphia to the township in 1776, and lived to a ripe old age, being over one hundred years old at the time of his death; George Tuen was a Hessian, and was a soldier in the Revolutionary War. Another early settler was James Williamson, one of General Washington's staff officers. In the first census taken after the erection of Bushkill, the population is given at 1,262. It was



purely an agricultural district; the increase in its inhabitants was slow, and in 1870 had reached 1901. The great wealth that underlaid the surface had not been developed at this time; the first attempts to quarry slate were not a profitable undertaking. The average valuation of the land for agricultural purposes was about \$20 an acre, but as the slate beds became successfully worked, this valuation naturally was enhanced. At the base of the mountain there were originally forests of chestnut, white, black and red oak, and along the stream, maple, ash and hemlock were abundant. On the banks of the creek and its branches were grist and saw mills. Charcoal burning was at one time an important industry.

The German language was generally spoken throughout the township, though in the north English prevailed to some extent. The first school in the township was taught at the Union church in the German language, and an English school was not opened until 1820. There are several hamlets located within the limits of the town, small in population, and consist generally of a store, a tavern and a few dwellings.

In the township of Bushkill is the Union Church, situated a short distance from Belfast, erected and dedicated in 1829, and at first used by three denominations—Lutheran, Reformed and Moravian—but at the present time the latter has not a settled minister. The Methodist Episcopal church was erected in the northwestern part of the township in 1832, and was consecrated in September, that year, by Rev. Thomas Millard. The Canaan church of the Evangelical Association was erected in 1851 and dedicated in December of that year by Rev. Frederick Crocker, who was the first minister. The Lutheran and Reformed church at Bushkill Centre was erected in 1873 at a cost of \$8,500. The cornerstone was laid in May, 1873, and the church dedicated in December of the same year. Of the four denominations the Lutherans are the most numerous, while the Reformed stand next in rank of members. The Methodists are located in the northern part of the township, while the Moravians live chiefly in the vicinity of Cherry Hill. The population of the township in 1910 was 1,586, which shows a decrease of about twenty per cent. in the last forty years.

*East Allen Township*—East Allen township was a part of Allen township from the time of the settlement until 1845, when it became a separate organization. It is bounded on the north by Moore township, on the east by Upper and Lower Nazareth townships, on the south by Hanover township, and on the west by Allen township. The township consists of rich rolling farming land, and is drained by the Catasauqua and Monocacy creeks. When Bath became a borough, it left the township with only three villages, Jacksonville, Seemsville and Weaversville.

St. Peter's Church, usually called Schneider's church, is about three miles from Weaversville and about ten miles from Bath. It is located on a hill about two hundred and fifty feet above the beautiful level country stretching at its base. Here was located for many years prior to the erection of the church, a school known as Schneider's school, hence the name Schneider's church. The cornerstone of the church was laid August 2, 1874, and the dedication took place June 6, 1875. The church was erected at a cost of \$7,000. The first pastors were Robert J. Liesberger, Reformed church, and

M. J. Kramlich, Lutheran. The present pastors are George Laubach, Reformed, and A. E. Erdman, Lutheran. The Presbyterian or settlement church which is in this township is treated under Allen township. On the Henry Heistand farm is a private cemetery formerly used by the Heistand and Musselman families. The oldest burial is that of Jacob Musselman, born November, 1730, died May 16, 1784; and on the Solomon Steinmetz farm is the Gross burial ground. One of the headstones contains the inscription: "Peter Gross born 1729 and died 1782."

Weaversville is an attractive rural village situated about two miles east of Northampton in Allen township. It contains a tavern, a store and about two dozen houses. It was at one time the center of culture and influence in the western part of Northampton county. Here John Hay, Jr., erected a grist mill in 1790, which passed into the possession of the Fatzinger family in 1826. Near the mill is the very beautiful home of the late Jacob Fatzinger, Jr., who was a well-known surveyor and historian, whose family still resides on the homestead. Christofel Baer erected a mill on Hokendauqua creek, in the upper part of the borough of Northampton, the year after the Hay mill was erected. It passed into the possession of the Leh family, and was recently demolished by one of the cement companies. It was known as the Stoffe Baer mill.

Here was located the one-time famous Weaversville Academy. The building, now a store, was erected in 1856, mainly through the influence of a few well-to-do farmers and professional men, who appointed the following persons to execute a contract for its erection: Jacob Fatzinger, Jacob Baer, Isaac Baker, and John Laubach. The latter was selected as the builder. The first trustees were: President, George Hower; secretary, Samuel Weaver; E. F. Martin, M.D., Jacob Fatzinger, Daniel Biery, Jonas Lichtenwalner, and David Weaver. The catalogue for 1858 shows that during the year there had been in attendance 137 pupils, of whom ninety-eight were male and thirty-nine female. Among those who presided over the academy were Hiram F. Savage, R. L. Buehrle, Ralph Pendeton, Abraham F. Kind, Rev. F. P. Bender, C. E. Kummer, and Rev. Leo. F. Kunkel. The academy was closed in 1888.

Gen. Robert Brown was a lieutenant in Colonel Magaw's regiment, Flying Camp, and was captured at the surrender of Fort Washington, November 16, 1776. He and his companions fought for forty-eight hours without food or water, surrendering only when their ammunition was completely exhausted. They were driven like cattle into a church in New York, fitted out for a prison. A handful of wormy crackers were given them several hours after their imprisonment. Of the two thousand more than three hundred died, some being buried while yet alive. After three days, Lieutenant Brown and some of the others were removed to more humane quarters. He was exchanged at Elizabethtown, January 25, 1781, and returned to his home in East Allen township. His title of "general" he received from holding that office in the militia under Governors Findley and McKean. He was the first senator from Northampton county, and from 1796 to 1814 had represented the district in Congress, declining renomination. He enjoyed the personal friendship of Albert Gallatin, Henry Clay, John C. Calhoun, and many other

men of political fame. His ashes repose in the Presbyterian cemetery in Allen township. The unusual large Kentucky buckeye tree which overshadows his former residence grew from seed given him by Robert Morris.

*Palmer Township*—The township of Palmer was originally a part of Forks township until May 5, 1857, when it was declared by the court a separate and independent township, and was named in honor of George Palmer, who was surveyor of the State for many years. The township is situated in the southeastern part of Northampton county, is about eight and three-quarters miles long in a northerly and southerly direction, in width east and west is about two miles, and embraces all that part of Forks township which is laid on the right and lowest bank of Bushkill creek. A portion of the township contiguous to Easton was annexed to that city. The township is bounded on the north by Upper Nazareth and Plainfield townships, on the east by Forks township, the dividing line being Bushkill creek and the city of Easton, on the south by the borough of Glendon and Williams township, divided therefrom by the Lehigh river, and on the west by Bethlehem, Lower and Upper Nazareth townships.

The township contains many fine farms, the soil being unsurpassed in its fertility, and there are not fifty acres of waste land in the township that cannot be used for agricultural purposes. Underlying the soil is a fine blue limestone, and in various places rich deposits of hematite iron ore in large quantities are found. There is plenty of water power furnished by the Lehigh river and Bushkill creek. On the Bushkill creek in former days were located a number of flour and grist mills, some of which are still in operation. Of the principal villages, Odenweldertown and Mutchlertown have become a part of the borough of West Easton. Seipsville is a small village three miles from Easton, and four miles from Nazareth.

The first fair and cattle show in Northampton county was held in the fall of 1855 by the Northampton County Agricultural Society, on what is now the southwest corner of Fifteenth and Butler streets in the city of Easton. Then arose a controversy where the permanent buildings should be located, Easton, Bethlehem and Nazareth were places spoken of, and each one claimed and pressed its advantages. Finally Nazareth was selected, grounds purchased and buildings erected. This caused dissatisfaction amongst the citizens of Easton, and led to organization of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Institute of Northampton County. A constitution was adopted October 24, 1855, and a committee appointed, who purchased twenty-nine acres of land in Palmer township and erected buildings. The first fair was opened September 23, 1856, and was a grand financial success. During the spring and summer of 1861, Camp Washington was established on the grounds. The first to occupy the camp was the First Regiment of Rhode Island Marine Artillery, commanded by Col. Ambrose E. Burnside. On the departure of this regiment to the seat of war, the camp was occupied by three regiments of the Reserve Volunteers of Pennsylvania, numbering nearly three thousand strong.

Hugh De Payens Commandery, Knights Templar, of Easton, gave in 1879 a ball in the hall of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Institute, which was the most elaborate affair ever given in Northampton county. The walls of the building were extensively decorated, entirely obliterating the woodwork.



*Washington Township*—This township lies in the shape of an almost perfect triangle, and is bounded on the northeast by Upper Mount Bethel township, on the southeast by Lower Mount Bethel, on the west by Plainfield, and on the north by Monroe county. It was formerly a part of Lower Mount Bethel, and was erected into a separate township in 1871. The surface is principally rolling and hilly, underlaid with slate formations, except along the southern side of the Blue Mountain ridge, where there is a marshy tract or valley, which is a source of the springs that feed Martin's creek, which flows through its center, nearly the entire length of the township, furnishing abundance of water power for mills.

The settlement of the township dates back to 1730, at the time of the Scotch-Irish settlement at Martin's creek, when a group of cabins was erected at a point which is now Richmond. Other pioneers much later than this, however, were Philip Shuck, who built a loghouse where Bangor is now located; and the Kerns, Alberts, Oberholtzs and Funks were old pioneer families. Roads from Nazareth to the river were laid out before 1750, but the first local roads were laid out and worked about 1802, one running through Ackermansville to Fox Gap, and two years later one from Henry's Mill and Wind Gap to Williamsburg. A log mill was built at Ackermansville in 1788, which was soon afterwards followed by the erection of other mills. The first post-office was established in 1804 at Richmond, which is located in the southeastern corner of the township. This is a small hamlet, situated at a cross-roads, containing a hotel, general store, church, grist mill, and a few residences. The Richmond Methodist Episcopal Church, of which Rev. Charles H. Eyer was pastor in 1915, was organized and built an edifice in 1840, with seating capacity for two hundred and fifty. It has a membership of one hundred and thirty.

The southern half of the township is fertile and well adapted to purposes of agriculture, but slate underlays the northern portion of the soil, making it less valuable for farming. The exact population of the township at the time of its erection from Lower Mount Bethel is hard to determine; its history previous to its separation is chiefly merged in the original township from which it was formed. The erection of Bangor into a borough soon after the incorporation of the township, has led to the growth of population in late years in this borough rather than in the township. The slate industry, however, has not, as is the usual case in townships wholly devoted to agricultural pursuits, decreased the population, but has materially increased it, as in 1910 there were 3,532 inhabitants in the township outside of the borough of Bangor.

Ackermansville, about two miles south of Bangor, in the western portion of Washington township, is a small community of about fifty houses. It is a station on the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western railroad, with the usual mercantile establishments of a village of its size. The Ackermansville Evangelical Church is the only house of worship. Its pastor in 1915 was Rev. Anton E. Miller.

Flicksville, about one mile south of Bangor, is in the center of the township. The Delaware, Lackawanna & Western railroad passes through the village, which consists of about forty-five houses. The public school is

located on the Martin's creek road. The Flicksville Lutheran and Reformed Church, on the same road, was in 1915 under the charge of Rev. Howard A. Long for the Reformed congregation, and Rev. William E. Werner for the Lutheran. The membership of the Lutheran church was seventy-five, of the Reformed, eleven. Factoryville is hardly more than a small hamlet.

*Wilson Township*—The agitation for incorporating a new township from Palmer township was consummated by the courts in 1914. This new sister to the galaxy of Northampton townships was named Wilson, in honor of Woodrow Wilson. The first supervisors appointed by the courts were William Hookway, James Martin, and William Moser. The present board of supervisors are: David Stout, Harry Transue, John A. Yohe, E. O. Correll, and Floyd Young. The borough adjoins the city of Easton on the east, is bounded on the south by the borough of West Easton, on the north and west by Palmer township. The water supply for fire and domestic use is obtained from the reservoir on Fifteenth street, the borough having one volunteer fire company, viz., the Palmer Volunteer Company. The educational facilities consist of a high school and two intermediate schools, having accommodations for about one thousand pupils. The estimated population of the township is 6,000.

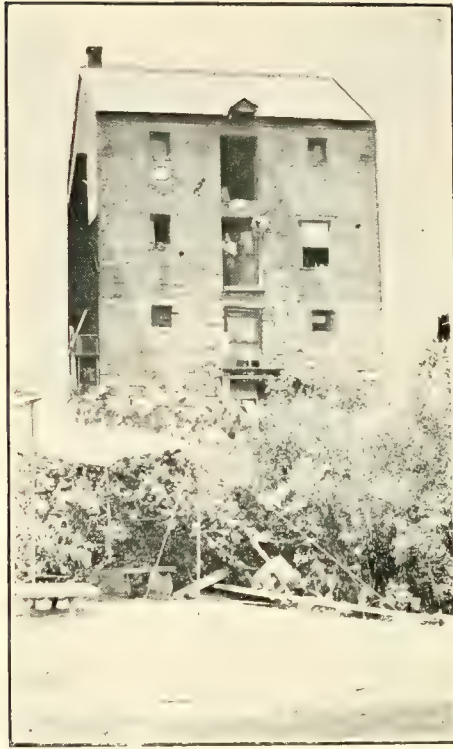
Mainly through the efforts of a theological student of Ursinus Seminary, a Sunday school branch was established on the west side of the city of Easton. Meetings were held in public school buildings, and in 1897 a movement was started to construct a brick church. The membership consisted at the time of thirty-five, and the congregation was known as the Memorial Reformed Church. The Rev. Wilson S. Hartzell took charge in 1891, and resigned in February, 1900. He was succeeded by J. W. Gilds; the present pastor is Rev. John P. Dieffenderfer. The church is located at the corner of Nineteenth street and Freemansburgh avenue.

The Evangelical Lutheran Church of the Good Shepherd, on Twentieth and Washington streets, was consecrated and dedicated May 17, 1903. The first pastor was Rev. Paul I. Rodreck; he was succeeded by Rev. J. A. Klick, who was installed January 14, 1905. The next to assume charge was Rev. Louis S. Trump, who was inducted into office January 22, 1908, and is at present in charge.









COLONIAL WAREHOUSE ON DELAWARE



COLONIAL WAREHOUSES ON DELAWARE RIVER

## CHAPTER XXXVII

### BOROUGHES.

*South Easton*—The location on the south bank of the Lehigh river opposite Easton was plotted for a village as early as 1833, by the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company. It was originally a portion of the township of Williams, and a part of the site of the village was in years long past a farm owned by Melchoir Hay, who bought the rights to seven hundred acres from John Rush, the original purchaser from the Proprietaries. Hay was one of the axemen who helped to clear away the thickets at the Forks of the Delaware, when Parsons and Scull laid out the town of Easton.

It was incorporated as a borough under the name of South Easton by an act of the Assembly passed May 27, 1840, and at the first election, held July 4 of that year, Christian Martin was elected burgess; William Nyce, Bartholomew Murtha, Amos Rogers, Gilbert Valentine, George Savage, and David Moyer, councilmen; Jacob Deiley, high constable.

South Easton was a canal outlet, hence the establishment of the town to utilize the extensive water power furnished by the canal. The initial enterprise before its organization as a borough was in 1832 the erection of a saw-mill by A. Abbott and James McKeen. The following year a bucket factory was started, but it was of short duration, and the enterprise, not being a success, was converted into a grist mill. A second flour mill was erected in 1834, which continued business a score of years, when it was changed to a foundry and machine business. The more recent industries of South Easton have been dealt with in another part of this work.

The opening of the Lehigh Valley railroad in 1846 was a commencement of a new era in the borough's prosperity. The location of the company's round-house and machine shops within its limits gave new life and vigor to all enterprises within the boundaries of the borough. By a decree of court the borough in 1876 was divided into three wards. Needed improvements were made; Canal street was macadamized its entire length, street lamps erected, dangerous thoroughfares were guarded by substantial railings. The borough extended along the banks of the Lehigh for a distance of two miles to the borough of Glendon, and its average breadth was about two-thirds of a mile. The entire borough in 1877, when its population was about 4,000, was laid out in squares and these again divided into lots. South Easton, though it received a backset at the time of the panic in 1873, soon revived and continued its prosperous career until its annexation to the city of Easton, since which time its history is a part of that community.

*Bath*—Bath, the namesake of Bath, England, the latter noted for the wonderful cure of its waters and a fashionable pleasure resort, is located in the loveliest of green valleys of eastern Pennsylvania. It is the centre borough of Northampton county, eight miles north of Bethlehem and eleven northwest from Easton. It is situated on the headwaters of the winding Monoquasy (Monocacy is now the prevalent form of the name), an Indian word meaning "stream with several large bends."

Bath was founded by the Scotch-Irish, or Ulster Scots, and is owned and inhabited chiefly by the Pennsylvania Germans. Originally it formed part of the Craig or "Irish Settlement," and the territory was named Allen township, in honor of Chief Justice William Allen, who became proprietor about 1740. The Craig, Ralston, Lattimore, McCord, McCook, McConnell, Brown, Sterling, Horner, and Wilson families composed the pioneer band of Ulster Scots who first settled in Bath and the immediate vicinity.

The land east of the Monoquasy, upon which the greater part of Bath stands, was originally the property of Chief Justice William Allen, who in 1766 conveyed it to his son, Andrew Allen. The latter by written articles of agreement on May 1, 1776, covenanted to convey the same to John Lattimore. It comprised one hundred and fifty-nine acres and sixty perches, and was sold for £4 10s. per acre. Before Lattimore had paid all the purchase money, Benjamin Franklin, then president of the Supreme Executive Council of Pennsylvania, seized and confiscated all of Andrew Allen's land, accusing Allen of high treason, "for having adhered to and knowingly and willingly aided and assisted the Enemies of this State and of the United States by having joined their armies, etc." His lands were sold by the State and bought with Continental money. It should be remembered that in the Treaty of Peace at Paris, September 3, 1783, it was agreed that the property of Tories should be respected. This agreement was not kept, and the Tories were treated so badly that within a few years many of them left the country. The difficulty continued until the title thus acquired was disputed in 1809 by the heirs of Andrew Allen, and the courts decided against the purchasers under the State, so that they had to pay for their lands a second time. This caused many of the Scotch-Irish to move away.

The land west of the Monoquasy, and upon which the remaining part of Bath stands, was also confiscated by the State through Charles Biddle, from Andrew Allen, 1778, and sold to John Sterling, after which it was conveyed to the Ralstons, Bergers, Siegfrieds, and Hirsts. The land east of Bath was thrown open to settlement December 8, 1772, when it was purchased by Philip Michael, Conrad Best, and Jacob Dech. It was a part of the Barony of Nazareth, originally a five thousand acre tract of land, the property of Lady Letitia Audrey, of Worminghurst, County Sussex, England. She was the daughter of William Penn, and was made owner and ruler of the barony. Her title was confirmed by deed of her half-brothers, under date September 25-26, 1731, "on yielding and paying therefor to the said John Penn, Thomas Penn, and Richard Penn, their heirs and assigns, one Red Rose, on the 24th day of June yearly, if the same shall be demanded, in full for all services and rents." This deed is recorded in Philadelphia, in Book F, Volume vi, page 121. Authentic copies of the deed are in existence, and according to tradition the rent was formally paid with due ceremony by Lady Letitia.

In 1772, Jacob Dech of Forks township, Conrad Best of Williams township, and Philip Michael, purchased of Nathaniel Seidel, of Bethlehem, five hundred acres from the remote western end of the barony (which reaches to the borough line), for \$13.40 an acre, besides "yielding and paying one Red Rose on the 24th of June yearly," which is specified in the old deed. The



land south of Bath, or of the original Lattimore farm, was originally the property of Joseph Horner and Hugh Wilson, whose descendant, Jennie Horner, still owns the old homestead and resides in the "Settlement."

The aforesaid land titles were parts of the original Allen tract of five thousand acres, which included the "Settlement," and which by a joint warrant of the proprietors in 1732 was deeded to Thomas Penn, who assigned it the same day to one Joseph Turner, of Philadelphia, who transferred it three years later to William Allen, whose eldest daughter Ann was the wife of Governor John Penn. Another daughter, Margaret, married James De Lancey, whose home was in Bath, England, and out of respect both to the Penn and Allen families, the name Bath was taken in honor of her English home city.

Long before the Allens gained their warrant to these lands they had become occupied by the Scotch-Irish squatters. In 1728—antedating by many years the settlement of Easton, Bethlehem, Nazareth, and Allentown—a colony of these blue-blooded Scotch Presbyterians came to this portion of Penn's wide woods, not knowing the map well enough to discover that they had settled on the manors of Charlton and Fermor, and not troubling much about the forms of law, as no clear title was obtained until the time of the Allen ownership of these tracts, when conformity was yielded and settlement duly made. Meanwhile possession was worth more than parchment deeds, and if the crops at first were poor, the rents certainly were cheap. But the Ulsterman has passed away, and today in this rich and delightful section abound on every side the descendants of our thrifty German forbears, who still speak, in the sixth or eighth generation, the smooth-flowing, musical and quaint Saxon dialect that the first settlers brought over one hundred and sixty years ago from the banks of the Rhine and Weser. It may be said that the "Craig Settlement" is like a Celtic isle in a Saxon sea, about as large as the Galilean lake. It has maintained its distinct architectural, linguistic and religious characteristics for many generations, until by the law of the survival of the fittest the Saxon neighbor has either by marriage or inheritance or by superior ability in the paying results of agriculture, gotten possession of the once broad and rich acres of these stern and sturdy Scotch-Irish Presbyterians. The fine and proud old homesteads built spaciously of limestone in ante-Revolutionary days by the wide-awake and epoch-making sons of Scotland, have during the past generation or two been filling up with the neighboring scions of Saxon origin. For it was in the Forks of the Delaware and especially on the banks of the Lehigh and Monoquasy that during the first half of the eighteenth century there was a strange neighborly commingling in pioneer emergencies of four nationalities, the Indian, the English land-holders, the Scotch-Irish, the Moravian and other Germans.

Fort Ralston is the oldest structure in this locality. It was built in 1757, during the French and Indian War, as a house of refuge and defense against the red men. It was strongly built of stone, provided with immense fire-places on two floors, and had a spring in the cellar to provide the water, and port-holes for the trusty pioneer's rifle, while about it circled a stockade from which defense was made. "Frontier Forts of Pennsylvania" recites a horrible tale of the bloodiest butchery that occurred in this place, in 1763, when

several white victims fell a prey to the savage tomahawk, and when Fort Ralston played an important part in the sad drama. Among those cruelly butchered was the wife of James Horner, whose grave is found in the old  
 ↗ Presbyterian church burial-grounds. The inscription on her tombstone reads as follows:

In memory of Jane, wife of James Horner,  
 who suffered death by the hands of the savage Indians,  
 October eighth, Seventeen Hundred and Sixty-Three.  
 aged fifty years.

Near by this ancient place of sepulture, containing the tombs of all the old worthies of this Ulster-Scot settlement, stood the first church of these devout Presbyterians. It was erected about 1731, and several times replaced by rural structures, so that the present edifice is the third in turn. The church received a charter from the government of Great Britain, May 12, 1772. It witnessed in its earlier days the preaching of Revs. Gilbert Tennent, James Campbell, and David Brainerd, the celebrated Indian missionary. Rev. John Rosbrough, who was pastor during the Revolutionary War period, accompanied his flock to the front of battle as chaplain, and fell a victim of Hessian murderers at Trenton, in January, 1777.

Another historic structure is the Wolf Academy, not that a Wolf built or ever owned it, but simply because George Wolf, the seventh governor of Pennsylvania, was possibly the most illustrious pupil it enrolled, or because he was for a time its teacher. Other ancient buildings are the "Old White Church," the Wesselhoeft, Kern, and Steckel homes, in Chestnut street, and the Kreider, Engelman, Lattimore, Scott, Hirst, and Vogel homes, on Main street.

Let us pause for a moment and take a retrospective view of Bath's prominent personages during the past century or more: Gov. George Wolf, the founder of the free school system of education in Pennsylvania; Lieut.-Gov. Jacob Kern, and Joseph Hirst, friends of Wolf, and additional supporters of the free school system; Augustus Fox, linguist and pulpit orator; Theodore A. Seip, late president of Muhlenberg College; William Wesselhoeft, who established here in 1829 the first homeopathic school of medicine in America; Surveyor-General George Palmer; Gen. Conrad Kreider; Maj. William G. Scott, senator, who was instrumental in securing the charter for Lafayette College; Senators Engelman and De Walt; Lieutenant Steckel; Capt. James Ralston, who was also a surveyor; Britannia D. Barnes, merchant; Daniel Steckel, the centenarian; and Harvey E. Bartholomew, the "Boy Orator." To Dr. William Wesselhoeft, in Bath, as medical students, came Joseph H. Pulte, a graduate of the University of Marburg, later author of numerous medical books, and founder of Pulte Medical College in Cincinnati; J. C. Gosewisch, of the University of Gottingen, the first to introduce homeopathy in the State of Delaware; Gustav Reichelm, of the University of Halle, who carried the new science across the Alleghanies and settled in Pittsburgh; John H. Floto, a university graduate and Lutheran minister, who made his home at first in the South, but later in California; besides these were Feren-thielein, Adeliger and others. The majestic Dr. Constantine Hering came

also, not as a pupil, for he had studied with the great Hahnemann himself, but to assist in laying plans to establish the North America Academy of the homeopathic healing art at Allentown. This was in 1835, six years after the opening of the Bath school, and the first faculty consisted of Drs. Hering, Wesselhoeft, Freytag, Romig, Pulte, and Detweiler. In 1841, Dr. Wesselhoeft removed to Boston, where he became one of the most prominent physicians in that city. He died in 1859, and left two sons, both natives of Bath, to perpetuate the honor of his name. Among the prominent allopathic physicians and surgeons were Dr. William Ellis Barnes, to whom credit is given for successfully performing the first Caesarian operation in eastern Pennsylvania; Dr. P. B. Breinig, the first to perform lithotomy and ovariectomy in this section of the country; Dr. Adam L. Kotz, long curator of St. Luke's and of Easton Hospital, one of the best pathologists in America, and famous for having discovered the influenza germ; the Kerns, successful fever physicians; Drs. Mulhaddon, Seip, Fox, and Berlin also stood high in their chosen profession.

In 1816 Capt. James Ralston surveyed and laid out the village of Bath, located in Allen township. There were not more than five dwellings in this infant village, but it must have been a place of some business standing, as it contained two stores, a tannery, a grist mill built in 1812 by Joseph Siegfried, and a second mill built in 1817 by Jacob Vogel, also another store was opened. It was incorporated as a borough February 1, 1856. The first borough officers were: Burgess, James Vliet; members of the council, Andrew Haupt, Jacob Shimer, Thomas Moser, John Mosey and Samuel Straub; clerk, Abraham S. Knecht; high constable, Benjamin Strat; street commissioner, Daniel Miller; treasurer, Dr. G. P. Keim. A survey and plot of the borough was authorized.

The first meeting for the purpose of building a house of worship in the borough of Bath was held in the year 1833, when it was resolved to erect a Union church to be used by the Reformed and Lutheran congregations. A building committee was elected, a constitution adopted, and the church completed in October, 1834, and named "The Bath Kirche." In 1834 the Rev. Augustus Fuchs was unanimously elected pastor of the Lutheran congregation. He was one of the most popular German preachers in Northampton county, a native of Stedtdorf, Zeven county, Kingdom of Hanover. His natal day was May 6, 1803. At the age of eight years his father, Dr. John C. Fuchs, placed him in the gymnasium at Stade, Hanover. On the death of his parents, he entered the Theological Seminary in that city. Here he continued his studies until he received appointment as a private tutor in the family of a wealthy physician of Rothenburg, Bavaria. Soon after he accepted a call as cantor at Altenburch, Hanover. At this time the missionary spirit was prevailing in Germany, and he prepared himself for mission work among the American Indians. Embarking for America, he arrived at Philadelphia, proceeded to Baltimore, and under advice entered the Gettysburg Theological Seminary at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania. Here he remained a while, when he accepted an appointment in Columbia county, Pennsylvania, and while engaged in this service he was licensed by the Ministerium of Pennsylvania, June 4, 1833. He received and accepted a call to Bath, and became first



pastor of the Lutheran church that had been newly organized out of the oldest congregation in the neighborhood. Besides, he served the congregations at Plainfield and Howertown. He visited the Fatherland in 1870, and lingered awhile amid the scenes of his childhood. During the forty years of his ministrations the congregation, which had been small when he assumed charge, became strong and numerous. He died at his residence in Bath, December 20, 1879.

The Lutheran and Reformed congregation of Bath and vicinity occupied jointly the Bath Kirche from the year of their founding (1833) to the time of their friendly separation in 1876. The charter and constitution of St. John's Lutheran Church were adopted December 11, 1875. The cornerstone of the present church was laid on Whit-Sunday, 1876. The Rev. S. A. Ziegenfuss became pastor November 5, 1875, continuing until January 3, 1892, when he preached his farewell sermon, having accepted a call to the pastorate of St. Michael's Lutheran Church, Germantown, Pennsylvania. The Rev. J. H. Kuder became pastor, April 1, 1892, and served until December 31, 1897, when he resigned, to confine his labors to the remainder of his charge—Howertown and Siegfried. The Rev. J. H. Ritter took charge August 1, 1896, and was succeeded by Rev. C. C. Miller, who in 1910 resigned his duties, and Rev. S. E. Ochsenford, the present pastor, was installed.

The history of Christ Reformed Church is in common with that of the Lutheran until their separation in 1876. The pastors before separation were Revs. Helfenstein, Becker, Erasmus Helfrich, D. Y. Hessler and M. A. Smith. In June, 1875, measures were taken for the erection of a house of worship, and a committee was appointed to solicit aid. Subscriptions were soon received amounting to \$6,000, the building committee purchased a lot on Chestnut street, and the work of building was vigorously prosecuted. The cornerstone was laid in June, 1877, and the Rev. M. A. Smith became the first pastor in the new church edifice. He was succeeded in 1886 by the Rev. J. O. Lindeman, whose successor in 1898 was Rev. William U. Helfrich. The latter was born at Fogelsville, Lehigh county, Pennsylvania, January 4, 1873. He was prepared for college by his father, and entered Ursinus College, graduating from the seminary connected with that institution in June, 1896. He served his first charge in Dillsburg, York county, Pennsylvania, leaving there in February, 1898, to accept a call from the Christ Reformed Church. The history of the Allen Township Presbyterian Church has already appeared in another part of this publication.

*Freemansburg*—The first settler of the present bounds of Freemansburg, formerly a part of the township of Bethlehem, was John Nance, an early miller, from whom it derived the name of Nance's Mills. The Bachmans were among the first families, and Peter Bachman, an early ancestor, erected a stone building as early as 1760, which was the first structure that could be considered as of much pretension; this was used as a tavern. The location became known as Willow Grove, which was afterwards beautified and made a popular resort. A year or two later a Bethlehem Moravian named Huber erected a saw mill, also a distillery, at the north end of the borough.

The little hamlet began to assume some distant approach towards the

dignity of a village, when in 1830, just after the opening of the Lehigh canal, Jacob Freeman built a second tavern, and the settlement gradually took the name of Freemansburg, in honor of the new boniface. A mercantile business was opened by Thomas and Fellows, and in the course of five years two other stores located in the village. The business of boat building was introduced, which at one time gave employment to a large number of men. The first schoolhouse was built in 1838. The opening of railroads on both sides of the river materially aided in the development and increase of population.

The incorporation of the borough took place January 24, 1856, and at the first election, March 21, George Bachman was elected chief Burgess. The members of the council were: William Gwinner, president; Amos Seip, John Warg, Thomas Doney, and R. O. Lerch. The first borough tax levied amounted to \$455.32.

The principal manufacturing industries have been dealt with in the preceding chapters. Besides those mentioned in 1875, there was the Lehigh Valley Manufacturing Company, who manufactured family and toilet soaps, candles and sundry toilet articles. The undertaking was started May 18, 1868, by Bachman & Clewell, but the firm title has been changed several times. Among the popular brands of soap made were two, namely Erasive and National, which gained quite a reputation. The works were totally destroyed by fire, April 13, 1880. The other industries were limited to a machine shop established in 1875 by Martin Weaver; a carriage manufactory established in 1875 by G. & A. Bachman, and two brick grist mills.

The early inhabitants of Freemansburg attended divine services at the Lower Saucon church. Later a building was erected for the purpose of holding religious worship. A marble tablet in the front wall bore the inscription, "The Communion Church of Freemansburg, erected 1842." In this church the Lutheran, Reformed and Moravian ministers were permitted to preach. The Moravian ministers of Bethlehem, previous to the erection of this building, had been holding services in the village schoolhouse nearby. After the erection of the new church, Rev. George Diehl of Easton, Rev. C. F. Welden of Bethlehem, and Rev. John C. Schmidt, ministered to the Lutherans. The Evangelical Lutheran church was formally organized November 11, 1859, and Rev. E. Greenwald became pastor. His successor, Rev. J. B. Bath of Bethlehem, took charge of the congregation April 14, 1867, and served until October 1, 1870, and the first of the following year the Rev. C. J. Cooper of South Bethlehem was elected pastor.

The Reformed congregation during its earlier years was served by different pastors, and for a long period the pastorate was vacant and the church almost lost its identity. In 1864 the Rev. W. R. Hoffard became pastor, and the congregation gained a steady growth in membership and efficiency. The Rev. W. R. Hoffard served the congregation for a period of eight years, when he was succeeded by Rev. A. Z. Snyder. The cornerstone of a new church was laid May 16, 1875, and consecrated the following year. The church property is owned jointly by the Lutherans and Reformed, and its estimated value is about \$15,000.

The first class of the Evangelical Association was organized in 1848 by Rev. Daniel Weiland. The class consisted of four members, who held ser-

vices in a warehouse, also in private houses, until late in the year 1849, when rooms were rented. The requisite amount having been raised by subscriptions, a brick church was erected and named Zion Church. On the completion of the church the membership had increased to thirty-five, and they were supplied by different preachers, according to the ritual of the church. It was connected with different other communities or circuits until the year 1869, when it became a self-supporting charge, the Rev. J. C. Bliem becoming the settled pastor. Since his time it has been supplied by the Annual Conference.

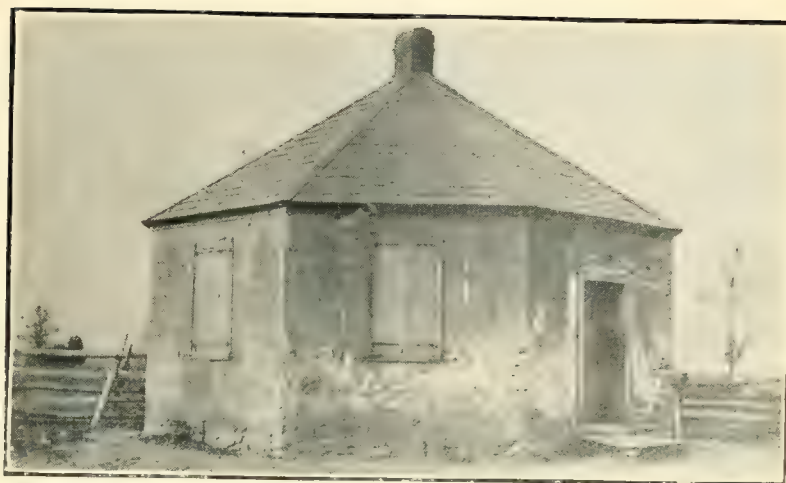
The population of the borough continued to increase, and by the census of 1910 there were 1,147 inhabitants.

*Nazareth*—The incorporation of the borough of Nazareth took place April 14, 1863. At this time it was a village of about one thousand inhabitants. The citizens, mostly of German descent, were contented to pursue their various employments with but little ambition to spur them on to more active and lucrative business. The German language predominated in common conversation, the English, however, gradually coming into more general use. The borough had all the usual professions and trades of a provincial village, the manufacturing industries were limited to two brick yards, one guitar factory, one iron foundry, one machine shop for agricultural implements, one sash factory and planing mill, two carriage factories.

The lease system of the Moravians was abolished in 1849 by the General Synod, and soon after this the town plan of Nazareth was enlarged, property was offered to the highest bidders, and an impetus was thus given to business in general which resulted in the erection of a number of well built brick dwellings on several of the new streets that were then opened. In the latter part of the eighteenth century water for public use was introduced from several contiguous springs, brought to the consumers by a main pipe. A reservoir was built in 1859 just west of the Evergreen Cemetery, and the waters of John's spring some distance beyond was by iron pipes distributed through the greater part of the village. The Nazareth Water Company was chartered in 1870. The first hand fire engine was introduced in 1790, and a second one about 1820. At different times various fire organizations existed, but at the time of the incorporation of the borough there was but one fire company, though both of the old engines were on hand, with a large supply of hose for attachment to the fire plugs connected with pipes leading from the reservoir.

Nazareth became a post town soon after the close of the War for American Independence. There were daily mail, stage and express facilities to all parts of the country. It became the center of post roads and travel from New York and Philadelphia to the northern parts of Pennsylvania. The arrival and departure of the mail stage was a great event in the quiet community, especially during the time of the Troy coaches, when the postilion's horn announced from afar the approach of travelers. This was, however, changed by the advent of railroad facilities, though Nazareth at the time of its incorporation was five miles from the nearest railroad station. In the latter part of 1771 the first inn (not taking into consideration the House of Entertainment at the Rose Settlement) was built. It has been described as





OCTAGONAL SCHOOLHOUSE  
Upper and Lower Nazareth Townships (Near Bath), 1828-1878



ALLEN TOWNSHIP PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH  
Near Weaversville, East Allen Township



"a rather murky looking tenement," but in course of time it was improved and enlarged. It was built on the site of the old Nazareth Hotel. The American Hotel was opened in 1853, and the Franklin House in 1860. The prominent hotels of the present day are Nazareth Inn and Hotel Baronial.

A public market house was built on the Square about 1780, and was in use until about 1857, when it was demolished. In the northern part of the village the grounds of the Northampton County Agricultural Society were located and laid out in 1854. The second floor of the Whitefield House is devoted to the Library and Museum of Antiquities of the Moravian Historical Society, which was organized in 1857. The president of the society is the Rev. W. N. Schwarze.

Among the early mutual fire insurance companies is the Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Northampton County. It was incorporated March 15, 1845, and commenced business March 23, 1848. The fire risks of the company December 31, 1873, amounted to \$10,700,000, and it had received since its organization premiums amounting to \$139,113.25, the aggregate losses paid being \$122,103.92. The officers were: Charles L. Whitsell, president; John Leibert, secretary. At an annual meeting held August 22, 1882, the company was reorganized and elected Asher D. Shemer, president; Peter Gross, treasurer; John Leibert, secretary. The amount of insurance in full, September 1, 1919, was \$26,000,000, and the total amount paid in losses in the year 1918 was \$43,011.37. The present officers of the company are Samuel Hutchinson, president; A. H. Stofflet, secretary and treasurer.

The Farmers' Union Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Pennsylvania operates in Northampton and adjoining counties. The Legislature granted the company a charter, and the first meeting was held June 1, 1867. The officers elected at this meeting were: Rudolph Deck, president; Jacob Baer, secretary; Samuel S. Messinger, treasurer. The following have filled the office of president: William Walton, Peter Edelman, and E. P. Buzzard, elected June 1, 1905. George Boyer, the second secretary, was succeeded April 24, 1897, by Jacob H. Beck, and he in turn, December 24, 1901, by Wilson E. Beck. The office of treasurer was filled for thirty-three years by Samuel S. Messinger, his successor; one of the original directors, T. Frank Butz, served until 1907. The present treasurer is C. C. Marsh. The total receipts of the company to December 31, 1917, was \$372,829.01; losses paid \$301,637.17; policy holders 4232; insurance in force, \$6,391,336.90.

The church in which was held religious services by the Moravians of Nazareth in an early day, is now a part of Nazareth Hall, and is used as a gymnasium. The principals of the institution were the presiding pastors, assisted in the early part of the nineteenth century by assistant pastors. This office was filled in 1811-17 by Rev. Abraham Reinke; his successor was Rev. John F. Frueauff, who in 1819 gave way to Rev. Emanuel Rondthaler, who served until 1839. The next incumbent was Rev. Samuel Reinke, who afterward became Bishop of the Moravian church, and died at Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, January 21, 1875. The last to fill the office was Rev. William L. Lennert, 1853-60, at which time the new church was built.

The present Moravian church was erected in Center Square in 1860.



The first pastor was Rev. Theophilus Wonderling, a former teacher at Nazareth Hall, and who died at Nazareth, April 8, 1864. His successor, Rev. Edward T. Kluge, was in charge of the congregation from 1864 to 1867. The next pastor was Rev. Julius E. Wuensahe, who resigned after serving one year. He was followed by Rev. Henry A. Shultz, afterwards a bishop of the church. After serving the congregation three years he was succeeded by Rev. John F. Worman, who after a short term as pastor gave way to Rev. William Henry Rice, who remained pastor until 1879, when Rev. Henry T. Bachman became his successor, resigning in 1882. He afterward became a bishop of the church, and died at Grace Hall, Iowa, October 8, 1896. The next pastor was Rev. Maximilian Eugene Grunert, who after a year's service was succeeded by Rev. Edward T. Kluge; he afterward became a professor in the Theological Seminary, and a member of the governing board of the church. His successor, Rev. Paul de Schweinitz, was pastor from 1891 to 1898, was also in 1910 a member of the governing board of the church. The Rev. Charles A. Hacknele was pastor of the congregation from 1898 to 1904, and was succeeded for one year by Rev. Samuel Gapp. The next pastor was Rev. John Greenfield, who resigned in 1914, when the present pastor, Rev. Paul S. Meinnert, commenced his labors. He is a graduate of Moravian College, and Theological Seminary, class of 1898; before coming to Nazareth he was in charge of congregations at De Forest, Wisconsin, and Palmyra, New Jersey. An addition to the church was built in 1916 for the Sunday school. The church has a membership of seven hundred persons.

The Lutheran and Reformed congregations in 1859 built a Union church on South Broad, corner of Prospect street. The first pastor of the St. John's Evangelical Lutheran congregation was Rev. James B. Rath, who commenced his labors in March, 1860, and resigned in May, 1865. The second pastor was Rev. Reuben Shuller, installed January 20, 1867, and served until April, 1869. In August that year Rev. David Kuntz became his successor and had charge until July 21, 1901. The next to assume pastoral charge was the Rev. Luther D. Lazarus, who commenced his labors January 1, 1905. The Reformed congregation, in 1905 for \$5,000, disposed of their interests in the Union church to the Lutherans. The latter demolished the old church and erected on the site the present church of Gothic style of architecture at the cost of \$60,000. The fifth pastor, the Rev. G. D. Druckenmiller, commenced his duties September 1, 1905, and was dismissed September 2, 1910. His successor, Rev. John Henry Miller, served from November 1, 1910, to May 1, 1913, and on November 13th of that year the present pastor, Rev. Milton M. Dry, was installed. Rev. Mr. Dry graduated from the Kutztown Normal School, in 1904 from Muhlenberg College, and three years later from Lutheran Theological Seminary. The membership of the church numbers 700, the congregation in the present year is renovating the church edifice at the cost of \$5,000.

The first pastor of St. John's Reformed Church was Rev. J. H. Dubbs, and succeeded by Rev. Abraham Bartholomew. The church was supplied for a short time by Rev. F. W. Reinke, and Rev. M. A. Smith became the regular pastor. The latter resigned in 1891, and since that time the congre-

gation has been in charge of Rev. W. H. Wotring. The present church building of Indiana limestone, corner of Broad and Prospect streets, was dedicated in 1906. The dimensions are 180 by 125 feet, and with the chapel it has a seating capacity of 1,700. The membership of the church is estimated as numbering 1,000.

The Evangelical denomination in 1877 had a place of worship, corner of Broad and Walnut streets; the congregation at the present time is small and there is no resident pastor. The Haman Memorial Church, named in memory of Bishop C. F. Haman, a native of Nazareth, is the place of worship for the United Evangelical Church. This congregation was organized October 3, 1900, by Rev. W. F. Hill. The first pastor, Rev. S. P. Erisman, was appointed February 1, 1901. The church, corner of Washington street and Madison avenue, was built in that year at the cost of \$14,000. The membership of the church is about sixty, and the pastor since 1915 is Rev. H. J. Klein.

Grace Chapel, a mission of the Mennonite Brethren in Christ, was established in Nazareth in the eighties of the past century. The present chapel on Broad street was built with a seating capacity of three hundred. The present pastor, Rev. John G. Shireman, commenced his duties in the summer of 1919. The adjacent dwelling to the church has been purchased for a parsonage.

Nazareth has an estimated population at the present time of 4,000 inhabitants. It is connected with the outside world by the Lehigh & New England railroad, and the Bangor & Portland railroad, operated by the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western system. The borough is a trolley center, the lines of the Northampton Transit Company, Lehigh Transit Company, Slate Belt Line, and the Nazareth and Bath, converging at its center. Among the industries not previously mentioned in this work are the Belfast Slate Company, Northampton Hard Vein Slate Company, Bowers' Bros. flouring mill, Bushkill Milling Company, C. F. Martin & Company, guitar factory; Nazareth Cement Vault Company, and Nazareth Planing Mill.

*Chapman*—The borough of Chapman is located on the west branch of Monocacy creek, in the southern part of Moore township. The borough derives its name from William Chapman, who was born in 1816 on the battlefield of Waterloo, his mother having gone there to attend her wounded husband. He is said to have discovered the slate deposits in this region, and acquired the land for a dollar in money and a pint of gin. He formed a company and amassed a snug fortune. The borough was incorporated in 1865, and in accordance with the census of 1870 contained 388 inhabitants. In the next decade we note that the borough consisted of two churches, a post-office, one store, a hotel, schoolhouse, machine shops, slate companies' offices and shops, and about sixty dwellings, the greater part of which were owned by the Chapman Slate Company. Quarrying and preparing slate for market is a very interesting study, and has been fully developed in this borough. The organization of the companies engaged in this industry have been fully dealt with in another chapter of this work.

*Glendon*—Glendon originally formed a part of Williams township, and the

establishment of the Glendon Iron Works was the first cause of the village's existence. It is situated about two miles above Easton, on the south side of the Lehigh river, a station on the Lehigh Valley railroad. The Lehigh canal passes through the borough. The Bests, Hays and other pioneers of Williams township were original settlers and owners of the lands. The early male residents were directly or indirectly engaged in the iron industry. The first to build a house on the green was Frank Hughes, an employee of the Lehigh Coal & Navigation Company. He was soon joined by his brother Daniel, and the opening and building up of early business enterprises soon added to the population.

Glendon was incorporated as a borough December 18, 1867, and its first chief burgess, James Morrison, was appointed by the court. The first borough census gave a population of 141, and in the census of 1870 it is credited with 707 inhabitants.

Methodism in Glendon dates back to February, 1874, and the Methodist Episcopal church was rededicated January 15, 1882. The congregation is in existence at the present day, and has been in charge at various periods of prominent ministers of that denomination. At the present day Glendon is one of the suburbs of the city of Easton, connected with it by a trolley railroad line, and the census of 1910 gave it a population of about 700.

*Hellertown*—Hellertown is situated in the center of Lower Saucon township in the rich and fertile Saucon Valley, on the right bank of Saucon creek. The original settlers were Christopher and Simon Heller, father and son, Germans, who originally settled in Milford township, Lehigh county. They came across the ocean in the ship *Winter Gallen*, from Rotterdam, arriving in this country September 5, 1738, and were soon followed by five other sons. The lands they originally settled amounted altogether to about fifteen hundred acres. Christopher obtained the patent for his land September 8, 1742, and Simon received his patent October 14, 1746. Anthony Boehm, the son of Rev. John Philip Boehm, built one of the first houses in Hellertown.

In 1820 the village contained thirteen houses, eighteen families, three taverns, two stores, one grist mill and seventy-three inhabitants. For many years the growth of the place was slow; educational matters, however, were not neglected, although no separate school building was erected until 1845, when John Rentzheimer presented a lot for that purpose in the center of the village. Previous to this time a room was rented from one of the citizens in his dwelling for school purposes. A new impetus was given to business in 1856 by the completion of the North Pennsylvania railroad. The railroad company originally promised the station should be placed at a certain location, but Philadelphia parties instituted a real estate project, purchased a farm in the opposite direction, laid out town lots, and called it Hampton. This, however, did not prove a success, only one house being built on it for a number of years, and the project was finally abandoned, the land being resold to the original owner.

The Saucon Savings Bank was chartered by the Legislature May 10, 1871. The capital stock was \$20,000, and the stockholders were individually liable for double the amount of their holdings. The first officers were: Dr. P. B. Brenig, president; Jer. S. Hess, cashier; directors: P. B. Brenig, Thomas



R. Laubach, William R. Yeager, Rev. Samuel Hess and Jacob Markle. The deposits at one time reached \$125,000, but the bank was finally liquidated.

The iron industries have already been dealt with in another chapter of this work. The other industries were confined to those that depended on the products of the soil for raw materials. After considerable opposition on the part of some of the old citizens, the village, by an order of the court, was incorporated as a borough in 1872. The first election resulted in the choice of the following officers: Chief burgess, Thomas R. Laubach; town council: Charles Wagner, J. B. Leith, D. J. Weierbach, Moses Henninger, W. F. Detwiller and T. S. Eisenhart; justice of the peace, P. B. Lerch.

Members of the Reformed and Lutheran churches purchased a site for a church on the southeast corner of Saucon and Northampton streets. A plain substantial brick edifice was erected and dedicated May 28-29, 1871. The Rev. T. O. Stem officiated for the Reformed congregation until September, 1876, when he offered his resignation, and was succeeded by Rev. A. B. Koplín. The Rev. William Rath was the first pastor of the Lutheran congregation. The church was called Christ Union Church, and services were held in two languages, one-half German and one-half English.

Rev. N. Goebel was the first minister of the Evangelical church to preach in Hellertown. He came to that village in 1850, and on being refused the schoolhouse to preach in, he spoke in front of the building. After this, religious services were held by members of this denomination in a dwelling house, and various pastors from that time to 1870 were sent to preach to them. In that year they purchased the old schoolhouse and converted it into a house of worship. Among the regular pastors since 1870 were: Revs. Henry Stetzel, Jacob Zern, Moses Dissinger and Daniel Yiengst.

Two attempts to publish newspapers in the borough proved abortive. Thomas R. Weber commenced the Hellertown *Telegraph*, an English and German paper, in 1858, but it only survived a year. A monthly sheet, *The Saucon Advertiser*, in 1875 succumbed to the inevitable after an existence of a few months.

We find the population of Hellertown in 1880 to be about 550. It contained five stores, two hardware stores, one drug store, two carriage factories, one foundry, one grist mill, one saw mill, one planing mill, two furnace stacks, three hotels, a coal and lumber yard, furniture manufactory, a town hall, bank and two churches.

*Bangor*—The territory comprising this borough embraces about five hundred and fifty acres, situated in the northern part of Washington township, on Martin's creek. The borough owes its existence to the discovery and successful working of slate quarries in its vicinity. The name of Bangor was given to the locality on account of the similarity of its natural features to the town and quarries of Bangor in Wales.

Bangor was incorporated as the eleventh borough in the county May 22, 1875, its population being at that time 1,500. It is described at this time as containing three hotels, five grocery and dry-goods stores, one shoe store, one drug store, one tailor shop, six churches, one grist mill and two blacksmith shops. The mechanics employed in manufacturing slates, who constituted the greater part of the population, were chiefly Welsh and English

people of an industrious and moral character. There was erected in 1874 four fine churches, viz.: First Presbyterian, Welsh Presbyterian, Welsh Congregational, and the English Methodist Episcopal Church. There were, besides these, at this time, one Evangelical and one Mennonite church in the borough.

The Bangor of today, snugly nestled in a valley, with its residences on the sides of the hills, its handsome business blocks and slag piles of slate quarries in the distance, is an active, ambitious and thriving community. It is energetic and enterprising, the estimated population of about 6,000 being largely engaged in the slate industry, of which it is the center. The steam and trolley transportation is furnished by the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, and the Lehigh & New England railroads, the Northampton Traction Company, the Slate Belt Electric railway, and the Bangor & Portland railroad.

The Bangor Board of Trade, with a guarantee fund of \$150,000, is energetically engaged in promoting and attracting industries to the borough. The initiation fee is five dollars, with annual dues of one dollar. Ample fire protection is secured by three companies—the Second Fire Company, Liberty Fire Company, Rescue Fire Company. The school edifices for public education are large and commodious buildings, consisting of a high school with accommodations for six hundred students, the Garfield School, with two hundred seats, the Lincoln School, accommodating four hundred pupils, the McKinley School, with rooms for one hundred, and the Roosevelt School, having seats for two hundred pupils. The educational system is in charge of the school superintendent, with a competent staff of assistants. The financial institutions of the borough are housed in substantial, commodious and handsome buildings erected by them. For a detailed history of these institutions see the chapter on financial institutions in another part of this work.

Bangor has thirteen churches of different religious denominations: The First Presbyterian Church, on North Second street, was organized and erected a house of worship in 1874, the first pastor being Rev. James M. Salmon; the membership of the congregation in 1915 was 140. The organization of the present Pennell Welsh Presbyterian Church, located on North First street, was effected in 1874 with thirty-five members. The services were conducted in the Welsh language, Rev. Morgan A. Ellis being the first pastor. Subsequently a church edifice was built with a seating capacity for four hundred and fifty persons. The membership in 1915 was over two hundred.

The Baptist denomination is represented by the Mackey Memorial Church. At the time of organization, the membership was small and the church property was heavily mortgaged and was advertised for foreclosure in 1899, when George W. Mackey of Bangor, and his son, Henry A. Mackey of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, purchased the property, presenting it free of all encumbrances to the congregation as a testimonial to their wife and mother, Isabel C. Mackey. The church, on the corner of Second and Chestnut streets, was renovated and refurnished and incorporated under its present title. The church has a seating capacity of three hundred, and in 1915, when Rev. R. P. McPherson was in charge of the congregation, claimed to have a membership of one hundred and twenty-five. There is no settled pastor at the present time.

The cornerstone of the present Bangor Methodist Episcopal Church on North Third street was laid May 31, 1874. The church has a seating capacity of five hundred and seventy-five, and its membership in 1915 was four hundred and twelve. The Faith Methodist Episcopal Church was formerly a branch of the Bangor Methodist Episcopal Church, and is situated on Miller and Northampton streets. A church edifice was built in 1907 to accommodate two hundred worshippers. The organization of the Welsh Methodist Episcopal Church on South Fourth street was effected in 1889, with fifty-five members. A church was built in 1891, the seating capacity being three hundred; the membership of the congregation in 1915 was one hundred and four.

The Bethel Welsh Congregational Church on the corner of First and Market streets was organized in 1873, and the following year a house of worship was erected accommodating three hundred worshippers. In 1915, Rev. Ivor Thomas was in charge of the congregation, but at the present time there is no settled pastor.

The cornerstone of St. John's Reformed Church on Market and Third streets was laid August 30, 1879. The first pastor was Rev. H. J. W. Hibsham. The church erected was a large, imposing and commodious structure, accommodating one thousand persons. The membership of the church in 1915 was four hundred, and it was under ministerial charge of Rev. Edward W. Lentz. The Trinity Evangelical Lutheran Church on the corner of Broadway and Fifth streets dates its organization from 1865, when thirty was its constituted membership. A house of worship was erected in 1878, with a seating capacity of six hundred and thirty. The pastor in charge in 1915 was Rev. E. A. Yehl. The present pastor is Rev. Dallas W. Greene. Salem Evangelical Lutheran Church, located on South Main street near Broadway, was built in 1863, its seating capacity being five hundred. The pastor in 1915 was Rev. Caleb F. Weidner, and the membership was reported to be one hundred and eighty-five. The congregation at the present time is under the charge of Rev. C. N. Wolfe. St. David's Protestant Episcopal Church, at the corner of Third and Chestnut streets, was erected in 1913. The Rev. John Noble Doberstine was rector in 1914, the membership of the church being at that time about thirty-five. The present rector is Rev. Richard M. Doubs. The United Evangelical congregation dedicated a new church, November 26, 1899. Special services were held for a number of evenings, conducted by the former pastors of the church, Revs. G. W. Gross, J. H. Shorey, E. E. Stauffer, J. W. Hoover, A. B. Snyder. The pastor in 1899 was Rev. H. W. Behney. The Roman Catholic monastery and chapel of Our Lady of Good Counsel is mentioned elsewhere in this work.

*Portland*—Portland, the most northerly of the boroughs of Northampton county, is situated in the Delaware river, about five miles north of the Delaware Water Gap. The borough was first known as Dill's Ferry, for the reason that Henry Dill in 1817 kept a tavern and operated a ferry in that locality. The piers for a bridge across the Delaware river were first built in 1817, but collapsed, and it was not until 1868 that a bridge was completed connecting Portland with the other side of the Delaware river.

In the middle of the nineteenth century the location became known as Columbia Station. In 1870 the first application was made for a borough char-



ter, the population being at this time five hundred and fifty inhabitants. This was not, however, granted until 1876, in which year the borough, which was formerly a part of Upper Mount Bethel township, was incorporated. The first borough election was held November 21, 1876.

Portland at the present day has not shown any increase in population: there are the usual mercantile establishments, a bank, three churches, a school house, and a newspaper. It is a station on the Bangor & Portland branch of the Pennsylvania system. The most important manufacturing industry is a limestone quarry where fertilizer is made, giving employment to about twenty men.

Portland Methodist Episcopal Church was built in 1872, and dedicated July 12, 1874. The Rev. H. T. Zeider was pastor in 1915. The church in 1919 is in charge of the Rev. David W. Siegrist. Mount Bethel Baptist Church of Portland was formally organized June 10, 1875. On the organization of this church the congregation then worshipping at Johnsonville was dissolved. A church edifice was built in 1878 at the cost of \$2,250, the pastor at that time being Rev. A. E. Spring. The Rev. J. Albert Crown, the present pastor, has had charge of the congregation for a number of years. The First Presbyterian Church is without a resident pastor at the present time. The chief burgess in 1919 is Frank C. Nace; the clerk, W. J. Transue.

*Pen Argyl*—The village of Pen Argyl was founded in the town of Plainfield in 1868, by Welsh laborers employed by the Pennsylvania Slate Company, who owned quarries in the vicinity. It was incorporated as a borough in 1882, and at the first election Richard Jackson was chosen chief burgess and Izariah Martin, clerk. At the time of the United States census of 1890, there were 2,100 inhabitants in the borough. The year 1885 saw the establishment of two churches; one, known at the present time as the Bethany Evangelical Church, was dedicated August 24, 1885, and in the preceding year a church was built with a seating capacity of four hundred. The membership of the church in 1905 was two hundred and thirty-six, and the Rev. J. J. Kreisel was in charge. A Methodist Episcopal church, now known as Zion Methodist Episcopal, was dedicated October 4, 1885; the present pastor is Rev. William Powick. St. John's Evangelical Lutheran Church was organized in 1883, and the following year built a house of worship with a seating capacity of three hundred and thirty. The congregation had a membership of two hundred in 1905, and was in charge of William F. Heist, the present pastor. The First Presbyterian Church of Pen Argyl was founded in 1879, and the following year built their present frame church edifice; the congregation is in charge of Rev. A. P. Mershon. Faith Reformed Church is located on the corner of Pennsylvania avenue and Heller street. It was organized in January, 1902, and the following year the church was built, seating two hundred and fifty. The membership in 1915 was one hundred and forty, and was in charge of Rev. William H. Brong. A barracks of the Salvation Army was established in the borough in 1891.

Pen Argyl of the present day is a thriving business community, with its organized Board of Trade, two national banks and numerous mercantile houses. It is a station on the Lehigh & New England railroad, and a mile west of the borough are the shops of that corporation. The Slate Belt trolley

line also passes through the borough. The estimated population is 5,000 inhabitants; the water supply and fire protection are adequate to the needs of the community. The chief burgess in 1919 is Dr. C. F. Stofflet; the clerk, J. Irving Weiss.

*West Easton*—On the banks of the Lehigh river in the town of Palmer in the middle of the past century were the villages of Odenweldertown and Mutchlertown. The former was originally laid parallel with the Lehigh & Susquehanna railroad by John Odenwelder. It adjoined the western part of Easton, and no decided improvements occurred until the railroad was completed, when a substantial increase was made to its population. There was in 1877 no less than sixty dwelling and tenant houses within its limits. Southwest of the village was Mutchlertown, located on elevated grounds plotted by Col. Valentine Mutchler, containing many neat and handsome frame buildings.

These two villages in 1890 were incorporated as the borough of West Easton. It is not, however, an attractive suburb of Easton for residential purposes. The manufacturing industries of the Kuebler foundries, the Chipman knitting mills, the chemical works of Baker, Adamson Company, and the machine shop of the Ingersoll Rand Company, furnish employment for most of the adult population, which largely is of foreign extraction, Italians, Slavs, and Hungarians predominating. The estimated population of the borough is in the neighborhood of 800 souls. A brick school house, built in 1900, furnished educational facilities. Water is supplied by the water company of Easton, and the fire protection is a chemical engine which is operated by a volunteer company.

*Tatamy*—On a map of Friedensthal, a settlement of the Moravian Economy made in 1758, appears near to the settlement, Tatamy's Land. The question naturally arises, who was Tatamy. He was for many years a chief of the Delaware Indians, a native of New Jersey, and in his youth removed to about fifteen miles below Phillipsburg, New Jersey. He became useful to the whites as interpreter in the business between the Indians and the whites. In recognition of these services he was given as a gift three hundred acres of land. He built a house near what is now the borough of Stockertown, where he lived, engaged in agricultural pursuits. He married for his wife a white woman, and sent his children to school with the neighbors' children.

Tatamy was a red man of persuasive powers, and by his native eloquence he controlled the warlike spirit of his people. He was converted to the Christian religion by David Brainerd, and was baptized in 1747, receiving the name of Moses Tatamy Funday. The grant of land to Tatamy was conferred on him by the Penns, and was on the east side of the west branch, from the present borough of Tatamy northward to the northern limits of the present Stockertown. At the time of the banishment of the Indians from the Forks, at a council held at Philadelphia, November 20, 1742, Tatamy was present and informed the governor he was in lawful possession of his three hundred acres of land, and that he was desirous of continuing to live there in peace and friendship with the English. The governor, after considering his request, on account of his good behavior towards the English, consented to his de-

mands if he could obtain permission from the Six Nations. He was successful in obtaining their approval, and remained upon his grant to the end of his days. Tatamy was present at the treaty conference at Philadelphia in 1760, after which his name disappears from history. He had two sons, William and Nicholas; the former was fatally shot near the Irish settlement by a youth of fifteen years; his father bore the loss with Christian resignation. Nicholas inherited his father's property and lived with his wife and one son, Moses, at the homestead until about 1790, when he went West with his son.

Time rolled away, the white settlers became concentrated in that portion of Forks township, and in 1893 in the furtherance of the desires of the inhabitants, the borough of Tatamy was incorporated, it then being a part of the township of Palmer. The original area embraced in the borough limits was the property of Samuel S. Messinger, who had established a foundry and grist mill on the banks of Bushkill creek. The first meeting of the borough government was July 27, 1893. The first president was Samuel S. Messinger, and members of the council were: G. Frank Messinger, Charles S. Messinger, Samuel S. Lerch, James S. Stecher, Martin Werkheiser, and Abraham Sloyer. The secretary of the board was J. A. Happel. The following have filled the office of president: Charles S. Messinger, G. Frank Messinger, J. A. Happel, J. M. Stecher, D. S. Andrews, Howard Yeisley, and the present incumbent, Edwin Bapx. Mr. Happel was succeeded in 1900 as clerk of the board by Edwin Bapx, and in 1903 D. S. Andrews was the latter's successor. Since 1906 E. W. Echart has filled the position.

Tatamy is five miles from Easton, on the Bushkill creek, a station on the Easton & Northern railroad, operated by the Lehigh Valley railroad. The borough consists of two parallel streets, commencing at the trolley junction and running to the creek, on which are attractive dwelling houses surrounded by well-kept lawns. Within its confines is a general store, a grocery, two churches, and a brick schoolhouse accommodating one hundred and fifty pupils taught by three teachers. The Messinger Manufacturing plant, already mentioned, and the Soluble Coffee Company, who manufacture coffee products, give employment to about twenty wage earners. This plant was totally destroyed by fire, January 6, 1919, but has been rebuilt. The estimated population of the borough is seven hundred.

St. Peter's Reformed Church was organized in 1904, and a brick house of worship was soon afterwards erected. The first pastor was Rev. Mr. Freeman. He was succeeded by Rev. David Klein, who gave way to the present incumbent, Rev. F. R. Schaeffer. The first meeting for the organization of St. John's Lutheran Church took place August 28, 1903. The following year the Rev. L. D. Lazarus was settled over the congregation. The first action towards building a church edifice was taken in August, 1905. The following year the present stone church was completed, and the organization in February, 1906, was duly incorporated. The second pastor was Rev. S. M. Winrich, who was succeeded by the present incumbent, Rev. Victor J. Bauer.

*Wind Gap*—The borough of Wind Gap was organized from Plainfield township and incorporated in 1893. At the first election, Benjamin F. Miller was chosen chief burgess; and Daniel Reed, clerk. The latter was succeeded in 1895 by Samuel J. Heller, and he in turn in 1901 by William D. Werkheiser, the present incumbent.



The borough is two and a half miles in length, mainly on the main thoroughfare, interspersed with residences and vacant lots, surrounded in the distance by slag piles of the slate industry, the important manufacturing enterprise. There are three general stores, a bank, tavern, a post-office with one rural route, five churches, and a brick school house accommodating, with a school in the council chamber, about six hundred pupils. The estimated population is 1,100, a large percentage being of Italian and Welsh descent.

Wind Gap Methodist Episcopal Church was organized and built a church edifice in 1888, having a seating capacity of three hundred, and a membership at that time of sixty. The Rev. Alfred M. Kuder was in charge in 1915. The present pastor is Rev. Frank Mark. Trinity Chapel was organized in July, 1885; previous to this, religious services were held in the public school house. A chapel was dedicated, October 23, 1887; in 1894 a church was built with a seating capacity of one hundred and fifty. The church edifice is used by the Lutheran and Reformed congregations, and is now known as Trinity Lutheran Reformed Church. The former is in charge of the Rev. P. G. Beer, with a membership of sixty-five. The Reformed pastor is Rev. W. H. Brong, with about seventy members. The First Congregational Church was organized in 1897, and erected a church building seating two hundred and fifty; its present membership is in the neighborhood of fifty. The Rev. Ivor Thomas was in charge of the congregation in 1915, but at the present time there is no settled pastor. The Wind Gap Welsh Presbyterian Church was organized in 1889, in which year they built a church. The membership in 1915 was sixty; at present there is no settled minister.

The Italians of the borough in 1914 organized St. Mary's Protestant Episcopal Church, at the eastern extremity of the borough, and built a handsome church edifice. The pastor is Rev. F. C. Cappozzi.

The borough depends for fire protection on a chemical engine, with no organized company. At the eastern portion of the borough is Wind Gap Park, owned by a private individual, which is devoted to amusement and picnic purposes.

*Stockertown*—It was in 1749 that the Moravians, who had incurred annually an expenditure of time and labor in transporting the bulk of the harvests of the Barony of Nazareth to the Bethlehem Mill for grinding, the Christian Spring Mill built two years previously being of limited capacity, decided to erect a mill near at hand, fully appointed for the conversion of all the grain grown on the plantations of Nazareth, Gnadenthal and Christian Spring. For the solution of this question, the Brethren made application to John Nitschmann, the president of the directing board, and he, accompanied by Henry Antes, came from Bethlehem to Nazareth. They failing after making a survey to find a suitable site for the mill on the springs of the Menakes, within the precincts of the Barony, turned eastward and, coming to the banks of a stream named by the Van Bogarts from Esopus, Bushkill, and by the Scotch-Irish, Lefevre's creek, selected that spot for the site of the projected improvement. This choice involved the purchase of 324 acres of land, which was held by William Allen of Philadelphia. It had been conveyed to him by Lawrence Growden, Jr., of the parish of St. Merryn, Cornwall, England, as a portion of a great tract of 5,000 acres which William Penn granted by

indenture to his grandfather, Lawrence Growden, October 25, 1681. Negotiations with Mr. Allen for the purchase of the tract were concluded January 3, 1754, the consideration being £324 lawful money of the province. The deed was made to Henry Antes, who in turn conveyed the tract to the then three joint proprietors of the Moravian Estates in this country.

The tract of land was of an L shape, with the longer limb stretching eastwardly from the Barony of Nazareth some three hundred and ninety rods, full two hundred rods beyond the east bank of the Bushkill. In the angle of this L were the lands of Johannes Lefevre. North to the Moravians' tract stretched the Barrens, at this time vacant, owned by Chief Justice Allen. On the eastern line of the L was the tract of Moses Tatamy Funday, the well-known Delaware chieftain. The Lefevre tract in 1774 was held in part by John Van Etten, and later by Andrew Stocker. In 1785 Frederick Diehl held the bulk of the old farm; subsequently it became the property of the Searles. The Barrens in 1774 were held in part by Robert Matthews and Peter Kichlein, and in 1785 by Martin Kindt, Peter Ehrich, and George Stocker. The Tatamy tract in 1776 was held by George Stecher, and in 1855 in part by Valentine Werkheiser.

The new plantation was named Friedensthal, which being interpreted is "The Vale of Peace." The logging, grubbing and hauling of stones from the quarries then commenced. Henry Antes was employed to build the mill; he had materially assisted the Moravians in the founding of Bethlehem, superintending and constructing the first mills, aqueduct and ferry at that place, as well as the mills at the Mahoning Mission and Christian Spring. In the second week of August, 1750, the mill was completed and put in running order. It was located on the left bank of the creek, a substantial limestone structure with a frontage of thirty-five feet and a depth of forty-eight feet, with four rooms, and valued at £800. It was furnished with an overshot water wheel and had one run of stones. The inauguration of this finished piece of millwright's handiwork was celebrated August 21, 1750. The dwelling or farm house was ready for occupancy in the spring of 1751. It stood directly east of the mill, was built of logs 32 by 20, two stories high, had four apartments, and was valued at £80. A flaring frame barn and three annexes, one for horses, one for cows, and one for sheep, with a total frontage of eighty-eight feet towards the south and a depth of thirty feet, eventually flanked the dwelling on the east. Thus was formed a stockade mill in a sequestered corner of the Forks which was cut off from the rest of the world, there being but one King's road by which they were directly linked to outside neighbors, to wit: the highway which led to the Upper Ulster Scot Settlement on Martin's creek. It is true, however, in December, 1754, the court laid out a second King's road leading from Friedensthal past the Nazareth lime kiln below Christian Spring saw mill and brewery, to a certain place where the Brethren intended to build a saw mill on the westernmost branch of Menakes on Nazareth Land. The olden time Moravian settlements were modeled from those in the fatherland. They were quadrangular, enclosed within solidly built structures of wood and stone; on one side stabling and stalls for horses, horned cattle, sheep and swine; on the second, a spacious barn and shelter for wain and carts; on the third, a row of shops for the

baker, the cordwainer and the weaver; a house for the curing and storing of flax; a smithy, and a cider press; and on the fourth, the dwellings of the hard-working people—large lumbering structures of log or of frame and “brick nogged,” invariably hip-roofed, and one of them capped with a turret in which swung a bell that rang out over hill and dale every day at sunrise and at sunset. This was the type of buildings that were erected at Friedensthal, which were demolished in 1840, there being no vestige left save a well in the barnyard.

During the outbreak of the Indians in the winter of 1755-56, the Friedensthal Economy was the refuge sought by seventy-five pitiful fugitives, men, women, children, mostly Palatines; and again in April, 1757, when the savages were at their depredations in Allen and Lehigh townships, the hospitable door was opened for refugees. In the summer of 1763, when the Indians were marauding on the south side of the Blue Mountains, the Moravians trembled for the safety of their homes. The palisades were reset, barn guards were established, guard houses built, and the inhabitants of this peaceful vale girded on baldrick and sword in defence of their firesides. An influx of fugitives from the Ulster-Scot settlements in Lehigh and Allen townships crowded the Friedensthal Mill.

In the spring of 1762 the social and financial ties which bound the Moravians were abrogated by the General Economy. Friedensthal was dissolved in March of 1764, and two years later, it becoming a source of financial loss to the church, a tenant was obtained to rent the farm on shares, the mill being conducted for the Brethren until the spring of 1771. On April 20th of that year the property was sold for the sum of £2,000, and the Vale of Peace passed into the hands of strangers.

Near to the former location of the Friedensthal Economy, on the main road from Easton to the Wind Gap, six miles from the former place, is the borough of Stockertown, laid out by Andrew Stocker, from whom it received its name. The village in 1871 contained two hotels, two dry-goods and grocery stores, two saddlery and harness shops, one tin shop, two wheelwright and blacksmith shops, one grist mill, one tannery, one schoolhouse and about twenty dwellings. It was incorporated as a borough by a decree of court, December 17, 1900. The borough, which was originally a part of Forks, afterwards of Palmer township, has an area of three hundred and fifty-five acres and thirty-one perches. The first election for borough officials was held February 19, 1901, when Wilson R. Romig was chosen chief burgess, and A. H. Stoffret, clerk. The borough at the present day, with an estimated population from five hundred to six hundred souls, presents a pleasing appearance: the Northampton traction line from Easton to Bangor passes through its center. At a short distance from the borough is the plant of the Vulcan Cement Company, and between the boroughs of Stockertown and Tatamy the manufacture of potash was at one time carried on: the plant is now, however, abandoned.

*Northampton*—This borough was incorporated May 6, 1901. It is a bustling town of about 10,000 inhabitants, more than one-third of whom are of foreign extraction. It is situated on the east bank of the Lehigh river, and on both sides of the Hokendauqua creek, a tributary of the Lehigh river. It was



formed by the uniting of two towns, Stemton and Siegfried, which had grown together, both of which had been centers of trade for more than a century. These towns were a part of Allen township, and were the western end of the famous Irish settlement of the Colonial period. The first white man to settle at what is now Northampton appears to have been Hugh Wilson. On August 20, 1739, William Allen obtained from the Penns, whose creditor he was, a grant of 1,345 acres of land east of the Lehigh river, on the Hokendauqua creek, embracing most of what is now the borough of Northampton. Two days later he sold of this grant 400 acres to Hugh Wilson. In the deed Mr. Wilson is given the right and privilege to use the water, and construct a dam and water courses for the erection and operation of a mill. This clearly indicates that the purchase was made with the view of erecting a mill thereupon. Hugh Wilson and his three sons, Thomas, Samuel and Charles, were among the pioneers of the Irish Settlement. In 1752, Hugh Wilson conveyed the mill, together with a number of acres of land and all the water rights and courses, to his son Thomas, for "five shillings and natural love and affection." After the mill passed out of the Wilson family it changed ownership frequently until it came in the possession of the Howell family, about seventy-five years ago. In 1837, Joseph Howell razed the old mill, which was said to have stood for almost a century, and erected another, at the time considered a modern mill. In 1844 Joseph sold a half interest to his brother John, and in 1856 the other half. From John Howell the ownership passed to his son, Captain Theodore Howell, and from him to the Atlas Cement Company. Though its walls are still standing, the water wheel is gone, and the life of the old mill has departed.

The oldest building in the borough is the octagonal block house, standing amid the busy scenes of the Atlas Portland Cement plant, on the western bank of the Hokendauqua creek, near Howell's mill. This miniature fort is thought to have been erected by Thomas Wilson soon after the former's return to his home from Bethlehem, whitherto he had fled in "the runaway" from Lehigh, Allen and neighboring townships which followed the brutal massacre by the Indians of eleven persons, at Gnadenhuetten on the Mahoning, now Weissport, November 24, 1755. It was upon this mill, and the mill at Howersville, owned and operated by Jost Dreisbach, that the settlers and the soldiers on the frontier depended for flour. No doubt for the protection of himself and family and for the mill, the blockhouse was erected. It is a small eight-cornered stone building, the wall two feet thick. It had no windows, but seven small portholes, and a door on the southern side; and is still in its original condition. When the Atlas Portland Cement Company acquired the mill property from Capt. Theodore Howell, they, through Mr. Seaman, the superintendent, gave their word of honor to preserve it.

Northampton was the site of a famous Indian village many moons before it became a pale-face settlement. The beautiful meadow in front of the home of our fellow-townsmen, John Smith, and the busy scene of the Atlas Portland Cement mills, were the site of the quiet and peaceful Indian village or plantation of Hockyondocquay (Hokendauqua). This village was at the time of the "Walking Purchase" the home of the famous orator and "honest old Indian," Chief Lappowinzo.

When the Lehigh & Susquehanna railroad, now the Central Railroad of New Jersey, was built in 1866, workmen discovered an Indian burial place. It is said that toward the close of the month of August, about two thousand feet above the Siegfried depot, in digging they came upon a skeleton, and that a few days later several more were unearthed; and that on or about September 1st quite a number more, nineteen all told, were uncovered. William Miller, Jr., who at the time was in the employ of the railway, in a letter dated Siegfried's Bridge, November 5, 1879, relates how one of the graves, under an old apple tree, was much larger, and the skeleton of unusual size, which led them to believe that they had unearthed the remains of a chief, and that they were further strengthened in this belief by the fact that they found along with the bones and ashes a large number of pearls, mostly white, and that about two dozen of them, some of which were blue in color, were the size of sour cherries. Also, that they found in this same grave a copper coin on which only the date (1724) was legible, a pipe, a tomahawk, arrow heads, and other implements of war. He further states that in each of the nineteen graves a pipe of white clay, several pearls and a number of arrow heads were found. Their bones were not reinterred, because upon being exposed to the air they soon crumbled.

The true history of any State, town or community must begin with its first centers of worship, its venerable churches and well filled graveyards. These were not only the first venerated and sacred places in the early settlements, but have always been the centers to which the deepest thought of men have tended, and from which have gone out those benign and moulding influences which have made individuals, families, communities and states as wealthy, worthy, prosperous and peaceful as they are. Such a center of influence and the nucleus for the town of Siegfried is found in the old Mennonite meeting house which stood in a grove on what is now West Twenty-first street, opposite the cemetery.

No definite data as to the settlement of the Mennonites in Whitehall and Allen townships have been handed down to us, and the names of some of them are entirely forgotten. That the Showalters, Baslers, Funks, Zeiglers, Heistands, Siegfrieds and Landis are of Mennonite extraction is, however, a known fact; these, no doubt, were the founders of the congregation, and the people worshipped in the meeting house which stood on West Twenty-first street. Jacob Showalter, Sr., of Whitehall township, appears to have been one of the leaders of the congregation. In 1759 he sold to William Allen his farm of 450 acres, including the "undivided half" belonging to John Moore, the high sheriff of Northampton county, situated between the Lehigh river and the Deshler, Kern and Koehler plantations, and the Indian Falls in the Lehigh river and the Schreiber plantation. In the same year Allen sold the same again in four tracts, viz.: 150 acres to Joseph Showalter; 100 acres to John Showalter, Sr.; and 100 acres to Peter Bassler. This was apparently only a paper transaction, for the purpose of giving the occupants a clear title ad deed to their already established homes. These four families, as stated above, were Mennonites, and probably the nucleus of the congregation. Having obtained a lawful title to their possessions, they, no doubt, if it were not already built, determined to erect a house of worship. It is therefore

probable that their meeting house was erected in 1760, or possibly a few years prior, surely not later than 1761, for on an old land draft of that year the church is already designated. Tradition describes it as a small log building, rudely constructed, and also tells us that the early worshippers were frequently disturbed in their services by the Indians. During the summer and when the building became insecure, services were held in the woods adjoining. In 1771, Joseph Showalter sold his farm to Conrad Leisenring, John Showalter to Christopher Kern, and Jacob Showalter, Jr., to George Koehler, and removed to Lancaster county. A few years later Peter Bassler sold his property to Philip Jacob Schreiber and joined his former neighbors in their new homes. He is said to have been the last of the Mennonites in Whitehall township. Through removal and death the congregation gradually declined, and the building became insecure and was finally abandoned.

The cemetery originally comprised one acre. It was conveyed March 10, 1770, "by Daniel Chambers to Joseph Showalter, Henry Funk, Peter Fried and Jacob Baer, in trust and for the Mennonist congregation of Whitehall and Allen Townships." When in 1802 the new meeting house along the road from Weaversville to Kreidersville was erected and the cemetery opened, few interments, if any, were made in the old plot. By a special Act of Assembly, May 8, 1829, Jacob Funk, a surviving member of the old congregation, was given permission to sell the unoccupied part of the cemetery and use the proceeds to erect a stone fence around the part containing burials. On the 28th of the same month the unused part was conveyed to Daniel Siegfried, a son of Col. John Siegfried. A stone wall three feet high and sixteen inches wide was subsequently erected; this wall was removed in 1885 and the present iron fence erected. When Twenty-first street was raised, the cemetery was also filled in to bring it up to the level of the street, and all the little mounds were covered over, and even the headstones, with the exception of those of John Siegfried and Jacob Baer, both of Revolutionary fame. The cemetery is one of the few really old landmarks, and all that is left to remind the present generation that the town was once the center of a peaceloving and Godfearing Mennonite settlement. In it are said to repose the ashes of almost a hundred of the early settlers.

Col. John Siegfried, the friend of General Washington, from whom the village of Siegfried obtained its name, was of the Mennonite faith, and of German, Swiss or Alsatian origin. His grandparents had settled in Oley, Berks county, before 1719, whence they removed across the hills to Mexatawny. Here, February 2, 1727, Joseph Siegfried, the father of the colonel, was born, and here in 1745 the colonel was born. Comparatively little is known of his boyhood education and training. He first came into public notice in 1770, when he removed to the west bank of the Lehigh river, at what became known as Siegfried's Bridge, where he conducted a store, a tavern, and a ferry. The tavern was a one-and-one-half-story log house, and the sign contained in large letters this inscription: "Entertainment for Man and Beast." This tavern was favorably located. The ferry was the only means of crossing the Lehigh river, which separated the two populous settlements of Allen and Whitehall townships.

It was upon Colonel Siegfried that Washington depended in matters per-



taining to Northampton county during the campaign of 1777, in making his urgent appeal for reinforcements to the yeomanry of Northampton county, who promptly responded, and within seven days after the issuing of the call the first division of Siegfried's battalion was in Philadelphia, prepared to take the field. Siegfried was commissioned lieutenant-colonel, and Rev. Rosbrugh, chaplain, of the Third Battalion from Northampton county. The soldiers of Northampton county were assigned to the division of the army under the command of Gen. Israel Putnam. They took part in the campaign which resulted in the capture of one thousand Hessians at Trenton, but were unsuccessful in their attempt to cross the Delaware river. In the fall of the year 1777 the militia of Northampton county were again called out in the famous Pennsylvania campaign, and took part in the battles of Brandywine, Germantown, Red Bank, and Monmouth. During a part of this campaign the men from Northampton county were under the command of Gen. John Armstrong and of Brigadier-General James Irvine. After the battle of Germantown, Colonel Siegfried returned home to attend to affairs in the county. While at home, Washington wrote a letter to him, requesting him to collect blankets, clothing and provisions and forward them to the army at Valley Forge. This duty Colonel Siegfried performed, his hotel being the center for a collecting bureau.

The following summer, General Clinton, who had succeeded Howe, alarmed by the coming of the French to aid the cause of freedom in America, evacuated Philadelphia and hurried to New York City. Washington followed, overtook and defeated him at Monmouth, New Jersey. According to his diary, Siegfried also took part in this campaign which ended in Clinton shutting himself up in New York, and Washington watching him from the Highlands. In the spring of 1781, General Washington sent an officer to Easton to confer with Colonel Siegfried, who was in command of a detachment of militia at that place, in reference to sending a quota to the army.

Col. John Siegfried died November 27, 1793, and was buried in the old Mennonite Cemetery. Shortly before his death he, together with Michael Beaver, whose brother Jacob settled near the Western Salisbury Church, and Abraham Levan, a kinsman of Mrs. Siegfried, all three natives of Berks county, conveyed one hundred and twenty-three and a half perches to Henry Biel and Peter Butz in trust for a school. The schoolhouse was built of logs, and was known as Levan's School. Colonel Siegfried served as high sheriff of the county for one year, 1781 to 1782.

At a public meeting held in the high school auditorium, Gov. S. W. Pennypacker was the principal speaker; sentiment favored the erection of a monument to Col. John Siegfried in the cemetery and a committee was appointed. On the 30th of May, 1914, a large granite monument was dedicated, containing a bronze tablet with a suitable inscription.

The Levan family, kinsmen of Colonel Siegfried, removed from Berks county to Allen township about the same time. For a time they operated a paper mill, and later erected the grist mill now operated by Richard Smith. In 1858, Adam Laubach established a general store, coalyard, lumberyard and sand depot at Siegfried. He was postmaster for Siegfried upwards of forty years. In the spring of 1842 a Sunday school was organized in the village schoolhouse, known as Levan's school. The first superintendent was

John Knerr. The Sunday school was Union, instruction was given in English and German, and it was supported by Lutherans and Reformed. On June 5, 1892, the Sunday school dedicated a chapel, which is now the auditorium of Zion Lutheran Church. In it services were conducted by the neighboring Reformed and Lutheran pastors. These services led to the organization of the Union Zion Congregation of Siegfried.

Zion Evangelical Lutheran congregation was organized March 2, 1896, under the leadership of Rev. Hiram Kuder, having acquired the interest of the Reformed congregation in the building in which they had jointly worshipped. The congregation was incorporated in 1911 as the Zion Evangelical Lutheran Church, Northampton, Pennsylvania. The cornerstone of the renovated church was laid August 27, 1911, and the edifice was dedicated March 21, 1912. Rev. Allen R. Apple, who succeeded Rev. H. Kuder, is the present pastor.

In 1896 St. Paul's congregation was organized. They called as their first pastor the Rev. F. H. Moyer, who in two and a half years succeeded in bringing the membership up to 240. He was succeeded by Rev. M. N. George. During his pastorate the congregation sold its interest in Zion Chapel to the Lutheran congregation, and in 1910 erected the beautiful edifice at the corner of Nineteenth street and Lincoln avenue, at a cost of upwards of \$30,000. Rev. I. M. Bochman succeeded Rev. George in 1913. The membership is five hundred and forty.

Trinity United Evangelical Church was organized by Rev. E. Butz in 1896, in which year the church on Main street was erected. In 1911 a parsonage was erected. The congregation numbers about one hundred, and is served by Rev. L. O. Wiest.

The lower part of Northampton, formerly known as Stemton, was laid out by George H. Stem in 1867, when George H. Stem & Company erected the extensive car works later incorporated as the Lehigh Car Manufacturing Company. For a time, farm and spring wagons were also manufactured. The industry declined when steel cars began to displace those made of wood. The shops were located west of the Derry Silk Mill, the place now being covered by additional railway trackage. For many years prior the place was called Laubach's, but before the formation of the borough the post-office and railway station were changed from Stemton to Northampton, which is still the name of the railway station. When the union of the two towns and the incorporation were proposed, the name Alliance was agreed upon. However, it was found that another municipality had taken the same name. The borough was finally called Northampton. The two post-offices of Northampton and Siegfried were continued until in 1913, when the Siegfried office was abolished and a more central location was obtained for the main office, with sub-stations in the upper and lower part, and a general delivery system.

In 1796 Henry Biel, whose father, Baltzer Biel, had with his family removed from Saucon township to Allen township, erected a grist mill near the mouth of the Hockendauqua creek. Later it was known as Kearn's mill. In 1822 Peter and Joseph Laubach acquired the property. It was owned and operated by the Laubach family until within recent years, when it was purchased by the Mauser Milling Company, who now operate it. In 1839, Joseph

Laubach removed from Easton to this place. The business was enlarged by adding a coal and lumber yard and general store. The place was known as Laubach's. The post-office was in the storeroom. Joseph Laubach served as postmaster for thirty-one years; he represented the county in the House of Representatives in 1848-1849; in 1855 was elected State senator; and in 1861 was elected associate judge of the county, and was twice re-elected. Samuel Laubach, son of Peter, succeeded his father in the ownership of the above-mentioned properties, and he in turn was succeeded by his sons: Edward H. Laubach, who served two terms in the State Senate; Peter J. Laubach, president of the Laubach Company; and Samuel Laubach, who conducts the coal-yard. The store building is now the property of the Northampton Improvement Company, and is occupied by the Bundy cigar factory.

A Union Sunday school was organized in the Dry Run schoolhouse, which stood at Fourth and Main streets, in 1864, and reorganized in 1867 by William Stem. When the public school building was erected in Stemton in 1871, the sessions were held in it until the spring of 1896, when it passed out of existence. In the fall of the same year, Grace Union Protestant Sunday school was organized in the public school. Upon the completion of Grace Reformed Church, the Sunday school occupied the basement of the church. On February 5, 1903, the Lutheran element withdrew from the school, and it became an integral part of Grace Reformed congregation. The membership is about four hundred. For upwards of seven years C. J. Troxell has been its superintendent.

The neighboring Lutheran and Reformed pastors occasionally conducted services in the public school building. The development of the cement industry brought many people to the community, and the need of a house of worship was felt. The proposition for a Union church having failed through the lack of support by the Lutheran element, the erection of a Reformed church was determined upon at a public meeting, July 5, 1897. On August 9, 1897, fifty-nine petitioners were formally organized as Grace Reformed Church. Immediate steps were taken for the erection of a house of worship, which was dedicated June 19, 1898. In 1906 a beautiful parsonage was erected. The congregation numbers about four hundred. The pastors have been Rev. J. G. Rupp (1898-1911), Rev. J. B. Stoudt (1911-).

Grace congregation opened its doors to and welcomed to its services the Hungarians, who have come to reside in Northampton and vicinity. On April 9, 1917, a number organized themselves into the First Reformed Hungarian congregation and called a pastor. They worship in Grace Church. Their present pastor is Rev. John Sezgy. Their membership is sixty.

Holy Trinity Lutheran congregation grew out of the same circumstances as Grace Reformed congregation, the Dry Run Sunday school, and the preaching services in the Stemton public school building. At a meeting of a number of Lutherans, September 16, 1897, it was resolved to organize a Lutheran congregation and erect a church. The cornerstone was laid October 24 the same year, and on February 6 following, the church was dedicated. In 1911 the beautiful parsonage was erected. The first pastor was the late Rev. H. F. Sieger, November, 1908. The membership is about three hundred.

In 1901 Holy Trinity congregation invited the Slovaks of the community



to hold services in their church. This offer was accepted, and they continued to worship in the church until 1906, when they erected their own church on Washington avenue.

The borough of Northampton enjoys a very fine system of graded schools. Upon incorporation it was made an independent school district, and Prof. W. D. Landis was selected superintendent. The teaching force consists of forty-four teachers, and the enrollment is about 1,600 pupils. The high school has been classified by the Department of Public Instruction as first grade. The number of graduates, 1902-1919, was 258. Musical supervision was inaugurated in 1912; medical inspection in 1913; manual training in 1915, and domestic science in 1918. The schools are housed in five good buildings, up-to-date in equipment and appointment. They are: The Washington, erected in 1904 at a cost of \$25,000; the Central, renovated in 1908 at a cost of \$34,000; the Franklin, erected in 1907 at a cost of \$38,000; the High School, erected in 1909 at a cost of \$90,000; the Wolf, erected in 1914 at a cost of \$47,000. The Board of Education and its officers are: President, C. H. Gross; vice-president, John S. Renner; secretary, Samuel W. Snyder; treasurer, W. D. Easterday; Henry B. Reed, P. A. Christman, Arthur W. Heyman; solicitor, Edgar C. Nagle; superintendent of schools, Prof. W. D. Landis.

The officials for the borough of Northampton for 1920 are: Burgess, A. H. Laros; councilmen: Clinton Lindemoyer, president; Reuben Cole, William Smith, J. M. Newhard, Ammon Mitman, Alfred Burger, Benjamin Coleman, and Theodore Schepler; secretary of council, J. G. Koch; treasurer, W. H. Newhard; solicitor, E. C. Nagle; engineer, L. J. Grossart; justices of the peace, T. J. Rup and John Schierer.

The Young Men's Christian Association Red Triangle League of Northampton maintained a service register during the late war, on the central school grounds. It contains the names of two hundred and thirty persons who had entered the service. The Roll of Honor contains the following names: William H. Yoch, Nicholas Taros, John F. Gillespie, Edgar Smith, Oliver J. Moser, Fred A. Snyder, John Beck, Franklin A. Scholl, Ross G. Kiechel, Clayton J. Beers, Lieut. E. Floyd Kresge.

*Northampton Heights*—The borough of Northampton Heights was formerly a part of the township of Lower Saucon. It is connected with the city of Bethlehem by a bridge over the Lehigh Valley railroad, and extends for about five blocks down two parallel streets. The population is estimated to be about 1,200, mostly employes of the Bethlehem Steel Works. During the late war the population was increased several thousands, a large percentage being Greeks, Hungarians, and Russians. At a short distance from the borough is located the Lehigh Coke Works, operated by the Bethlehem Steel Company.

St. Mark's Evangelical and St. Matthew's Evangelical Lutheran congregations, which at one time held religious services in the borough, have been discontinued and their former houses of worship are occupied by foreign-speaking congregations. Shiloh Reformed Church, on Williams street, is at present the only English service congregation in the borough.

Northampton Heights was incorporated in 1901. The chief burgess in 1919 is George Brown; the clerk, Harry Bodder. The Bethlehem Water

Works Company supplies the borough with water, the fire protection being taken care of by a volunteer fire company, the department being equipped with a fire steamer of approved pattern and a hose carriage.

*North Catasauqua*—This borough is contiguous, as the name indicates, to Catasauqua, and the reason for its separate corporate existence is found in the fact that North Catasauqua is in Northampton county, and Catasauqua is a part of Lehigh county. In almost every way except legally, it is a part of Catasauqua, and steps toward consolidation are being taken. North Catasauqua was incorporated in 1908. The boundary line between the two boroughs is the old line between the townships of Allen and Hanover. This in 1812 was made the line between Northampton and Lehigh counties. It was in dispute for many years, and was finally determined by commission appointed by the joint action of counties concerned. On the affidavit of Daniel Fogel, the eastern terminus was fixed at a spot in the Monocacy creek where the public road leading from Hanoversville to Bath crosses it; and its western terminus, on the affidavits of Reuben Faust and Daniel Burger, at a point twenty perches south of Faust's ferry, on the Lehigh river. Having determined these two points, the commissioners ran a straight line between these points, which now constitutes the boundary line. It cuts diagonally through the Faust property, and cuts a small corner of the Bryden horse shoe works property, thence it passes north of Theodore Bachman's house and touches the bay window of Daniel Wilson's home; it crosses Adam Rau's premises so as to cut it into two equal triangles, and it also cuts off a foot and a half of a corner of the stand-pipe.

The borough is part of the Manor of Chawton (not Charotin), which the Penn heirs conveyed to John Page in 1731. The territory was a part of the Irish Settlement. However, by 1800 they had been replaced all along the river by the Pennsylvania Dutch, who were much better farmers. Christian Swartz of Longswamp, Berks county, purchased the Nathaniel Taylor tract in 1787. Swartz Dam takes its name from this family. Henry Faust from Albany, Berks county, purchased a tract of almost two hundred acres from Robert Gibson; a part of this tract lies in Northampton, and a part in North Catasauqua.

When the houses were few, the children attended the school at Dry Run, now a part of Northampton; later the township erected a two-room building on the Faust tract, hence it was called the Faust school. The population increased rapidly, and on Thanksgiving Day, 1913, the very fine ten-room school building was dedicated; erected at a cost of \$25,000.

The borough has a well equipped and well housed fire company. The Charotin fire house was erected at the corner of Sixth and Arch streets in 1911. The building contains a large assembly room on the second floor, an apparatus and lounging room on the main floor, and a banquet hall in the basement. The company is well equipped and has afforded the borough excellent service.

Officers for 1919 are: Burgess, Daniel H. Harris; Councilmen—C. C. Young, M. D. Ryan, Edward Eberhardt, Harvey F. Kidd, C. D. Peters, William Heilman, Preston Kuehner; solicitor, William H. Schneller; treasurer,

James E. Missmer; secretary, Edward Steyert; borough engineers, Bascom and Sieger; chief of police, John T. Small; street commissioner, Joseph Ernst.

*Roseto*—This, the youngest borough of Northampton county, was formerly a part of Washington township, and joins Bangor on the west, the demarcation line not being visible to the stranger's eye. It is one of the quaintest villages in the United States, and has been the subject of many magazine articles. The strictly Italian population of twelve hundred are mostly employed in slate quarries, railroads, and manufacturing industries. It is situated thirteen miles north of Easton, and has two hotels, two justices of the peace, one cigar manufacturer, six or seven storekeepers, several tailors, carpenters, bakers, an occasional locksmith, mason, shoemaker, painter, locksmith, and barber. The borough, which was incorporated in 1910, is unique in many ways—a bit of Italy transported to our shores, and probably the only municipality in the United States administered by Italians, the majority of whom are Roman Catholics.

The first Italian settler in this thriving town was Gerardo Ruggiero, who came in 1883. He was followed a year later by Lawrence Falcone and Nicola Roseto; the latter built the first house, and the postal authorities named the town after him. The majority of the citizens are naturalized or American born. Sixty-six of the younger element during the late war joined the army or navy, two of whom paid the supreme sacrifice. The inhabitants subscribed about \$1,000,000 to the various Liberty Loans. The *Stelia Coloniale* (*Colonial Star*), a newspaper printed in Italian, was established in 1901 by James D. Caporaso.

*Walnutport*—The borough of Walnutport is located on the east bank of the Lehigh river, opposite the town of Slatington. Before incorporation it was a part of Lehigh township. The first election for borough officials was held in March, 1909. Samuel Griffith was the first burgess. The officers for 1919 are: Burgess, Dr. J. J. Reitz; treasurer, Granville Kahn; secretary, C. J. Diebert; councilmen—James Mummey, H. E. Bradford, William Handwork, Granville Zallnor, E. J. Schierer, Fred Fritzinger.

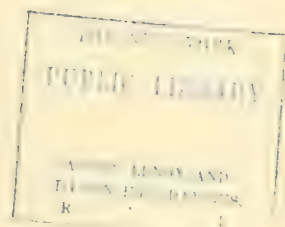
The population of Walnutport is about 1,100, and the assessment valuation \$336,000. In 1910 a fine municipal hall was erected, which also houses the Diamond Volunteer Fire Company. The borough has two churches—Christ Reformed Church, erected in 1903, which has a membership of about one hundred; and a meeting house for the Mennonite Brethren in Christ. The schoolhouse, a four-room building, was erected in 1870.



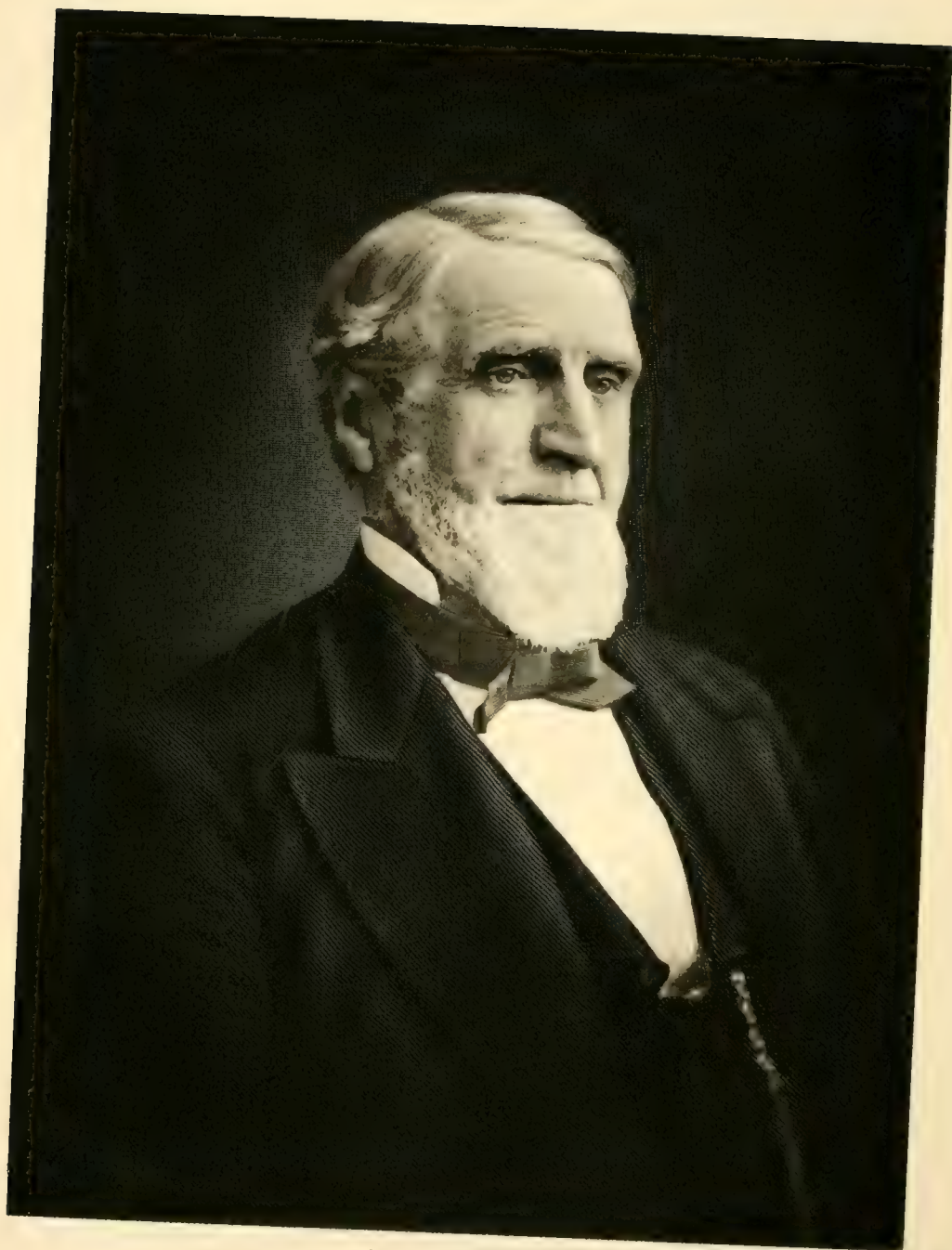


# BIOGRAPHICAL









*Asa Parker*

# BIOGRAPHICAL

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**ASA PACKER**—Judge Asa Packer, of Mauch Chunk, was during an active career covering about one-half a century, one of the most conspicuously useful men in the great Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. He was equally noted and honored as a master of large affairs, for his great public spirit which made him a leader in the development of his State, for his munificent liberality in the establishment and maintenance of educational and benevolent institutions, and for those graces of personal character which made his life a benediction upon the community at large.

He was born in Mystic, Connecticut, December 29, 1805. His early education was extremely limited, being only such as he could obtain in the primitive district schools of those early days. To compensate for deprivation in this respect, he was possessed of a receptive mind and habits of thought and observation, and through these he was enabled to acquire a generous store of practical knowledge which proved ample equipment for his future life, and gave him position side by side with many who had won college honors. At the age of seventeen he packed all his worldly possessions, consisting of a few simple articles of clothing, shouldered his humble pack, and set out afoot to make his own way in the great world which was altogether unknown to him. Trudging along the rugged roads of that almost primitive time, the plucky lad walked the entire distance between his birthplace in the land of blue laws and wooden nutmegs to Brooklyn, Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania. This first achievement was a fair index to his future; the boy was father of the man whom, once determined upon a course of action, no obstacle could stay, whose purpose no discouragement could shake, to whom could come no task too great to undertake. After many days of weary walking, of climbing his way up rocky hills and toiling through dusty alleys, in sunshine and in rain, the lad arrived, footsore, weary and hungry, at the home of his cousin, Mr. Edward Packer, in Brooklyn. Mr. Packer was a house carpenter, and young Asa determined to learn the trade under his tutelage. He applied himself to his work with genuine enthusiasm and characteristic thoroughness, and became an accomplished mechanic. No master of the trade could push a plane truer or more rapidly, or send a nail home with greater precision.

His apprenticeship ended and now a young grown man, Mr. Packer went to New York, where he did journey work for a year. The life of the city was distasteful to him, however, and he returned to Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania, settling in Springville township, where he worked at his trade for some few years. Meantime, on January 23, 1828, he married Sarah M. Blakslee. In 1833, learning that men were wanted to run coal boats on the then just opened Lehigh canal, he drove in a primitive sled to Mauch Chunk, made a satisfactory arrangement, and then returned home to close up his affairs in time for the opening of navigation. In the spring he set out to engage in his new undertaking, walking to Tunkhannock, on the Susquehanna river, where he boarded a raft which took him to Berwick, whence he walked to Mauch Chunk. He was at once given charge of a canal boat, and not long afterwards contracted for an additional vessel which he placed under his brother-in-law, James I. Blakslee. During the summer he brought his family to Mauch Chunk. His boating business proved so remunerative that at the end of two years he withdrew from active effort in this line, but retained an interest in the enterprise. With a portion of the means which he had acquired, he bought the general store of E. W. Kimball, on the banks

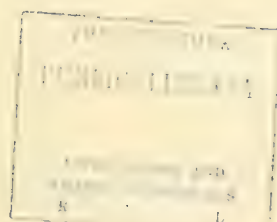
of the Lehigh, making Mr. Blakslee its manager, while he himself established a boat yard and engaged in the building of canal boats, a work for which he was well adapted by reason of his former experience as a carpenter. From this time on he prospered in all his undertakings, and in a few years came to be regarded as a wealthy man, though his means were small compared with what they afterwards became. About this time he placed in his store a stock of goods amounting to \$25,000 in value, which was a large purchase for those days. He took large contracts for building locks on the Upper Lehigh, which he completed with handsome profits in 1830. The following year he and his brother Robert took large contracts from Stockton & Stevens, of New Jersey, for building boats at Pottsville, Schuylkill county, to run in the direct coal trade to New York. At the end of three years the brothers dissolved partnership, Asa returning to Mauch Chunk, and Robert locating in Reading.

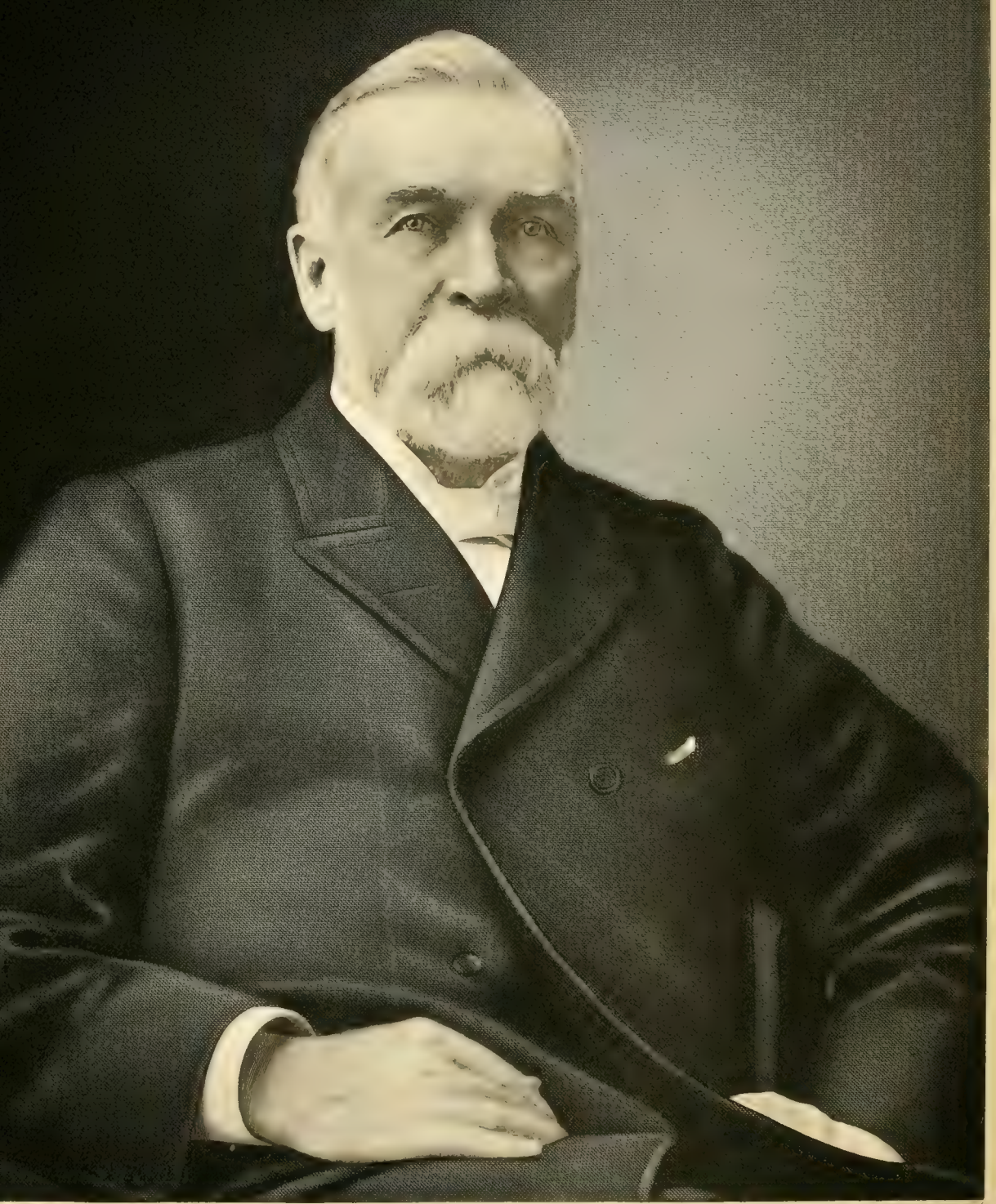
Mr. Packer next engaged in mining and shipping coal from the Nesquehoning and other mines, unloading his products into his own boats from the first named, at a point a little above where the East Mauch Chunk Bridge now stands. Thenceforward his career was continuously and conspicuously prosperous, and altogether the result of his own endeavor. In 1852 he took up his greatest business enterprise, the building of the Lehigh Valley railroad. With rare foresight he discerned the vast results which would grow out of such a highway, and he entered upon the gigantic undertaking unaided and alone. He contended with difficulties, physical and financial, which many pronounced insuperable, and at one time his entire fortune was seriously imperiled. With almost superhuman courage and determination he persisted in his work, and in 1885 his judgment was vindicated and his victory won, in its completion.

At the time of his death, Judge Packer was regarded as one of Pennsylvania's richest men. True, he accumulated vast wealth, but he administered it with a liberal and enlightened judgment and a deeply sympathetic heart, proving a great power in the development of his State, in the advancement of civilization, and in bringing employment to thousands of families. His personal benefactions were countless, but were so modestly bestowed that they went unheralded by those recipients of his bounty who were helped to homes and established in business, or found relief at his hands in their time of sore need. Educational, religious and charitable institutions always held a first place in his estimation, and such he aided with an unsparing hand. St. Luke's Hospital in South Bethlehem was one of his favorite objects; he contributed to it liberally during his life, and at his death left it a bequest of \$300,000. To St. Mark's, in Mauch Chunk, in which he was for forty-four years a warden and vestryman, he left the sum of \$300,000. In this beautiful temple now stands, erected in his memory by his widow and children, one of the most beautiful reared in all America.

His principal monument, however, is the magnificent Lehigh University. Deprived, as has been seen, of a college training, he was desirous of affording to the young of his State opportunities such as had been denied to him. The wish of his heart he imparted to Bishop Stevens, and to him unfolded his plans for the establishment, at some point in the Lehigh Valley, of a university where young men of limited means might have an opportunity to secure a thorough education, especially along technical lines. Accordingly, in 1865, he set aside for the establishment of the proposed institution fifty-six acres of land in South Bethlehem, and a sum of \$500,000, a gift, it is believed, the largest given in the United States for such a purpose up to that time. In 1875 he added fifty-two acres to the university tract, increasing it to one hundred and fifteen acres, and also erected a fine library building at a cost of \$400,000 in memory of his daughter, Mrs. Lucy (Packer) Linderman. This proved to be his last personal undertaking in connection with the institution,







John Fritz

his death occurring not long afterward. Under the provisions of his will he left a permanent endowment of \$1,500,000 for general maintenance, and added \$400,000 to this previous gift of \$100,000 for library purposes, thereby increasing that special endowment to a half million dollars, and the aggregate of his university benefactions (land value included) to the princely sum of three million dollars, and more than probably a similar amount was received when his estate, which was held in trust, was distributed. In the grounds of Lehigh University stands a most beautiful edifice, the Packer Memorial Church, erected in 1886 by Judge Packer's last child, Mrs. Mary Packer Cummings, at the cost of a quarter of a million dollars.

Judge Packer was prominent in political affairs, and wielded a potent and salutary influence in the counsels of both State and nation, and in all pertaining to commercial and educational interests. In 1841 he was elected to the Legislature, and he was re-elected to succeed himself at the expiration of his term. His retirement from the Legislature was followed in 1843 by his appointment by Gov. David R. Porter to the position of associate judge of his county. In 1852 he was elected to Congress, and he was re-elected in 1854. These official honors, though not solicited or even desired, were cheerfully accepted, and all their multifarious trusts and duties were wisely and honorably discharged. In two instances he was brought prominently before the State and nation, when he permitted his name to be used solely as a matter of duty to his political friends, and where no reward was possible. In 1868 he was named for the presidential nomination in the National Democratic Convention, and in the following year he was the Democratic candidate for governor.

He was a member of various Masonic bodies, and Packer Commandery No. 23, Knights Templar, of Mauch Chunk, was named in honor of a member of his family. Mauch Chunk and Packer are names inseparable, for it was in the city named that he entered upon his career of phenomenal success and usefulness, and there his interest centered throughout his life.

Judge Packer died May 17, 1879, in the seventy-fourth year of his age, after a life of highest devotion to the interests of education and other laudable objects. In his personal character he was most unassuming, and his wealth, power and position never changed his outlook or bearing, but he was the same brave, strong, kindly, simple-hearted and generous man to the last. His toleration was marked. Strong as were his own opinions, he recognized the right of as strong contrary opinions by others, and as long as they were honestly held they never affected his friendships. His observance of Sunday as "The Lord's Day" was most marked, and it was some circumstance entirely beyond his control which would keep him from attendance at the services of his church.

Judge Packer was survived by his widow, whose death occurred in 1882, three years after his passing away. The remains of the two, husband and wife, repose in the Mauch Chunk Cemetery, and by their side the bodies of their two sons—Robert, who died in 1883; and Harry Eldred, who died in 1884. The monument in the family plot stands prominently on the brow of Mount Pisgah, just rearward from the old home, the erection of which was begun by Judge Packer in 1860, and where in 1878 he and his devoted wife celebrated their golden wedding, one of the most delightful and touching social events ever witnessed in the Lehigh Valley. The old home, about which cling so many tender memories, is now the residence of the only surviving child of Judge and Mrs. Packer, Mary (Packer) Cummings.

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**JOHN FRITZ**, distinguished mechanical and metallurgical engineer, was born August 21, 1822, in Londonderry, Chester county, Pennsylvania. His father, George Fritz, a native of Hesse Cassel, was brought to this country by his parents in 1802, with three brothers and a sister, to whom were sub-



sequently added three daughters born in America. The family settled in Pennsylvania. George Fritz married the native-born daughter of a Scotch-Irish Presbyterian immigrant in 1787, and they had four girls and three boys, of whom John was the first. He was named after his grandfather, the foreign form, Johannes Fritzius, being Americanized into John Fritz.

The "Autobiography of John Fritz," published in 1911, bears unconscious testimony to the effect of this environment upon innate genius. His father, a millwright and mechanic, could not be content with farming, but repeatedly followed the call of the trade which he loved better; and the sons, inheriting his talent and his predilection, after dutifully following the plough in their youth, abandoned it for mechanical engineering, in which, educating themselves without the aid of technical schooling, they all achieved high position. It should be added that both his ancestry and his early life endowed John Fritz with splendid health and strength. Finally, we cannot omit to mention (what John Fritz was wont, on all occasions, to emphasize) the moral influence of his God-fearing father and mother upon his whole life.

Like other American boys, he had the benefit of some schooling; but his own epigrammatic summary, "Five days in the week, for three months in the year, is too short a time for the study of Bennett's Arithmetic," tells the whole story. In 1838, at the age of sixteen, he became an apprentice in the trades of blacksmith and machinist—the latter comprising repairs of agricultural and manufacturing machinery, including the simple blast-furnaces of that day. At the end of this apprenticeship he returned to work for a time on the paternal farm, with his mind made up to engage somehow in the manufacture of iron, with special relation to its use on railroads. In 1884 he made an entrance upon this career by employment in a rolling-mill at Norristown, then in process of erection. He was put in charge of all the machinery, and discovered weak spots in design and construction which he afterwards remedied either by his own inventions or by those which he adopted and introduced. Meanwhile, he seized the opportunity to master thoroughly the thing nearest to him, outside of his immediate task. This happened to be the puddling-furnace. John Fritz worked through a long day at his job as superintendent and repairer of machinery, and then spent the evening in the exhausting work of a common puddler, studying, while he rabbled or drew the glowing charge, the apparatus and the process.

Having learned what was to be learned in that particular business, he accepted in 1849, with the sympathetic approval of Moore & Hooven, his employers at Norristown, a position in a new rail-mill and blast-furnace at Safe Harbor. The salary was smaller (\$650 a year, instead of \$1,000); but he wanted to learn all about blast-furnace practice and the manufacture of rails. His strenuous and successful work at Safe Harbor was cut short after a few months by an attack of fever and ague. During this interval he made a trip to Lake Superior, and saw the great Cleveland and Jackson iron-ore deposits in the Marquette district. After his return he tried in vain to interest Pennsylvania capitalists in Lake Superior iron mines, as a source of supply even for Pennsylvania. He was told that he might as well dream of bringing iron-ore from Kamchatka as from Marquette; to which he replied that within ten years (this was in 1852) iron-ore from Lake Superior would be sold in Philadelphia. One-half the Jackson mine could have been bought then for \$25,000.

He was engaged in 1852 to superintend the rebuilding of the Kunzie blast-furnace on the Schuylkill, about twelve miles from Philadelphia. This involved the new method of manufacturing pig-iron with anthracite instead of charcoal or coke as fuel, a scheme which had just been proved practical by David Thomas and William Firmstone, in the Lehigh Valley. Mr. Fritz, though not the designer of the new furnace, was called upon to remedy defects, and managed to the satisfaction of the proprietors and without losing

the friendship of the engineer, whose opinion he had contradicted. In 1853, Mr. Fritz joined his brother George and others in building at Catasauqua a foundry and machine-shop to supply blast-furnaces and rolling-mills. In the following year he was invited, through David Reeves, to go to the Cambria Iron Works, Johnstown, as general superintendent. This was the turning-point of his career. His preparation for it had occupied sixteen years, during which he had mastered every part of the manufacture of iron into commercial forms, while he had also learned the higher art of commanding the enthusiastic loyalty of workmen, and the highest art of all, perhaps—that of securing the confidence of employers. He met successively the problems of technical authority and responsibility, temporary repair and reform of an old plant, improvement in quality of product, and the procurement of means for new and needed construction. When these problems had been so far solved that the mill was running well and making some money, the property was attached under judgments upon former claims. Fritz persuaded all parties to allow the work to go on, and he was the only man upon whom all parties could agree as an agent to protect the rights of all. Under his management operations went on under the shadow of impending bankruptcy until a reorganization was decided upon. The capital was subscribed, and operations were resumed. He determined to put into the works a three-high roll-train, in accordance with his prophetic vision of earlier years; and this plan was opposed by many of the stockholders, who were supported by the opinions of leading iron-masters and the declarations of the laboring "heaters" and "rollers," and it was by sheer force of personal character that he secured authority for the execution of his plan. He introduced the three-high rolls into the Cambria company's mill, laying thereby the foundation not only of unexampled prosperity but also of an improvement which was rapidly adopted through this country and the world, and has been justly called the last great step of progress in iron manufacture preceding the Bessemer process.

But this triumph was followed by further trials. The day after the success of the three-high rolls had been demonstrated in the Cambria mill, the mill itself was destroyed by fire. Fortunately the demonstration had been conclusive. Inside of thirty days, Mr. Fritz had the mill running again, though without a roof to cover it; and it was one of the proudest recollections of his after-life that he subsequently erected a building 1,000 feet long by 100 feet wide, with trussed and slated roof—the finest rolling-mill building at that time in the United States—without interrupting the running of the mill which it covered, and without injury to a single person. In the progressive reconstruction of the Cambria Works, Fritz introduced many improvements which he had conceived in previous years—improvements in puddling-furnaces, gearing, boilers, etc.

After six years with the Cambria Iron Company, Mr. Fritz accepted in July, 1860, the position of general superintendent and chief engineer of the Bethlehem Iron Company. The works of this company, designed and erected by Mr. Fritz, were so far completed by September, 1863, as to begin the rolling of rails made from the product of its own blast and puddling furnaces. The first of his improvements was the introduction of high-pressure blast in the iron blast-furnace. His horizontal blowing engines were much criticized at the time, but they have run continuously, day and night, for more than thirty years, blowing from 10 to 12 lbs. pressure, and frequently more. He was so well satisfied with the result of his innovations in blast-furnace practice that he designed a larger furnace with an engine that would supply a 20 to 30 lb. blast; but the directors of the company were too conservative to authorize this experiment.

During the Civil War the government needed a rolling-mill somewhere in the South in which twisted rails could be rolled. It was probably the

advice of Abram S. Hewitt which led to the selection of Mr. Fritz as one who could procure the necessary machinery and secure the erection of the mill with the least possible delay. He was surprised in March, 1864, by his appointment to this place with almost unlimited powers, the War Department declaring that "any arrangements" he might make would be "fully carried out" by the government. Mr. Fritz immediately prepared the plans and secured the necessary machinery for the mill, which was built at Chattanooga, Tennessee, and of which his brother William was made superintendent. William Fritz had been employed at Cambria and at Bethlehem until 1861, when he enlisted in the Union army, and in 1864 he was on furlough, recovering from a serious wound. He ran the Chattanooga mill successfully until the end of the year.

During nearly thirty years of work with the Bethlehem Iron Company, Mr. Fritz, supported by the faith and courage which he inspired in other men, made that enterprise one of the most famous in the world. The introduction of open-hearth furnaces and of the Thomas basic process; the progressive improvements of strength, simplicity and automatic handling in the rolling mills; the adoption of the Whitworth forging press; the manufacture of armor plate; the erection of a 125-ton steam-hammer; and innumerable other improvements in the manufacture of iron and steel, owe their present perfection in large degree to him. The stamp of his mind may be found on almost every detail of construction and operation throughout a wide range of processes and products.

In 1892, at the age of seventy, he retired from the responsible and arduous work at Bethlehem. For nearly twenty years longer he lived to enjoy the fame and friendship which he had amply earned. Indeed, he had received world-wide recognition before his retirement, and that event elicited numerous public expressions of the pre-existing fact. The American Institute of Mining Engineers elected him president in 1894, and he made the following contributions to the "Transactions": "Remarks on the Fracture of Steel Rails," 1875; "Remarks on the Bessemer Process," 1890; "Early Days of the Iron Manufacture" (Presidential Address), 1894; "Remarks on Rail-Sections," 1899. The American Society of Mechanical Engineers made him an honorary member in 1892, and president in 1895; the American Society of Civil Engineers conferred honorary membership upon him in 1899; the Iron and Steel Institute of Great Britain made him an honorary member in 1893, and a perpetual honorary vice-president in 1909; and the recently organized American Iron and Steel Institute elected him an honorary member in 1910. Meanwhile, he had received the bronze medal of the United States Centennial Exposition in 1876; in 1893 the Bessemer gold medal of the Iron and Steel Institute; in 1902 the John Fritz medal, the fund for which was established by subscription, to honor his eightieth birthday, by awarding a gold medal annually "for notable scientific or industrial achievement," the first medal being bestowed with enthusiastic unanimity upon John Fritz himself; in 1904 the bronze medal of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, in connection with which he served as honorary expert on iron and steel; and in 1910 the Elliott Cresson gold medal of the Franklin Institute of Philadelphia, "for distinguished leading and directive work in the advancement of the iron and steel industries." And he received *honoris causa* the following academic degrees: M.A., Columbia University, 1895; D.S., University of Pennsylvania, 1906; D.E., Stevens Institute of Technology, 1907; and D.S., Temple University, 1910.

But these official distinctions could not tell fully the story of love and praise which pressed for the utterance which it found on two memorable occasions—celebrations of his seventieth and eightieth birthday anniversaries, in which hundreds of his friends and professional colleagues participated. The first took place at Bethlehem in 1892, and the second at New York in



1902. On the latter occasion, as has been said above, he received the first "John Fritz Medal." The conferment of honorary degrees by institutions of learning upon this self-educated workingman was a recognition not merely of his professional achievements, but also of his wise and generous aid to the cause of technical education, some account of which may fitly close this story of his life.

Lehigh University was founded in 1866 by a Pennsylvanian, Asa Packer, who knew and appreciated the great qualities of John Fritz, and who named him as one of the original board of trustees. For a wholly self-educated, self-cultured man, he was remarkably broad in his conceptions of education. While not wealthy in the modern sense of the term, Mr. Fritz, who, though generous, was thrifty, enjoyed a comfortable competence in his old age; and one day in the spring of 1909 he astonished President Drinker by saying: "In my will I have left Lehigh University a certain sum of money to be expended in your discretion. I now intend to revoke that bequest, and instead of leaving money for you to spend after I am gone, I'm going to have the fun of spending it with you and Charley Taylor (Mr. Taylor being a co-trustee of Lehigh with Mr. Fritz, and an old and valued friend—a former partner of Andrew Carnegie). I have long watched the career of a number of Lehigh graduates, and I have been impressed by the value of the training they have received at Lehigh. But you need an up-to-date laboratory, and I intend to build one for you."

Mr. Fritz acted as his own architect, designed the building (substantially on the lines of the large shop he had built at the Bethlehem Steel Works), and selected, purchased and installed the superb testing equipment. At his death it was found that, after making generous provision for his near relatives and for bequests to the Free Libraries of the Bethlehems, to St. Luke's Hospital at South Bethlehem, to Temple College at Philadelphia, to the Methodist Hospital at Philadelphia, to the American University at Washington, and to other charitable purposes, he had bequeathed his residuary estate, about \$150,000, to Lehigh University, as an endowment fund for the maintenance and operation of his laboratory.

Mr. Fritz retained much of his mental vigor and activity up to the autumn of 1911. He took frequent trips alone to Philadelphia and New York, and attended many gatherings of his old engineering friends and associates. In the spring of 1911 he decided, at the urgent solicitation of friends, to put into shape the notes of incidents in his life, which he had been making for years. This was done largely on the insistence of friends during the summer of 1911 in Bethlehem. The penciled notes, in his own handwriting on yellow slips, were arranged chronologically by his nephew, George A. Chandler, who as an engineer had had a close lifelong association with Mr. Fritz; then Dr. Drinker, who was admitted to participation in the task, procured a competent stenographer, and they, with Mr. N. M. Emery, another friend, spent day after day during the summer vacation season on the task. This literary work finished, the laboratory built, his affairs in good order, Mr. Fritz began to fail. He suffered from recurring attacks of bronchitis, and finally an abscess formed on his chest. The abscess was opened by his physician, Dr. John H. Wilson, in February, 1912. In March, 1912, his medical attendants expressed the opinion that unless he would submit to a drastic operation for the removal of pus on his chest, blood-poisoning would set in and death must soon follow; and Dr. Drinker was appealed to by the family to exert his personal influence as a friend to persuade Mr. Fritz to submit to the operation. In this he was successful, and the operation was performed April 15, 1912, by Dr. William L. Estes, Mr. Fritz's old and intimate friend, with Dr. Edward Martin, of Philadelphia, as consulting surgeon, and Dr. John H. Wilson, as physician. The operation was highly successful in averting the immediate threatened danger. Mr. Fritz wished to live, and

his life was prolonged until February 13, 1913, when he quietly passed away without apparent pain. His funeral at Bethlehem, February 17, was attended by a large concourse of his friends, and he lies at rest in the beautiful Nisky Hill Cemetery of his home town, beside his only daughter, who died in childhood, and his beloved wife. So lived and died a great man—strong, wise, brave, invincible; a good man—simple, generous, tender and true; a loving husband, a loyal friend, a public-spirited citizen, a real philanthropist, giving "himself with his gift." To us who miss and mourn him now the man shines even more illustrious than the famous engineer.

Mr. Fritz married Ellen W. Maxwell, born in White Marsh, June 8, 1833, died at Bethlehem, January 29, 1908. Their only child, Gertrude, born in 1853, died in 1860.

(Condensed from narrative by Rossiter W. Raymond, New York City, New York, and Henry Sturgis Drinker, South Bethlehem, Pennsylvania.)

**CHARLES M. SCHWAB**—During the critical years of the European War there was no name more often on the public tongue and in the daily and periodical press in connection with events of world-wide import than that of Charles M. Schwab. Prior to that period, he had come into international fame as the greatest steelmaster of his time, an industrial leader and magnate without a peer. But there was in store for him richer opportunity, larger service, than industry and commerce could supply. As the head of a vast enterprise he had consummated business deals that had brought him into touch with the leaders of many European governments. With the entry of the United States into the war and the establishment of close co-operative arrangements between the government and the Bethlehem plants, Mr. Schwab became the advisor of the Administration in regard to engines of war and munitions. In the mammoth plants under his control he achieved results in the manufacture of war materials that made even experts stand amazed, and placed in the hands of the soldiers and sailors of the United States a large share of the instruments of victory. He entered into the shipbuilding industry upon the same gigantic scale, and attained so commanding a position in that field that he was called in April, 1918, to the post of director-general of the Emergency Fleet Corporation.

But the mere recital of his war-time activities would require a volume in themselves. Aside from the potent influence of his steel works and ship yards was his splendid marshaling of the forces of labor in support of the government, the strong impetus he gave to all five Liberty Loans, the inspiration of his wholehearted, generous support and leadership of Red Cross campaigns and the work of all relief organizations and those formed for personal work among the soldiers and sailors of the country. All this and more he did with the infectious enthusiasm, the abounding good-will, the sincere earnestness, the indomitable forcefulness that characterize all his actions. Men, women and children in all classes of society came to look upon Charles M. Schwab as a personal friend, to speak of him intimately, and to constitute a rampart of support on all occasions. The following record can but faintly suggest the high place he has come to fill, not only, as one of his biographers writes, as a "Field Marshal of Industry," as the greatest industrialist of the world, but as a man and an American.

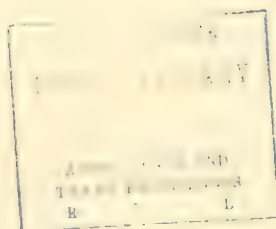
Charles M. Schwab was born in Williamsburg, Blair county, Pennsylvania, February 18, 1862, his parents, John and Pauline (Farabaugh) Schwab, moving to Loretto, Cambria county, Pennsylvania, when he was a small boy. He attended the local schools, completing his studies in St. Francis's College. His father had engaged in business in Loretto, and also held a government contract for carrying the mail between Loretto and the nearby town of Cresson Station, and for a time the son, Charles M., drove the stage between these places. In 1881 he entered the employ of the Carnegie Steel Company





Ernst Schmitt





in the Edgar Thomson Works at Braddock, where his industry and his application to duty quickly attracted the attention of Capt. William R. Jones, then superintendent of the Edgar Thomson Works, and whose important share in the development of the modern steel industry and remarkable genius as an organizer and leader of men makes him one of the best remembered figures in the history of steel-making. Captain Jones was unsurpassed as a judge of a man's ability, and soon discovered the indications of the mechanical genius and the capacity for the management of men and affairs which were great factors in Mr. Schwab's later success. So the young man was given new and greater responsibilities month by month, gladly assuming every task assigned him—tireless, studious, cheerful. At each new station he learned other details of steel-making and mill management, and in less than a year he was Captain Jones's chief assistant, and, upon the death of Captain Jones, Mr. Schwab was appointed superintendent of the Edgar Thomson Works.

In 1883 he married Emma Eurana Dinkey, of Braddock, Pennsylvania, and Mrs. Schwab, to use Mr. Schwab's own words, has been "aid, counsellor and friend," at once his inspiration and his guiding star, and whose quiet benefactions and unheralded charities supplement and round out those of Mr. Schwab himself.

In 1892 he was made superintendent of the Homestead Works also, and at that particular period the Homestead Steel Works presented a problem in management such as has seldom pressed upon any man for solution. Mr. Schwab proved to be a genius of organization and of administrative tact, and his work then and afterwards was so thorough in the management of affairs and men that in 1896 he was made a member of the board of managers of the Carnegie Company, being elected its president the following year. He had thus, at the age of thirty-five, become the chief executive of what was then the greatest manufacturing corporation in America, and had attained that place in sixteen years from a very modest beginning. He had earned the place, for in all the thousands that had entered the Carnegie employ, he had shown the best results in the open tournament of brains. The years of his employ had been the years when the minds and energies of all the leaders in the industry had been chiefly directed toward the problem of making more steel and better steel, and to quicker production. In the attainment of this end, Mr. Schwab contributed most successfully, and the presidency of the Carnegie Company was the prize he had gained in that competition. As president he made the position of the company increasingly strong, and its dominance of the steel situation more and more complete.

At this time he broached the plan, long formed and perfected in his mind, to unite into one harmonious unit the various steel producing plants throughout the country, with their correlated ore mines, coking plants, limestone quarries and their service railroads, and he made the first step by inviting J. P. Morgan, head of the banking firm of J. P. Morgan & Company, to prepare the financial details.

Mr. Morgan was used to doing things on a magnificent scale, but this proposition staggered him. However, Mr. Schwab had the facts and the figures, and, what was almost equally important, the prestige of success, with the phenomenal growth and dominating influence of the Carnegie plants under his management furnishing a concrete example of what he had done and a tangible demonstration of what he could do. Mr. Morgan then agreed that the plan was not only practicable, but of the most vital interest not only to the steel trade, but in its stimulating and progressive effect to the business interests of the whole country.

Among the steel producers, Mr. Schwab changed the sceptical into the most earnest supporters; he won over to his plan the fearful and the timid, removed doubts and allayed jealousies. These strides towards the goal, pro-

digious as they were, were as nothing to the task yet to be undertaken. The various outside steelmakers were won over to the plan, the Morgan group were in hearty accord, the arch needed but the keystone to make it firm and enduring.

The question was: What would Mr. Carnegie do? He needed no aid, and sought no alliances. His interests easily dominated the steel trade; no outside alliance could affect him, and without him no alliance could stand. Mr. Schwab had taken all this into account, and his calm presentation of the situation to Mr. Carnegie, his forceful array of the benefits to accrue, not to the steel trade alone but to the business interests of the whole country and its general welfare, induced Mr. Carnegie to take under consideration from Charles M. Schwab a proposition that from anybody else he would have laughed to scorn. So Mr. Carnegie consented, not for gain, not to conserve a position long unassailable and, so far as human foresight could tell, absolutely impregnable, but as a sound business proposition joined to an affectionate tribute to the genius and ability of the man who had made the Carnegie interests what they were. With Mr. Carnegie's consenting to join in the movement, it remained only necessary to arrange the details, and it was Mr. Schwab's array of facts and figures, and his cogent arguments that convinced the negotiants of the enormous value of the Carnegie plants, and persuaded them to pay the price, which at first they had regarded as absolutely prohibitive, at which the Carnegie interests were offered.

Thus from the fertile brain of Charles M. Schwab was born the mighty United States Steel Corporation, the like of which the world has never seen. When the consolidation was effected, Mr. Schwab, at the age of thirty-nine, became its first president, and for this organization he gathered together the most gigantic working force and created the most complete industrial system ever serving a private corporation. When, after three years, he resigned the presidency, he had made the system a marvel of co-ordinating forces and an industrial organization without an equal.

After leaving the presidency of that corporation, Mr. Schwab obtained a controlling interest in the Bethlehem Steel Company, which marked a new era in a career unequalled in achievement and usefulness in the history of industry. Established by John Fritz, the plant of the company had been built from a small rail mill to one of the leading steel mills of the world, holding government contracts for the manufacture of big army and naval guns, and armor plate for the ships of the new navy. Under Mr. Schwab's direction its leadership in this line was maintained, departments already established greatly expanded, and extensive new departments were added, so that the plant's output became enormously large in pig iron, rails, structural steel, forgings, castings of steel, iron, brass and bronze, gas engines, power machinery, tool steel, bar steel and iron, special alloy, and crucible steel.

With a plant unexcelled in the industry and capable of supplying any demands made upon it, Mr. Schwab soon gained a reputation as a business "getter" equal to his prestige as an industrial organizer. He went to all parts of the world in the acquisition of contracts for steel materials of all kinds, and conducted deals with the leading business and public men of many countries. The outbreak of the European War and the awarding of heavy contracts to the Bethlehem plant caused the establishment of many additional departments for the manufacture of ammunition and ordnance for the Allies, and all kinds of war materials were produced in vast quantity. Mr. Schwab was in close touch with the heads of the war departments and ministers of munitions of the European countries comprising the Allies, and his plants constituted their chief source of American supplies of guns and munitions.

A great policy of expansion had been followed by the Bethlehem interests prior to this time, Mr. Schwab organizing the Bethlehem Steel Corporation



and assuming the direction of both companies as chairman of the board of the Bethlehem Steel Company and of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation. The holdings of these companies had largely increased, new plants had been erected, and when the United States entered the war, Mr. Schwab was able to place at the service of the government a wonderfully efficient organization, trained and experienced in the production of war supplies, capable of expansion to a degree that would make it the foremost gun forging and ammunition manufacturing plant in the world. And this expansion is exactly what history has recorded. In consultation with the president and the heads of the war-working departments of the government, Mr. Schwab outlined the possibilities of the Bethlehem plants, and from the declaration of war until the signing of the armistice these plants were operated at maximum speed every hour of the twenty-four, seven days a week, the performances of separate departments and of the plant in general a revelation even to industrial veterans. Mr. Schwab's spirit permeated all of the plants of the company, and "Service for Victory" was the slogan that brought labor squarely behind the government with a loyal and enthusiastic purpose that the most liberal system of bonuses, in ordinary times, could not have made possible. As for Mr. Schwab, supported by lieutenants of tried ability and proved fidelity, he was tirelessly and constantly at work on the many movements that directly and indirectly were to make victory certain. Himself a subscriber in millions to all of the Liberty Loans, he was a leader in every drive, and was instrumental in securing additional millions in subscriptions. To the American Red Cross he gave not only of his time and his means, but turned over the lower floors of his Riverside Drive home in New York City for use as a chapter work room. All of the organizations working personally among the soldiers and sailors knew his generous support, and there was never a call to which he did not respond, whether to make a speech, appear in a parade, make a contribution, or serve on a committee. His war work was on the same wide scale as his business and industrial activities, and he was a potent factor in the creation of loyal sentiment and government support throughout the nation.

Entering into shipbuilding just when the need of organized effort in that field became apparent, the Bethlehem interests acquired control of yards that placed them in a leading position in this industry, and under Mr. Schwab's dynamic influence the yards controlled by the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation established standards of speed and efficiency in ship construction that far surpassed any previous records. The numerous contests and prizes for records were in many instances of his inspiration, and in the shipyards, as in all the Bethlehem plants, his sincere friendliness, genuine cordiality and devoted patriotism brought him close to the hearts of his men, who came to consider him as an intimate associate and a partner in their work.

On April 16, 1918, Mr. Schwab was called into conference by President Wilson, and his appointment as director-general of the Emergency Fleet Corporation followed, a tribute both to his organizing genius and industrial leadership, and to his whole-hearted patriotism. With the need for ships looming up as the most formidable obstacle in the road to victory, he took over the direction of all the shipbuilding plants of the United States, and his accomplishments in this capacity were a repetition of his fruitful labors in many fields. He grasped the entire situation, and in an incredibly short time co-ordinated the whole shipbuilding industry, speeding up production, one launching following another, sometimes singly, sometimes in groups, with a rapidity that brought relief to anxious, waiting forces in the field, and to the national leaders renewed confidence and elation. Mr. Schwab's name became a household word throughout the country, and his shipbuilding accomplishments a subject of wonder and jubilation. The news of the launching carnival at all yards on the Fourth of July, 1918, came with the cheering effect

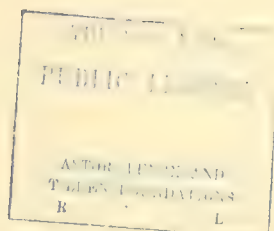
of a decisive victory to the troops in France. An incident at the time of Mr. Schwab's acceptance of his high post is indicative of the spirit that permeated and was maintained throughout his entire administration. Turning to his associates of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, he asked, "Boys, will you stick by me and help?" and the response of those usually calm and dignified generals of business and finance was vociferous cheering and loud-shouted assurances of support. "You bet we will, Charlie," came the answer, and in this steadfast support Mr. Schwab found one of the main instruments of his strength.

One of the shipbuilding feats he accomplished, and not the least among them, was his turning out fleets of submarines, fully equipped, before the Allies thought the hulls were even well under way, and these terrors of the deep, under their own power, crossed the ocean and calmly shoved their noses into the waters of an Allied sea base to do their share in the great conflict for justice and humanity, long before the time the Allied Powers had believed it possible even to launch them. For the mighty aid he gave them throughout the war, the Allied governments vied in honoring him, and one of the most signal of these recognitions of his services was when, at his country home at Loretto, where thousands of his friends had gathered to do him honor, the ambassador and minister plenipotentiary from France, in the name of the French government and people, created him a Chevalier of the Legion of Honor.

Such was the advance of Charles M. Schwab from obscurity to the position of the world's greatest industrialist and one of the foremost Americans of his time. The above record is of work that has made him of national and international reputation, while he is the center of activity of particular interest to Bethlehem and Pennsylvania. He has a residence in Bethlehem, also, and is a most generous friend of many worthy Bethlehem institutions. He is the chief guarantor of the Bach Choir, a trustee of St. Luke's Hospital, and has made numerous large gifts to Lehigh University, of which also he is a trustee. Among his many benefactions are the gift of a Roman Catholic church to Loretto, Pennsylvania, the scene of his boyhood years and the location of his present summer home—which is one of the most beautiful church edifices of the State; the Convent House at Cresson; a church at Braddock, Pennsylvania; an industrial school at Homestead, Pennsylvania; a school at Weatherly, Pennsylvania; an auditorium to the Pennsylvania State College; a recreation park and sanatorium for children on Staten Island; and numerous others, the wisdom of their choice and enduring influence for good, the evidence of his earnest thought. Between Loretto and Cresson he caused a modern road to be constructed, and in civic affairs of the city of Bethlehem he is an interested participant, is a member of the City Planning Commission, and made the largest individual contribution to the \$2,500,000 "hill-to-hill" bridge connecting Bethlehem, West Bethlehem and South Bethlehem, and was chiefly instrumental in causing the consolidation of the three Bethlehems named under a city form of government, which came into existence January 1, 1918. He has been honored by Lehigh University with the degree of Doctor of Engineering, conferred in 1916, and Cornell University, of which he is also a trustee, conferred the same degree upon him; while from Lincoln Memorial University he received the degree of Doctor of Laws in 1917, and from New York University the degree of Doctor of Commercial Science in 1918.

In addition to his chairmanship of the boards of the Bethlehem Steel Company, the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, and the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation, Mr. Schwab is a director of many large corporations. He is a member of numerous clubs, a director in the American Iron and Steel Institute, and a member of the Iron and Steel Institute of London, England.

Besides his residence in Bethlehem and his Riverside Drive home in







*E. G. Grace*

New York, Mr. Schwab has one of the most beautiful summer homes in the country at Loretto, Pennsylvania, where he lived as a boy.

No review of Mr. Schwab's activities could be even fairly descriptive without at least a brief allusion to some of the other things that, aside from his achievements as engineer, financier, manufacturer, organizer, administrator and executive, add interest to his career and personality. Few know that he is a finished musician, quite capable himself of wielding the leader's baton, and that upon occasion he has done so in the most accomplished manner. Occasionally, too, he is induced to contribute a short article on some current topic of interest. And a careful resumé of his characteristics brings out what at first does not attract the attention of the most careful observer. This is his wonderful mastery of himself. Amidst scenes and surroundings well calculated to shake the strongest in time of stress and strain, he moves calm, serene, imperturbable.

**EUGENE GIFFORD GRACE**—As the history of the Bethlehem companies, steel and shipbuilding, is the most remarkable in the industrial world, so do the records of their officials furnish a chapter rich in accomplishment beyond precedent, and of interest to everyone within the widespread sphere of influence of these gigantic industries. In no small measure is this true of Eugene Gifford Grace, president of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, the Bethlehem Steel Company, and the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation, Ltd. During the great expansion period of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation in times of peace and throughout the stupendous growth of this and allied corporations in the course of the European War, volumes of space in newspapers and periodicals have been devoted to the discussion of these corporations and their personnel. This record, a narrative of the life of Mr. Grace, takes its place among the business and industrial leaders of Northampton county, the scene of his schooling and early industrial labors, where he is esteemed and honored as an adopted son.

Eugene Gifford Grace, son of John W. and Rebecca (Morris) Grace, was born at Goshen, Cape May county, New Jersey, August 27, 1876, his father a retired sea captain and merchant. He prepared for college at Pennington Seminary, Pennington, New Jersey, then entering the electrical engineering department of Lehigh University. At Lehigh he devoted himself to his courses and athletics with a degree of success in both that was unusual, making the varsity baseball team in his first year and playing every year thereafter, captaining the team for two years, and distinguishing himself as well in scholastic work, graduating with valedictory honors and the award of the Wilbur scholarship and the prize in mathematics.

Immediately after graduation, there began the connection with the Bethlehem Steel Company that has endured to the present, and that has taken him from the place of a minor employee to the presidency of its vast interests. He became a member of the force of the electrical department, June 29, 1899, his first work the operation of an electric crane. On January 16, 1900, he was transferred to the steel-making department, and on June 8, 1902, was appointed superintendent of yards and transportation. One of his duties in his new capacity was to systematize the handling of material in the immense yards and to plan the best organization and application of the general labor and transportation facilities and forces. The first part of this he did so thoroughly and at the saving of so large a sum, that it was the direct cause of his receiving from Mr. Schwab a commission to reorganize the Juragua Iron Company of Cuba, a subsidiary concern supplying much of the iron ore used by the Bethlehem Steel Company. While yard superintendent, he caused the planting of grass, flowers and shrubs wherever practicable, and did much to relieve the dreary aspect of the smoke-blackened plant, a feature that has been considerably enlarged upon since inaugurated by him.

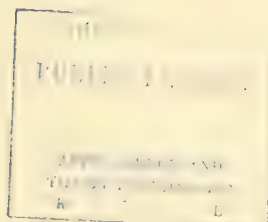
From September 2, 1905, until February 21, 1906, he was general superintendent of the Cuban concern located at Santiago, on the latter date entering upon the duties of assistant to the general superintendent of the Bethlehem Steel Company in charge of the construction of the vast Saucon plant. His appointment as general superintendent followed on June 27, 1906, and on October 22, 1908, he was elected general manager and a director of the Bethlehem Steel Company. He was elected to the directorate of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, April 4, 1911, and on September 18, of the same year, became vice-president and general manager of the Bethlehem Steel Company. Succeeding to the presidency on April 1, 1913, there were added to his weighty responsibilities the presidency of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, February 17, 1916, and the presidency of the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation, October 30, 1917.

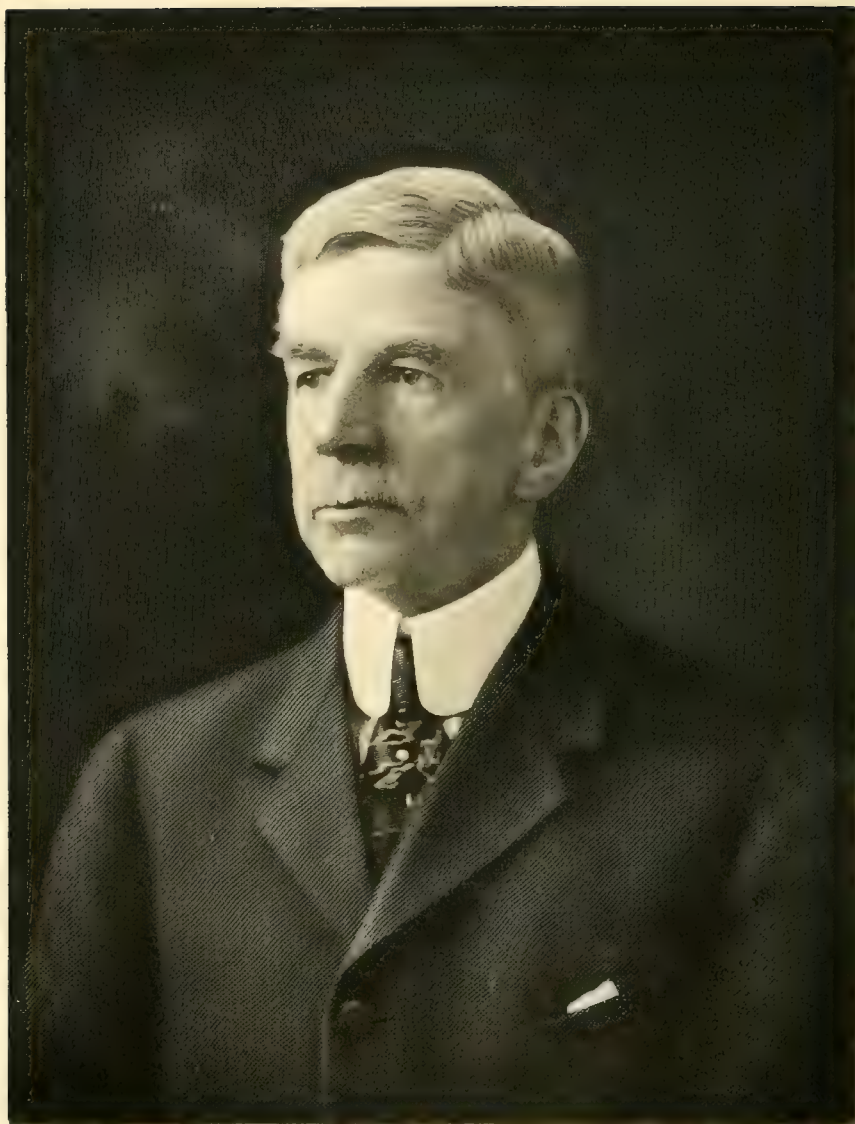
Mr. Grace has been the close intimate of Mr. Schwab throughout his entire career, and with him has worked in the formation and execution of the plans that made the Bethlehem steel works the industrial marvel of the world. With him, also, he entered into shipbuilding on a scale that completely dwarfed all previous enterprise in that line, and successfully completed emergency construction incredible in prospect. Through their wonderful production of munitions, ordnance, ships and all of the sinews of war, the Bethlehem interests have been for many months a familiar topic to every school boy, while men old in the steel and shipbuilding lines stood in amazement at the audacious courage of the Bethlehem leaders in the attempt of the seemingly impossible.

The predominating characteristic of Mr. Grace in his rise to commanding position has been his capacity for unremitting toil, and at all times he has been at his post, accepting increasingly heavy duties and responsibilities, first for the prosperity and advancement of the company in which his life work has been done, and then with the compelling incentive of service to his country in her direst need. During the participation of the United States in the World War, he took time from pressing affairs to organize and lead a series of demonstrations of labor's patriotic loyalty to the cause, and in a great degree aided in the establishment of production records in the Bethlehem plants, impossible without the stimulus of a national crisis and the advantage of sympathetic leadership. In the development of departments for the special service of the government, and in co-operation with the War and Navy departments in the production of cannon, armor-plate, ships and ammunition, Mr. Grace worked in close touch with the Administration, placing at its disposal the resources and records of the Bethlehem plants for the most equitable and satisfactory arrangements. He was called upon by Cabinet members and committees of the House and Senate for technical information, and in every manner within his power devoted himself to the common cause—Victory.

A national, and in many respects a world figure, Mr. Grace has relinquished no part of his interest in the city of his adoption. He is the loyal friend of many of Bethlehem's organizations for charity and social service, and is the generous supporter and trustee of St. Luke's Hospital. His attachment to Lehigh University has been sincere and sustained, and he is an active member of its board of trustees. He is a member of the Northampton County Country Club, and is devoted to all out-of-door sports. In 1917 he won the Hay Cup (the championship trophy) in his Country Club golf tournament. His social memberships other than local, and many golf and country clubs throughout the East, are in the Metropolitan Club of New York City, and the Maryland Club of Baltimore, Maryland. He is a director of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, and is also a member and director of the American Iron and Steel Institute and the Iron and Steel Institute of Great Britain, and belongs to the American Institute of Mining Engineers, and the Bankers' Club of America.







Yours truly  
W. S. Kinspater

Mr. Grace married, June 12, 1902, Marion, daughter of Charles F. and Emeline Brown, of South Bethlehem. Their three children are: Emeline Grace, Charles Brown Grace, and Eugene Gifford Grace, Jr.

**JUDGE WILLIAM S. KIRKPATRICK**—New England had the Pilgrim Fathers, New York the Protestant Emigration and the Huguenot refugees from France, all of whom aided in laying the foundations of the great nation and moulding our free institutions. Pennsylvania has been credited so largely to the Society of Friends, beginning with William Penn, that sufficient credit has not been given to the Presbyterian emigrants from Scotland and the North of Ireland, known as the Scotch and the Scotch-Irish, for the powerful influence for good which they have exerted. Thoroughly trained in religious creed and doctrine, familiar with the Bible from youth, and chastened by fierce persecution, they were among the firmest and most intelligent supporters of Evangelical religion, popular education and good government. One of these families which came in the early part of the eighteenth century was the Kirkpatrick family, headed by Alexander, who settled near Baskingridge, Somerset county, New Jersey; he is the American ancestor of Judge William S. Kirkpatrick, of Easton, Pennsylvania, ex-congressman, ex-presiding judge of the Third Judicial District of Pennsylvania, ex-attorney general of the State of Pennsylvania, a lawyer recognized as one of the ablest practitioners in the State, and one of Pennsylvania's most eminent citizens.

The Kirkpatrick family possessed estates in Scotland in the ninth century, the earliest of record, Ivone Kirkpatrick, who was a witness to a charter of Robert Bruce. The family bore arms thus described:

Arms—Argent, a saltire and chief, azure, the last charged with three cushions, or.

Crest—A hand holding a dagger, in pale, distilling drops of blood.

Motto—I make sure.

The American ancestor, Alexander Kirkpatrick, was born in Watties Neath, Dumfriesshire, Scotland. After the birth of his fifth child, David, he moved with his wife Elizabeth, sons Andrew and David, to Belfast, Ireland; this was about the year 1725. He enjoyed the greater liberty of conscience there until the spring of 1736, when he came from Belfast to America. Thirteen weeks were consumed in the passage, his vessel finally landing at New Castle, Delaware. Alexander and his family finally settled near Baskingridge, New Jersey, where he erected a log house by a spring of water, by the side of what later was known as Mine Brook. There he lived until his death, leaving a goodly estate to his family, naming in his will his wife Elizabeth, sons Andrew, David and Alexander, son-in-law Duncan McEowen, youngest daughter Mary, and grandson Alexander. Alexander and Elizabeth Kirkpatrick were the parents of three sons and two daughters: 1. Andrew, who inherited the "Mine Brook" homestead, but who later sold it to his brother David, and removed to Washington county, Pennsylvania; he married, in Somerset county, New Jersey, Margaret Gaston, daughter of Joseph Gaston, of Sussex county, and they were the parents of a son, Alexander, and of seven daughters. 2. Alexander, who became a merchant of Peapack, New Jersey; married Margaret Anderson, of Bound Brook, New Jersey. 3. Jennet, married Duncan McEowen, and removed to the State of Maryland. 4. Mary; married John Bigger, and had two sons, John and David, also four daughters. 5. David, of further mention, ancestor of Judge William S. Kirkpatrick.

David Kirkpatrick, son of Alexander Kirkpatrick, was born at Watties Neath, Dumfriesshire, Scotland, February 17, 1724, died at Mine Brook, Somerset county, New Jersey, March 19, 1814. He became owner of the homestead by purchase from his elder brother Andrew, and there resided all the years following. He was a man of great energy and sound judgment, a devoted Christian and sterling citizen, serving in the State Legislature. He built



the substantial stone house at the homestead, which has stood since 1765. He married, March 31, 1748, Mary McEowen, born in Argyleshire, Scotland, August 1, 1728, died November 2, 1795, daughter of Daniel McEowen. They were the parents of four sons and four daughters: 1. Elizabeth, born September 27, 1749, died December 13, 1829; married (first) Henry Sloan, (second) Capt. John Maxwell, of Remington, New Jersey, brother of Gen. William Maxwell, who never married; she was Capt. John Maxwell's third wife. 2. Alexander, through whom Judge Kirkpatrick traces descent, of further mention. 3. Hugh, born September 2, 1753, died unmarried, January 9, 1782. 4. Andrew, born February 17, 1756, died January 7, 1831; he was a member of the New Jersey Assembly in 1797, became Justice of the Supreme Court of the State in 1797, Chief Justice in 1803, a learned and able jurist whose decisions stand; married Jane, daughter of Col. B. Bayard, of New Brunswick. 5. David (captain), born November 1, 1758, died December 11, 1828, a life-long resident of Mine Brook; married Mary Fanard, of Morris county. 6. Mary, born November 23, 1761, died July 1, 1842; married (first) Hugh Gaston, Jr. (his third wife), and (second) April 15, 1819, George Todd. 7. Ann, born March 10, 1764, married Capt. Moses Este, of Morristown, New Jersey. 8. Jennet, born July 9, 1769, married Dickenson Miller, of Somerville, New Jersey.

Alexander Kirkpatrick, eldest son of David Kirkpatrick, son of Alexander Kirkpatrick, the founder, was born at the homestead in Somerset county, New Jersey, September 3, 1751, died at his farm in the northern part of Warren township, Somerset county, New Jersey, September 24, 1827. He married Sarah Carle, born 1760, died February 15, 1842, daughter of Judge John Carle, of Long Hill, Morris county, New Jersey. After their marriage the young couple settled upon a farm of four hundred acres, set off from the large landed estate of Judge Carle, and thirteen children were born to them: 1. David, born December 24, 1776, married Sarah Cooper, of Long Hill, New Jersey. 2. Mary, born April 25, 1778, married Lafferty Cross, of Baskingridge, New Jersey. 3. Jacob, of further mention, grandfather of Judge William S. Kirkpatrick. 4. John, born July 24, 1783, married Mary Ayers, and died December 11, 1855. 5. Sarah, born September 22, 1787, married William Annin. 6. Elizabeth, born September 21, 1789, married (first) Alexander Vail, (second) William Gaston. 7. Lydia, born December 20, 1791, married Peter Demott. 8. Anne, born January 27, 1794, married John Stelle. 9. Rebecca, born June 15, 1796, married Squire Terrill. 10. Jane, born May 20, 1798, married John Cory. 11. Alexander, born August 10, 1800, married Miss Tingley. 12. Martha, born October 8, 1802, married Israel Squires. 13. Robert Finley, born July 22, 1805, married Charity Terrill.

Jacob Kirkpatrick (Rev. Jacob Kirkpatrick, D.D.) was born at the paternal home, six miles southeast of Baskingridge, Somerset county, New Jersey, August 8, 1780, died at the parsonage of the Amwell United First Church, Amwell, New Jersey, May 2, 1866. His boyhood was spent upon the farm and in attendance upon the district school, his classical education beginning in 1799, when he became a member of the first class of four boys at Baskingridge Academy, their teacher, Rev. Robert Finley, pastor of the village Presbyterian church. There he remained until 1802, when he entered the junior class of the College of New Jersey (Princeton), there continuing until graduated in September, 1804. He studied law for three years, then relinquishing the law and consecrating himself to the ministry. There being no theological seminaries, he studied under Rev. John Woodhull, D.D., of Freehold, New Jersey, for two years, then, on August 8, 1809, was licensed to preach by the Presbytery of New Brunswick. He was ordained a minister of the Presbyterian church, June 20, 1810, and on June 16, 1815, he was installed pastor of the Amwell (New Jersey) Church, the ceremony being held in the Old Stone Church.

Dr. Kirkpatrick's field of labor originally extended from the Delaware river at Lambertville to the Somerset county line. On this wide field he "made full proof of his ministry," in cold and heat, sunshine and storm, by day and by night, doing the work of a missionary. Often he was compelled to do a large part of the study on horseback, or in his carriage when riding from place to place within the limits of his parish or to answer calls from a distance. Whatever reputation he might have gained as a finished orator or a profound scholar was sacrificed to calls upon the sick, the dying and the afflicted; to social visits to the families of his charge; to religious meetings on week-day evenings and to the preaching of funeral sermons beyond as well as within the bounds of his own parish. So great was his popularity as a preacher that his services were in constant demand, especially for revivals of religion. This evangelistic work in various New Jersey and Pennsylvania cities and towns would fill up no small part of his fifty-six years in the Christian ministry, and from that labor a most bountiful harvest of souls were gathered. Mild, easy and courteous of manner, he was rigidly exact in the keeping of a promise, the meeting of an engagement and fulfilling of any appointment. He abounded in shrewd sayings and humorous anecdotes, and wherever he went he was welcome; he preached about eleven thousand sermons; during his ministry attended nine hundred funerals; held ten revivals in his own church and received about seven hundred members into the Amwell First and Second churches, of which he was in sole charge as pastor until 1853, when he relinquished one hundred dollars of his salary to secure the settlement of a colleague. For more than forty years he preached alternately in the United First and Second churches, then until his death was pastor of the Amwell United First Church. He was one of the founders of the Hunterdon County Bible Society in 1816, and for many years, until his death, its secretary. He was an energetic promoter of the Temperance Reformation, and to his people was a helper in every way. He wrote their wills, deeds and leases, gave them such legal counsel as he was able, and with rare tact advised them in both temporal and spiritual matters. He resided in the parsonage at Ringoes, and there his people would come to him as children would come to a father, and there he passed quietly away, his arms folded upon his breast. Six years previously, he preached an historical sermon in celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of his generation.

Dr. Kirkpatrick married, December 20, 1809, Mary Burroughs Howell, daughter of John Sutfin, of Freehold, New Jersey, who survived him. He was ordained to the ministry the June following, and soon they were settled in the village of Ringoes, Hunterdon county, New Jersey, where, on December 30, 1859, they celebrated the golden anniversary of their wedding day. In his address to the guests on that occasion he said that since his own marriage he had married six hundred and thirty couples, and in some cases had officiated at the marriage of parents, children and grandchildren (at his death about seven years later, the number was seven hundred and five couples). Dr. and Mrs. Kirkpatrick were the parents of thirteen children: 1. Alexander. 2. David Bishop. 3. Dr. Henry Augustus, a graduate of Jefferson Medical College, in practice at Stanton, New Jersey, until his death, September 29, 1851. 4. Calvin. 5. Newton, of further mention. 6. Charles Whitehead. 7. Mary. 8. Lydia B., married Dr. Justus Lessey, of Philadelphia. 9. Sarah, married J. Gardiner Bowne, of Oakdale, New Jersey. 10. Frances J., married Edward H. Schenck, of New Brunswick, New Jersey. 11. Anne F., married Henry Schenck, of New Brunswick, New Jersey. 12. Elizabeth G., married Martin Nevius, of Blawenburg, New Jersey. 13. Rev. Jacob (2), born October 6, 1828, died October 27, 1859, a gifted minister of the Presbyterian church, pastor of the Third Presbyterian Church of Trenton, New Jersey; he married, in 1853, Sarah Catherine Van Liew, born June 14, 1827, died March 20, 1859.

Newton Kirkpatrick, son of Rev. Jacob, son of Alexander, son of David, son of Alexander Kirkpatrick, the founder, was born at the parsonage in the village of Ringoes, Hunterdon county, New Jersey, March 23, 1820, died in Easton, Pennsylvania, March 8, 1863. He was a pupil and afterwards an assistant teacher in the well known academy of Rev. John Vanderveer, D.D., at Easton, and also attended Lafayette College as a student therein. He was afterwards, for many years, a successful and highly esteemed teacher in the public schools of Easton. He married, early in 1843, Susan Sebring, born September 18, 1822, died February 23, 1909, a daughter of Judge William L. Sebring, a prominent lawyer and distinguished citizen of Easton. There were three children of this marriage, two sons, William S., of further mention, and Morris, and a daughter, Viola, intermarried with George R. Coe.

William Sebring Kirkpatrick, son of Newton and Susan (Sebring) Kirkpatrick, was born in Easton, Pennsylvania, April 21, 1844, and there still resides, engaged in the active practice of his profession. He obtained his early preparatory education in the public schools of Easton, then entered Lafayette College, where he pursued his studies in the classical course, receiving his academic degree of A.B. as of the class of 1863. He at once began the study of law under the preceptorship of Hon. H. D. Maxwell, a former president judge of the Third Judicial District of Pennsylvania, and on October 5, 1865, was admitted to the Northampton county bar. He immediately began the practice of the law in Easton and so continues, having closely confined himself to the law for over half a century. His practice has always been large, extending to all State and Federal courts of the district, as well as to the Supreme Court of the United States, and to him have come the honors and emoluments of a profession which richly rewards her faithful, capable sons.

For several years during his early career at the bar Judge Kirkpatrick was solicitor for the city of Easton, an office which brought him prominently before the people and gave him instant reputation as a young lawyer of brilliant promise. That reputation he constantly added to, and early in 1874 a vacancy occurring, he was appointed president judge of the Third Judicial District of Pennsylvania, a high judicial position he ably filled until 1875, the period for which he was appointed then expiring. After fifty years of practice he is a recognized leader of the Northampton bar and head of the law firm of Kirkpatrick & Maxwell.

Judge Kirkpatrick, since attaining his majority, has always been an adherent of the Republican Party; he was frequently a delegate to the State conventions of his party, and in 1882 presided over the State Convention at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, as temporary chairman. He was a delegate to the National Republican Convention of 1884, held in Chicago, which nominated James G. Blaine for the presidency, and by appointment of Governor Beaver, held the office of attorney general of the State of Pennsylvania from January 18, 1887, until January, 1891. He was the nominee of the party for the Fifty-Fifth Congress from the Eighth Pennsylvania District in 1896, and although that district had been uniformly Democratic by majorities running into the thousands, it gave Judge Kirkpatrick a majority of three hundred and twenty-nine. He served his term with honor, then returned to his first and only professional love, the law.

An alumnus of Lafayette and at one time president of the Alumni Association, he has always retained a deep interest in his *alma mater*, and has displayed that interest in her service. During the years from 1877 to 1884, he was professor of municipal law at the college, and since 1890 has been a member of the board of trustees, and is at present the vice-president of the board. Twice he has been called to the temporary presidency of the college, serving altogether as such for about two years, and Lafayette has no more loyal son. He is a member of the American Bar Association, the Pennsyl-



vania State Bar Association, member and president of the Northampton Bar Association, member of the Pomfret Club of Easton, and a member of the Union League Club of New York. He is a Presbyterian in religious faith, and affiliated with the Brainerd-Union Presbyterian Church of Easton. In 1902 he received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Washington and Jefferson College.

Judge Kirkpatrick married, May 20, 1873, Elizabeth Huntington Jones, daughter of Matthew Hale Jones, of Easton. They were the parents of two sons: William Huntington, born October 2, 1885, later a member of the Northampton bar, associated with his father as a partner; and Donald Morris, born March 17, 1887. The former son was graduated at Lafayette College as a member of the class of 1905, and afterwards pursued the study of the law under the tuition of his father and attended the law school at the University of Pennsylvania. He was admitted to the bar of the county of Northampton, October 5, 1908, and became a member of the firm of Kirkpatrick & Maxwell, since which time he has been actively engaged in the practice of the law and in the conduct and trial of many cases in the courts of this and neighboring counties, in the Supreme and Superior courts of the State of Pennsylvania, and the United States courts of this Federal circuit. In September, 1918, he entered the army of the United States, being commissioned as a judge advocate with the rank of major, and subsequently was promoted to the rank of lieutenant-colonel and duly commissioned as such. Upon his appointment he was assigned to the office of the judge advocate general at Washington, D. C., and has since served as a member of the Board of Review in the Chief Military Justice Division of the said department. The duties of this board are in the nature of those of an appellate tribunal, in review of all proceedings and all general courts-martial of the United States Army returned and received in the said department. After the close of the war with Germany, he received his honorable discharge, and has resumed the practice of the law as a member of the firm of Kirkpatrick & Maxwell.

Donald Morris Kirkpatrick, the younger of the sons, was born March 17, 1887, and is a graduate of Lafayette College, class of 1908, and of the School of Architecture of the University of Pennsylvania. In 1912 he competed for the Paris international prize in architecture, and out of a large number of competing architects throughout the United States, received the award of the prize, which, with the large sum of money awarded, carried a two years' course in the celebrated Beaux Arts School at Paris. Upon his return, at the breaking out of the European War of 1914, while engaged in business in Philadelphia, he entered the Officers' Training Camp at Fort Niagara, and in 1918 was commissioned a first lieutenant and sent to France, where he was assigned to the First Division, United States Army, and while in service was promoted to a captaincy in same division, was wounded at Soissons, and after his recovery, went through the battles of the Argonne Forest, and in June, 1919, was honorably discharged from the service and returned to America, where he is now engaged in his profession as an architect in the city of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He was cited several times for distinguished service during his campaigns abroad.

**STOUDT FAMILY**—The name Staudt (Stoudt, Stout) is one of the early Palatinate names. Members of the family figured prominently in some of the Crusades. The family spread northward into Holland, where several members obtained noble rank. During the persecutions of Bloody Alba, some members of the family fled to England, one of them, Richard by name, enlisted in the English Navy. Upon one of his visits to New Amsterdam he met Penelope Van Princis, who later became his wife, and they settled in Middletown, New Jersey, prior to 1688, becoming the progenitors of a large and honorable family.

The Staudts of Pennsylvania come directly from the Palatinate, and seem to be divided into two groups, that of Berks and that of Bucks county. On August 30, 1737, there landed at Philadelphia, John Jacob, Johannes and Hans Adam Staudt, and on September 24, of the same year, Peter Staudt. These four, it is believed, were brothers. The following year Peter and Daniel arrived, and in 1741 another Peter, and these were joined in 1744 by George Wilhelm. It is believed that all of the above named were related.

Jacob Stout (Staudt) was born October 10, 1710, in the Palatinate, and settled at Perkesie, Bucks county, Pennsylvania. He was a potter by trade. He married the widow of John Lacey. To them were born the following children: 1. Abraham, who became a man of prominence, serving during the Revolutionary War as a member of the Committee of Safety, the Committee of Observation, the Constitutional Convention of 1787, and the Convention of 1789-90. 2. Isaac, who removed to Williams township, Northampton county, where the name is perpetuated by Stout's Mill, Stout's School District, and the post-office of Stout's; he was the father of eleven children: Jacob, George, Isaac, Abraham, Catherine, married Henry Stover; Barbara, married Henry Stover; Magdalena, married David Lerch; Susanna, Mrs. Yerker; Jacob; Salome, married Gabriel Schwartzlander, of New Britain; Catherine, married to Jacob Schlieffer.

Peter Stout, of the above mentioned immigrants, settled in Plainfield township, Northampton county, Pennsylvania, having taken out a patent for land on April 8, 1752. He made a will which was probated May 25, 1795, in which he mentions his wife, Eva Elizabeth, and the following children: Christian, Joseph, Peter, Catherine, married Nicholas Happel; Maria Elisabeth, married George Quier; Anna Maria, married Leonard Schertzer; Margaret, married Jacob Rauschenberger; Hannah, married George Geberich. Of the above, Christian and Joseph were members of Colonel Kichlein's Flying Camp, and participated in the battle of Long Island in the American Revolution. Joseph, who was killed in this battle, left two sons: John and Christian. The Stouts of Lehigh and Northampton counties are chiefly descendants of the Bucks group.

At the head of the Berks group stands John Michael Staudt, who took the oath of allegiance at Philadelphia, September 18, 1733. Tradition says that his father died at sea, and that the headship of the family fell upon him, though he was only twenty-one years of age. How large the family was is not known, but that Mathias, aged eight, and Johannes, probably still younger, were in the group is certain, and it is quite probable that the family was even larger.

John Michael Staudt was born 1711 or 1712, and died May 13, 1776, aged sixty-three years, five months and ——— days. His body and that of his wife Barbara were buried at the Berne Church, of which he is said to have been one of the founders. On October 25, 1737, there was surveyed for John Michael Staudt, a tract of land consisting of one hundred and eighty acres on the west bank of the Schuylkill river opposite the "flat meadows." Later this number of acres was almost doubled. The estate is beautifully located, sloping towards the south and the river. The dwelling, a substantial stone building, was built over a fine spring of water, no doubt in order to have water in case of an Indian attack. The scenery along the river is romantic, a bridge now spans the river where formerly a ferry was the means of crossing. The bridge is known as Stoudt's Ferry Bridge, and is said to be the longest single span wooden bridge known. To him and his good wife Barbara were born the following children: Johannes, Jacob, Michael, George, William, John George, Jost, Anna Barbara, Catherine, Apollonia and Elisabeth. John Michael Staudt frequently acted as sponsor and guardian, the first act thus recorded is found in the baptismal record of Rev. John Casper Stoever, when he, John Michael Staudt and Elisabeth Brauer,

stood sponsor for Elisabeth, a daughter of Jacob Amman, of Schuylkill, on April 29, 1735. He was naturalized as a citizen of Berks county on April 10 or 11, 1761, at which time he had declared he had taken the Sacrament on April 1, 1761.

Mathias Staudt (1725-95) married Anna Margaret Schrader, born October 13, 1728, died May 22, 1797. They lived in Berne township, and were members of the Berne Reformed congregation, where their ashes repose. To them were born five children: John, Mathias, Jacob, Catharine Maria, married Thomas Umbenhauer; and Elizabeth.

John (Johannes) Stoudt settled in Brunswick township, now Schuylkill county, where he had an estate of one hundred acres. He died prior to October 28, 1773. At this time his eldest son John, about fourteen years of age, petitioned the court that his uncle, Michael Staudt, of Berne township, be appointed his guardian. November 11, 1773, Michael Staudt was also appointed guardian for the other three children of John Staudt, of Brunswick—Daniel, thirteen years of age; Jacob, eleven years of age; and Anna Margreth, eight and one-half years of age.

Jacob Staudt, son of Michael Staudt, was born in Berne township, November 12, 1738, and died in Richmond township, January 20, 1802. His remains and those of his wife lie buried at St. John's Union Church, Kutztown, Pennsylvania. He is recorded as having a tract of land consisting of ninety-five acres in Berne township in 1768. In 1790 he moved from Berne township to Richmond township, having purchased the farm now owned by Edwin Kutz. Margaretha, wife of Jacob Staudt, died *cir.* 1819, and was also buried at Kutztown. To them were born the following children: John Jacob, born May 17, 1776; Adam, born 1777, died 1853; John Henry, born May 17, 1780; Daniel; Barbara, married John Schucker; Mary, married Michael Knittle; Catharine, born October 27, 1793, died May 28, 1804; and Elizabeth, married William Ebling.

Daniel Staudt, son of Jacob Staudt, and grandson of Michael Staudt, was a distiller by trade. He resided in Maiden Creek township, but his declining years were spent in and about Kutztown, where he died in 1853, and was buried in Hottenstein's private cemetery. His wife, a Miss Bowman, whose parents removed to Ohio, and lived neighbors to the Breyfogel family, is said to have been one of the best spinners of her day, both as to quality and quantity. Their children were: Adam, moved to Logansport, Indiana, where he died; George, married Hannah Borrel, and reared a family of nine children; Reuben, mentioned below; Frank, died unmarried; Margaretha, married Jacob Saul, of Molltown; Polly and Hannah, died unmarried; Maria, married Joseph Hampshire, and lived at Bower's Station; Hettie Esther, died young; Isaac, served in the Mexican War, and soon after his return left again for the Western country.

Reuben Stoudt, third son of Daniel Staudt, married Hannah Koch, daughter of John Koch, and his wife Catharine (Gehret) Koch, of Huguenot extraction. This union was blessed with the following children: Benjamin, who located at Pine Grove, Schuylkill county; Daniel, who located at Circleville, Ohio; William, who located at Pottstown, Schuylkill county; Henry; Kate, who died unmarried; Hannah, married a Mr. Lobo, and removed to Chicago; Reuben, who was killed in the Civil War; James, who served in the Civil War, and afterwards located in California; Samuel, who settled in Carlisle, Pennsylvania; Charles, who died of disease contracted in the Civil War; Melinda and Ellen, unmarried, who live at Reading; and Sarah, who married a Mr. Yingst, and lives at Carlisle.

Henry Stoudt, son of Reuben Stoudt, was born March 27, 1827, and died September 23, 1859. He was married to Otilla, a daughter of Peter and Elizabeth (Oswald) Reppert. She was born December 12, 1827, and died August 3, 1877. Their remains were buried at DeLong Reformed



Church, of which they were members. They resided at Topton. This union was blessed with six children: John R., Hannah, Francis, Oliver, Daniel and Lucius.

John R. Stoudt, son of Henry and Otilia Stoudt, was born February 10, 1848. He was reared on the farm, received but a common school education, and later learned the art of milling. On June 10, 1876, he was married to Anna Amanda, daughter of Charles Baer and Anna Carl, whose ancestors were Huguenots. The following year he engaged in farming, which occupation he continued up to the time of his death, February 3, 1907. Mr. and Mrs. Stoudt were members of the Reformed church, and were confirmed at DeLong's church, Bowers, Berks county. After the death of her husband, Mrs. Stoudt removed to Fleetwood, where she and the family reside. To Mr. and Mrs. Stoudt were born six children: 1. Charles Henry, member of the police force of Reading, Pennsylvania; married Minnie Lease; has two children, Mabel and Charles; resides in Reading. 2. Rev. John Baer, see below. 3. George B., a machinist, resides at Topeka, Kansas; married, and has sons: Calvin, Francis, Paul and Kenneth. 4. Jacob, a moulder, married Katie Kline, resides at Fleetwood and has two daughters, Anna and Esther. 5. Annie L., who departed this life May, 1916; she married John Herring, a member of the State constabulary; their union was blessed with one son, Harold Robert. 6. Lieut. Frederick M., who served one and one-half years as a lieutenant in the Motor Transport Corps, with the American Expeditionary Forces in France.

Rev. John Baer Stoudt, pastor of Grace Reformed congregation, was born in Maxatawny township, Berks county, Pennsylvania, October 17, 1878, and later removed with his parents to Richmond township, near Fleetwood. He was reared on the farm, attended the local public schools and the Fleetwood High School. In 1896 he was licensed to teach in the public schools, which profession he followed for three years. He was graduated from the Keystone Normal School in 1900, and Franklin and Marshall College in 1905. While at the normal school and college he took an active interest in literary and oratorical work, winning a number of collegiate and inter-collegiate prizes. After graduating from college, he entered the Eastern Theological Seminary of the Reformed Church, from which he was graduated with honors in 1908. During the summer of 1906 he studied theology in the University of Chicago. On June 3, 1908, he was examined and licensed to preach the Gospel by Lehigh Classis of Jacksonville, Lehigh county. On September 1st, of the same year, he accepted a call from the Salisbury charge, Emaus, Pennsylvania, consisting of the congregations of New Jerusalem, Western Salisbury; St. John's, Emaus; and St. Marks, South Allentown, and was ordained and installed on Sunday evening, September 27, in St. Mark's Church, South Allentown. Having received a unanimous call from Grace Reformed congregation, Northampton, Pennsylvania, he removed from Emaus to Northampton, February 9, 1911, in which field of labor he still continues.

Though popular as a preacher and pastor, Rev. Stoudt is known to the public-at-large as an antiquarian and historian. He is frequently called for sermons and addresses on anniversary occasions, historical gatherings and family reunions. He was the organizer and first president of the Huguenot Society of Pennsylvania; a member of the executive committee of the Pennsylvania German Society; the council of the Historical Society of the Reformed Church in the United States; and a member of the Lehigh, Lancaster and Berks County Historical societies, and is archivist of the borough of Northampton. During the recent war he served on many local committees, and is a member of the committee for Christian Service in France and Belgium of the Federal Council of Churches. His contributions to the history of his State are many and varied. The principal works are: "The History of the Western Salisbury Reformed Congregation," "The History



*Geo. Baer Stondt*









John M Diefenderfer

of the Grace Reformed Church, Northampton, Pennsylvania," "Michael Schlatter in the Valley of the Lehigh," "Rev. Philip Jacob Michael, a Revolutionary Chaplain," "The Moravians in the Oley Valley," "The Life and Services of Col. John Siegfried," "The Dispersion of the Kocherthal Colony," "The Borough of Northampton in the World War," "The Pottery Inscriptions of the Pennsylvania Germans," "The Folklore of the Pennsylvania Germans," and was joint author of the "Centennial History of Lehigh County" (3 vols.).

On October 15, 1908, he was united in holy wedlock with Elizabeth A. DeLong, a daughter of Joseph and Mary (Yoder) DeLong. This union is blessed with one son, John Joseph, born March 11, 1911. Mrs. Stoudt is a member of the Liberty Bell Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution. During the war she served on many local committees of the American Red Cross, Liberty Loan campaigns, etc.

**JOHN M. DIEFENDERFER**—In youth, Mr. Diefenderfer gave himself to the teaching profession, and is one of the educators of the city of Bethlehem who have made the schools of that city noted for the high plane of efficiency attained and for the splendid spirit permeating the teaching corps. He is of ancient lineage, the records stating that his family derives its name from the village of Dubendorf, situated on the left side of the Glett river in a district belonging to the city of Zurich, Switzerland. The church at Dubendorf is mentioned as early as 1420, but the records were destroyed by a fire in 1690 and no records of the ancient home of this family prior to 1690 are extant. John Michael and Alexander Diefenderfer, sons of John Diefenderfer, were born at Nersheim, near Heidelberg, Germany, both these sons coming to the Province of Pennsylvania, on the ship *William and Sarah*, arriving at Philadelphia, September 18, 1727. John Michael Diefenderfer settled in New Holland, Lancaster county, his descendants there and in the western part of Pennsylvania spelling the name Diffenderffer.

Alexander Diefenderfer (the spelling in this branch) arrived on the *William and Sarah*, September 18, 1727, with his brother John Michael, and on June 1, 1734, is recorded as receiving a warrant for one hundred and fifty acres of land, then in Bucks county, but now partly in Bucks and partly in Lehigh counties. He was naturalized in September, 1740, farmed his tract of land industriously, and was a man of influence in his community. He was a member of Great Swamp Reformed Church, and was buried in the church burying ground. He died November 29, 1768. His widow, Gertrude, died in 1789. They had five children: Anna Margaret, Godfrey, Gertrude, Alexander and John. This record deals with Godfrey, the eldest son, the ancestor of John M. Diefenderfer, principal of the Jefferson School of Bethlehem, Pennsylvania.

Godfrey Diefenderfer was born February 19, 1730, and about 1750 moved to Macungie township, in Lehigh county, where he secured a tract of one hundred acres by warrant of August 22, 1734, to which he added to until his farm contained two hundred acres. He and his sons, John and Jacob, were enrolled as privates in Captain Greenmeyer's company of the First Battalion of Northampton county militia, commanded by Lieut.-Col. Stephen Balliet in 1781 and 1782. He was confirmed a member of the Great Swamp Reformed Church, and in 1784 was one of the founders and an elder of the Reformed Church at Trexlertown. He died April 16, 1806, and was buried in the Trexlertown church graveyard. He married, May 3, 1753, Anna Margaret Mattern, born October 6, 1727, died April 6, 1801, daughter of Peter and Catherine Mattern. Godfrey and Anna Margaret (Mattern) Diefenderfer were the parents of seven children: John, Gertrude, Jacob, Margaret, Henry, Anna, Elizabeth and Philip. Descent is through the eldest son, John.

John Diefenderfer was born at the homestead in Macungie township,



Lehigh county, January 25, 1754, and died at his farm, which is now included within the limits of the city of Allentown, Pennsylvania, March 27, 1815, and was buried in the old graveyard at Tenth and Linden streets. In 1784 he bought a tract of two hundred acres along the Lehigh river, then a part of Salisbury township, but which later became a part of Northampton township. On this tract was a story and a half log house with a long slanting roof, above which towered a great black walnut tree. A fine spring bubbled out of the ground close by the house, its overflow running into the Lehigh river, until the building of the barn, which destroyed the spring. "Diefenderfer's Spring" was a famous picnic ground, and many political meetings were held there prior to 1830. Later the farm was the site of the Allentown Iron Company's furnaces. The family lived in the old log house, and the father, John Diefenderfer, was one of the pillars of Zion Reformed Church of Allentown. He married, in Macungie township, February 6, 1781, Charlotte Elizabeth Shankweiler, born March 25, 1759, died June 27, 1821, daughter of Jacob and Anna Louisa Shankweiler. They were the parents of six children: Anna Margaret, Abraham, Salome, John, of whom further; Isaac, died in infancy; and Jacob.

John (2) Diefenderfer was born at the homestead on the Lehigh river, now part of the city of Allentown, Pennsylvania, March 17, 1788, and died at his farm in Whitehall township, Lehigh county, June 5, 1862. He remained at the homestead until 1830, then purchased a farm near Fullerton, in Whitehall township, which he cultivated until his death. He married Salome Sterner, born in Whitehall township, August 4, 1795, died November 22, 1856, daughter of Abraham and Elizabeth Sterner. They were the parents of twelve children, the eldest dying aged two weeks, the youngest at the age of eleven months. The ten hereinafter mentioned all married and reared families: Moses, Solomon, Esther, married Adam Berlin; Ephram; John (3), of further mention; Sally, married James W. Snyder; Lucetta S., married Jesse Reichard; Owen, Aaron, Matilda, married Lewis Biery. Of these children, Moses, Solomon, John, Sally, Owen and Aaron settled each on a portion of their father's land in Whitehall township; Esther, at Berlinsville, in Northampton county; Ephram, at Allentown; Lucetta S., upon a portion of the Jacob Yundt tract; Matilda, on a tract lying along Coplay creek, in Lehigh county.

John (3) Diefenderfer was born at the homestead near Allentown, Pennsylvania, January 21, 1821, died September 22, 1901. He located upon a part of his father's farm in Whitehall township, and there spent his life engaged in agriculture. He married Sarah A. Reichard, born October 25, 1825, died February 24, 1882. They were the parents of eight children: 1. Moses H., born August 16, 1846, died from the effects of a stroke of apoplexy, February 27, 1901. He began his education in the public schools, entered Allentown Academy in 1868, Franklin and Marshall College, Lancaster, Pennsylvania, in 1869, and was graduated from the last-named institution, class of 1873. He pursued theological studies at the Reformed Church Seminary until graduation, May 9, 1876, and was licensed to preach by the East Pennsylvania Classis, May 25, 1876. He was ordained a minister of the Reformed church by Clarion Classis, having accepted the pastorate of the Plum Creek Church in Armstrong county. In 1881 he accepted a call from Somerset county, Pennsylvania, and there labored for three years, when he resigned, being unable to withstand the rigors of the climate. On July 15, 1884, he was installed pastor of Christ Reformed Church, Allentown, Pennsylvania, which he most faithfully and acceptably served until December 31, 1900, when ill health caused his resignation. During his pastorate the present handsome church edifice, in which that congregation worships, was erected. For twelve years he was stated clerk and treasurer of the Lehigh Classis. He married, September 24, 1878, Salome H. Alshouse, of South Bend, Arm-

strong county, Pennsylvania, and they were the parents of two sons: Alpha A.; and Walter, who died when ten years of age. Alpha A., a graduate of Allentown High School and Lehigh University, is now associate professor of quantitative analysis and assaying at Lehigh University. He is an authority, and frequently called in consultation. Other children of John (3) and Sarah A. (Reichard) Diefenderfer are: Eliza A., born June 29, 1849, died December 26, 1918, aged sixty-nine years, five months and twenty-seven days, married Alfred Nagle, of Fullerton, Pennsylvania; Mary Jane, born December 27, 1851, died June 5, 1916, aged sixty-four years, five months and eight days, married Dr. Theo. J. Koehler, of Easton, Pennsylvania, now deceased; Mentana, a graduate of Allentown Female College, class of 1878, taught school for several years, and is now assistant postmaster at Fullerton and resides with her brother, Eugene E.; Eugene E., for many years master mechanic, of the Bryden Horse Shoe Works at Catasauqua, later was with the Cadillac Motor Company of Allentown, now with the Bethlehem Steel Company, and married Omie Tilden, of South Easton, and they are the parents of seven children: Emily, Bessie, Florence, Margaret, Omie, Paul and Carl; Sarah, married James W. Graffin, and now resides on the Owen Diefenderfer farm, now owned by Thomas F. Diefenderfer, Esq., of Allentown, and they are the parents of a daughter, Helen Graffin, who married Harry Roth, of Fullerton; Josephine, born March 7, 1858, a graduate of Allentown Female College, class of 1878, and married Israel Schadt, of Allentown, whom she survives with a daughter, Anna Schadt, who is now supervising principal of drawing in Allentown public schools; John M., of whom further and extended mention is made.

John M. Diefenderfer was born at the homestead near Fullerton, Whitehall township, Lehigh county, Pennsylvania, December 29, 1855. He attended the district school until twelve years of age, then became a pupil in the preparatory school for Mühlenberg College at Allentown. After completing his studies at Mühlenberg, he began teaching, and in August, 1888, came to Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, and for three years was principal of the Neisser School. The next four years he was principal of the Penn School, then was transferred to the Jefferson School, as principal, he having held that position for the past twenty-four years, 1895-1919. Mr. Diefenderfer is also secretary and treasurer of the Krause Hardware Company, an office to which he was elected upon the incorporation of the company in 1909. All through his career as thus briefly outlined there has been a parallel current of usefulness never conflicting, but rather benefiting and aiding Mr. Diefenderfer in his pedagogical work. When a boy he developed a passion for music which the years but intensified. While at Mühlenberg he took a course in music under Professor Ettinger, of Allentown, and a similar course under Professor Herman of the same city. He was also a musical student in New York City under Dr. Mason. He became a thoroughly skilled and trained performer on the pipe organ; his first position as organist and choirmaster was in the Salem Reformed Church, on Chew street, Allentown, Pennsylvania, Dr. A. J. G. Dubbs, pastor, and in 1880 became organist and choir leader of the Reformed Church at Schoenersville and Rittersville churches, where he was also teaching school. In Bethlehem he has been most active in musical circles. For eight years (1888-96) he was organist of Christ Reformed Church, his next position being with the Wesley Methodist Episcopal Church. There he was responsible for the entire scheme of the new pipe organ installed in the church at Centre and Wall streets. The action of the organ is tubular pneumatic throughout and was built from specification drawn by Mr. Diefenderfer, who also supervised its construction and installation. The organ was dedicated January 11, 1906, a chorus of fifty voices rendering the sacred cantata "Ruth," by Dudley Buck, as part of the dedicatory programme, Mr. Diefenderfer presiding at the organ. In addition to his work as an organist, he was for a long time

leader of the famous Brotherhood Glee Club of Christ Reformed Church, an organization which sang at many festive occasions in the city and surrounding country and was very popular. He formerly and for many years gave private instructions on violin, organ and piano, but several years ago retired as a teacher. He is an active member of the Reformed church, is a Democrat in politics and a member of the college fraternity, Phi Gamma Delta. He is an ardent disciple of Isaac Walton, his special pleasure being bass fishing, his record being an admirable one. He also enjoys a day's outing with rifle or shotgun, his aim being quick and true.

John M. Diefenderfer married, at Bath, March 21, 1878, Melissa R. Newhart, daughter of Abraham and Mary (Schall) Newhart, of Allentown, Pennsylvania, her father an accountant with C. A. Dorney & Company, furniture dealers, until his death, September 5, 1894. He married Mary Schall, born March 24, 1839, at Moorstown, Pennsylvania, who is living. Mrs. Diefenderfer has been a member of the Reformed church from childhood, and has been a teacher in the Sunday school for thirty-five years, and for about twenty years has taught an adult Bible class in Christ Reformed Sunday School. She is also an active member of the Missionary Society of Christ Reformed Church. Mr. and Mrs. Diefenderfer are the parents of four children: 1. Adelaide Jane, married Alonzo W. Clemens, draughtsman with the Bethlehem Steel Company. 2. Alfred J., owner of the Commercial Body & Truck Company, 1872 Broadway, New York City; president and secretary of the Hayes-Diefenderfer Company; he married Rosalind R. Richmond, of New York; he is a Mason and also a member of the Kappa Sigma fraternity. 3. John H., formerly instructor in mathematics at Culver Military Academy (Indiana), trained in the Officers' Training Camp at Camp Taylor, Louisville, Kentucky, was commissioned a lieutenant in the Artillery Division, later serving with the Sixty-Sixth Field Artillery, Camp Kearney, California, and is now studying law at the University of Pennsylvania; he is also a Mason and belongs to Kappa Sigma fraternity. 4. Robert Newhart, born July 9, 1895; a graduate of the Bethlehem High School in 1912; was in the employ of the American Coke Company, No. 2 Rector street, New York City, as expert engineer in design, erection and operation of by-product coke ovens and by-product recovery apparatus and appliance, being engaged at Joliet, Illinois, preparatory to departing for British Columbia, where he was to be engaged in the capacity of a supervising engineer in the erection of a two and a half million dollar by-product coke plant. He had made remarkable progress in his profession and had been given responsibilities rarely entrusted to other than men much his senior. His death occurred October 4, 1918, during the influenza epidemic. He was a member of Kappa Sigma fraternity. These three sons are all graduates of the Bethlehem High School and Lehigh University. Mrs. Clemens, the only daughter, is a graduate of Bethlehem High School, Moravian Seminary and Kutztown State Normal.

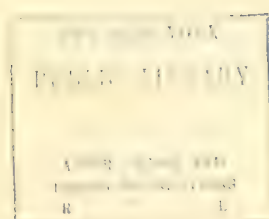
**WILLIAM JOHN HELLER**, son of James W. Heller (1842-1888), was born at Bath, Northampton county, Pennsylvania, and educated in the public schools there. When sixteen years of age he came to Bethlehem. After working in a store for about a year he entered the employ of the Lehigh Valley National Bank, where he remained for upwards of eighteen years.

When Mr. Schwab acquired the Bethlehem Steel Company in 1904, Mr. Heller became convinced that there were possibilities in Bethlehem real estate. That his judgment was sound has since been proved. H. A. Foering, who was at the time headmaster of the Bethlehem Preparatory School, was similarly convinced. They became associated as partners. While Mr. Heller was still in the employ of the bank, the firm acquired real estate and began erecting houses, Mr. Heller planning and managing the business, first after banking hours, subsequently giving his entire time to the business.





*William J. Hellard*



The firm has to its credit the erection of hundreds of houses, and the development of many acres of land into improved and valuable building tracts. Mr. Heller would never countenance the methods of the average real estate speculator. The improvements on the tracts in which he was interested were always kept in advance of the sales.

As is shown by the county records, Mr. Heller personally has bought and sold real estate more extensively perhaps than any other man in either Lehigh or Northampton county. The titles to several thousands of acres of land, representing more than a million dollars, together with many dwellings and building lots, were acquired and sold by him, this being aside from the transactions of his firm, which have been as extensive as those of any firm in the Lehigh Valley.

He has always interested himself in municipal and civic affairs, and has been aggressively in favor of all questions pertaining to the advancement and betterment of Bethlehem. In politics he has always been a Republican. In 1907 he was elected a member of the old Borough Council from the then First Ward. He served as councilman continuously thereafter until the consolidation of Bethlehem and South Bethlehem, which went into effect in 1918. Mr. Heller gave active support to the movement for the consolidation of the boroughs of Bethlehem and South Bethlehem into a city of the third class. Later, as chairman of the annexation committee of the Chamber of Commerce, he had charge of the movement for the annexation of the Edgeboro, North Bethlehem, Hanover township and Lower Saucon township districts to the city, which was successfully concluded. He took an active part in the several drives for war relief, and is vice-president of the Bethlehem War Chest Association. On September 26, 1918, he was appointed, by J. H. Cummings, chairman of the War Resources Committee, a member of the committee representing Sub-Region No. 3, Region No. 4, Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, comprising the counties of Northampton, Carbon and Lehigh.

Mr. Heller was instrumental in the building of the Minsi Trail Bridge, and is now a director of the Bridge Company, being also its secretary. He is a director of the Lehigh Valley National Bank, the Bethlehem Securities Company and the Bethlehem Chamber of Commerce; president of the Melrose Land Company and of the Bethlehem Cemetery. He is a member of the Bethlehem Club, of which he is at this time a director, also a member of the Rotary Club. He has long been interested in local history and genealogy, and is a member of the Sons of the American Revolution, the Northampton County Historical Society, and the Moravian Historical Society.

Mr. Heller's ancestors have always lived in that section of the State now included in Northampton county, although at the time the original Hellers settled here it was still a portion of Bucks county. The county records show that his early Heller ancestors in America were very extensive land owners. This trait of his ancestors is perhaps reflected in Mr. Heller's choice of real estate as a business.

#### (GENEALOGY)

Christopher Heller (1688-1778), aged 50, the progenitor of this family in America, and his son Simon, aged 17, landed in Philadelphia from Rotterdam on September 3, 1738, as is shown on the Colonial records. The law required only the registration of all male immigrants above sixteen years of age, which undoubtedly accounts for the fact that there is no record of any other members of Christopher's family at the port of entry. The early records of the Lower Saucon Church show that Christopher had six sons: John Dietrich, Simon, Michael, Daniel, Ludwig and Christopher, Jr. Just why the name of John Dietrich, the eldest son, is not with those of his father and brother on the records at the port of entry is not known. He may have arrived at a subsequent date.

Christopher settled in Lower Saucon township, which was then in Bucks county, at the foot of the south slope of the Lehigh Mountain, not far from the present village of Seidersville. The tract upon which he erected his commodious log house and large log barn and outbuildings was an original purchase of 176 acres under war-



rant dated September 8, 1742. This plantation, as it was then called, was known as "Delay." The original log house is still standing. The large log barn was razed a few years ago. In its day it was a large and commodious habitation. Now it is but a mute, decrepit reminder of days fast being forgotten. Until a few years ago the house was in rather a good state of preservation. Now it is rapidly falling into decay and is entirely uninhabitable save, perchance, by an easy stretch of the visitor's imagination, by the spirits of its pioneer inhabitants of the early days—days of the invincible heart and steady nerve. Christopher lies buried in the ancient cemetery at the Lime Kiln Schoolhouse in Lower Saucon township.

Simon Heller (1721-1783), Christopher's second child and second son, on warrant dated October 3, 1746, took up a tract of land in Lower Saucon township, on which he built a saw mill, to which he later added a grist mill. Subsequently he added additional land, until his holdings amounted to 215 acres. A mill is still on the site of the original mill. After taking up his abode on Saucon creek he was instrumental in organizing the Lower Saucon Reformed congregation, which, prior to his time, held its services in private houses, principally in the house of George Hartzell. The congregation's burying ground was the cemetery at what is now known as the Lime Kiln Schoolhouse, immediately west of the furnace near Hellertown. Simon was one of the first trustees of the congregation, and purchased the book in which the first records of the congregation were kept, wherein he entered the names of his father and all of the sons, also all the baptisms in the Heller family prior to the year 1765. A number of Simon's brothers also settled in the immediate neighborhood, along the beautiful Saucon creek. This early Heller settlement has since developed into the present borough of Hellertown.

Simon, in 1764, disposed of his mill site and farm, and moved with his entire family to Plainfield township, then also in Bucks county, where he purchased a large tract of 600 acres lying along the King's Highway. Here, too, he was a prime mover in organizing a church—the Plainfield Reformed Church—as shown by the old church records. He also acted in various interests of the government in border affairs. He was the principal man on the board of viewers to lay out the road through the Wind Gap and on to Wyoming. It was over this road that Sullivan passed with his army. It is known to this day as Sullivan's Trail.

Simon's wife, who was Louisa Dietz, of Milford township, died and was buried at Plainfield Church. Simon, in due time, married a second wife. Shortly afterward he transferred all of his property in Plainfield township to his eldest son, Jacob, and moved over the mountain into Hamilton township to a plantation of 500 acres which he had purchased some time previously. Here also he caused a church to be organized—the Reformed Congregation of Hamilton Township. With his second wife he also had a number of children. The Blue Ridge divided the two branches of Simon's descendants. His children were: Saphronia, Elizabeth, Jacob, Abraham, Peter, Margaret, Sarah, Daniel, John, Anthony, Cathran, Maria, Anthony (2d), Daniel (2d), Simon, and Louisa. He died in 1783 and was buried by the side of his first wife in the cemetery adjoining the Plainfield church. Chiseled in stone over the grave of Simon is the following inscription:

Here rests in God, Johan Simon Heller, born June 18, 1721, in Germany, at Petershelm, in Palatinat, died May 20, 1783. In his marriage he begat 16 children. He lived to see sixteen grandchildren and fifty-four great-grandchildren, and reached the age of sixty-four years, less five weeks and two days. His selected funeral text was 4th chapter Romans, 1st verse. (Then follows a German rhyme taken from a German hymn book of that date and which, translated, means as follows:) The body in the earth shall rest until the final day. Grant to me a joyful resurrection and intercession at the judgment.

Simon's interest in church affairs is indicative of his Christian character, and that this sturdy pioneer considered himself one of the forbears of a family in this country is shown by his attention to the church records, the inscription on his tombstone, and his selected funeral text. It is due to the records left by him that the family is able to have a complete genealogical record.

Jacob Heller (1750-1822), Simon's third child and eldest son, to whom Simon had transferred all of his plantation on the south side of the Blue Mountains, consisting of 600 acres, conducted his affairs profitably. At the time of his death, according to his will recorded at Easton, his estate consisted of five contiguous tracts of land situated in Plainfield and Bushkill townships, containing all told 902 A. 73 P. strict measure. Jacob conducted the Post House along the King's Highway at a point near Wind Gap in the Blue Mountains (now the Woodley House, Wind Gap Borough). Sullivan, on his march to Wyoming, spent a night at this hostelry, while his army bivouacked along the Highway. Jacob was captain of a company of rangers along the frontier during the Revolution. He had eleven children: Susanna, George, Charles, Samuel, John, Jacob, William, Eliza, Rebecca, Catharine and Thomas. He is buried at Plainfield Church. He married Susanna ——— (maiden name unknown), who was born in 1757 and died in 1797, and lies buried beside her husband.

George Heller (1783-1864), Jacob's second child and eldest son, lived in Plainfield township in or near Belfast. George is the first of this line of whom there is a likeness known to be in existence. A daguerreotype portrait of him is in the posses-

sion of William John Heller, as is also his family Bible—a large English Bible, in which the Apocrypha is included, published in 1825 at Philadelphia by H. C. Carey and I. Lea, publishers, in which were faithfully kept comprehensive genealogical records. The first records were entered by George, later by others, finally by his son Samuel. The entries made by George state that he is a son of Jacob and his wife Susanna. It also gives his marriage record and the records of his children's births, marriages, etc. His records are all fully substantiated by the church records of Plainfield township church, as shown by the published translation by Rev. Henry Martyn Kieffer, D.D., pastor of the church, 1902. On May 4, 1806, George married Susanna Appel (1785-1833), widow of Philip Appel, daughter of David Beidelman. George had eight children: Mary Magdalena, Hannah, Susanna, George, Samuel, Eliza Ann, Thomas Edward and Jacob Daniel. He is buried in Dryland Cemetery at Hecktown.

Samuel Heller (1815-1895), the fifth child and second son of George, on June 2, 1838, married Margaret Gold (1818-1903). He resided for a time in Plainfield township. He followed farming for a period near Hecktown, and later moved to Bath. Samuel had eight children: Valentine, James Washington, Owen, Lewis, Susanna, Maria, Oliver Theodore, Matilda Ellen and Lovin Albert. He and his wife Margaret are both buried at Hecktown.

James W. Heller (1842-1888), second child and second son of Samuel, was born in Plainfield township. When a boy he clerked in a general store. When seventeen years of age he enlisted in Company D, 129th Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers. Shortly after being mustered out of the service he married Anna M. Heckman (1847-1912), daughter of John and Louisa Kemmerer Heckman, of Nazareth. Prior to his marriage he had entered into the general merchandising business for himself at Bath, where his was the principal business establishment. He was also interested, in partnership with several others, in several slate quarries in the Chapman slate region. James W. had four children: Charles Grant, William John, Anna Louisa and Elizabeth Margaret. James W. and his wife Anna M. are buried in Greenmound Cemetery at Bath.

**FRANK REEDER, JR.**, third of his name to practice law in Easton, son of General Frank Reeder and grandson of Governor Andrew Horatio Reeder, he comes from a race of lawyers, and is bred to the law. His grandfather's fame as a lawyer was nation-wide, and his father possessed that rare quality known as a judicial mind. As secretary of the Commonwealth and in other phases of his public career, General Frank Reeder filed opinions on many questions, a number of which were reported. He was a great lawyer, and would have made a great judge had he not declined a position on the Superior Court bench. In politics he was a leader, and his extensive travels in Europe and America added to his intimate acquaintance among prominent men, and his fondness for good literature gave an additional culture to a man of education and natural refinement. The earliest known ancestor of this branch of the Reeder family was John Reeder, who came from England prior to 1656 and settled at Newtown, Long Island, his name being found among the residents of the town in that year. His son, John (2) Reeder, came to Ewing, New Jersey, near Trenton, in the early part of the eighteenth century, and married Hannah Burroughs, daughter of Isaac. They were the parents of a son, Isaac Reeder, whose name is signed to an agreement August 26, 1703. Isaac Reeder purchased a farm from Zebulon Heston, upon which he lived, and which long continued in the family. Isaac Reeder married (second) Joanna Hunt, and among their children was a son, John (3) Reeder, who married Hannah Mershon. John (3) and Hannah Reeder were the parents of: Absalom Reeder, who married October 16, 1788, Christina Smith, of Easton, Pennsylvania. There Absalom Reeder lived all his after life and is buried in the First Presbyterian graveyard, having been laid there after his removal from Easton cemetery. He was the father of Governor Andrew H. Reeder.

Said General W. E. Doster, who, in his address presenting a portrait of Governor Andrew H. Reeder to the County of Northampton, September 23, 1901, and which now hangs on the walls of the court-house at Easton:

As a boy, and as far back as I remember anything, I heard the name of Andrew Reeder mentioned as a staunch Democrat, and leader of that party in the "Tenth Legion,"



read of his speeches on behalf of Polk, when running for the Presidency against Clay, for Cass when running against Taylor, and for Pierce when running against Scott, in the campaigns of 1844, 1848, and 1852—of his supporting David J. Porter, Shunk and Bigler, when they ran for the Governorship of the State—of his political bouts with James M. Porter, once Secretary of War. I also knew and read much of the part he took in the famous Miller will case—of his defence in the celebrated conspiracy trial, which divided all Easton into hostile camps—his connection with the opening of the Delaware to steam navigation—his efforts on behalf of the opening of the Lehigh Valley and what is now the North Penn. Railroad, and later his opposition to the removal of the old Court House into what he was pleased to call “the first corn-field on the Bethlehem road.”

I first saw and heard Mr. Reeder while he was making a speech at Bethlehem in 1852, advocating the claims of Franklin Pierce, in the course of which he unmercifully ridiculed the Whig party, to which my family belonged. I smarted under his lash, but could not help admiring the way he cracked it and laid it on, and his wonderful power as a speaker. I made his personal acquaintance first in 1855, while he was acting as my father's general counsel, and frequently afterwards, when he represented my father's executors. His office was on the first floor of a building standing on the southeast corner of the Square, next to the county offices, and opposite the front door of the Court House. The front office was occupied by his long and slender young partner, Green (destined to become Chief Justice), the inner room by himself. The Governor was muscular, rather portly, and stood six feet in height, although his commanding air gave the impression of being taller. His shoulders were square and broad, his carriage erect and proud, with a look of determination but kindness in his face.

While he was uniformly respectful to judges, he knew very well how to sustain the dignity of a member of the bar, and it was out of the power of any judge, however arbitrary, to overawe him, or cause him to flinch one inch from the position that he believed to be right. In his addresses to the jury he was clear and logical, rather than persuasive or passionate. Although he was a great master of the power of ridicule, exact expression and vehement delivery, his sentences were devoid of the literary graces which adorned the orations of Rufus Choate, or the opinions of Gibson, and were rather moulded in the ponderous manner of Daniel Webster or William M. Meredith. In repartee or power of apt classic quotation, he was no match for Brown, nor, in adroitness and humor, for Porter, but when it came to sledgehammer blows of the argument, delivered with giant force, he was irresistible, and, as a rule, carried off the verdict. In brief, from my knowledge of what his professional income was, and how he stood as an advocate in Eastern Pennsylvania, from 1855 to 1864, I believe I can confidently say, without drawing invidious distinctions, that his professional income was larger, and his fame as a lawyer more extended, than that of any member of our bar of his time, and it was a bar famous for able men. In private life he seemed to aim at the same excellence that he did in his professional career. His financial credit was always of the best. He was a director of the old Easton Bank, and made only safe investments. He kept an exact account of his expenses, written in a beautiful hand, and paid everybody as he went. On the other hand, he was extremely generous to his friends, and after the dinner hour it was seldom that someone did not come in and ask for assistance in pecuniary way, and get it.

Andrew Horatio Reeder, son of Absalom and Christina (Smith) Reeder, was born in Easton, July 12, 1807, and died there July 5, 1864. He graduated from Lawrenceville (New Jersey) High School, and prepared for the practice of law under the preceptorship of Peter Ihrie, one of Easton's leading lawyers. Andrew H. Reeder was admitted to the bar in 1828, and began practice in Easton, giving strict attention to the law from that date until 1854. He rose to high position as a lawyer, and was a familiar figure in all State and Federal Courts of his district, and of frequent appearance in other County Courts. Had his fame rested alone upon his reputation as a learned and able lawyer, it would have been secure. But an incident in his life brought him his greatest fame and prominence, and it is as governor of the territory of Kansas, appointed in 1854, that he is known best. Franklin Pierce was then President of the United States; Jefferson Davis, Secretary of War; Stephen A. Douglas, a United States Senator; and Asa Baker of Pennsylvania, a member of Congress. The Kansas-Nebraska Act, which practically repealed the Missouri Compromise, had been passed, an act which as a Democrat, Mr. Reeder approved. There then began that bitter struggle between those who wanted to make Kansas “free soil” and those who wanted it “slave territory,” and into this turmoil Andrew H. Reeder was plunged, without any solicitation on his part, by his appointment as Governor of Kansas, then a territory. He stood between the two factions representing



law and order, and anarchy and disorder; and while he might have purchased place and ease by surrendering to the slave owners, he stood by his honor as an honest, patriotic Democrat, and as a result was removed from office after refusing to resign. But feeling that the cause needed him, Governor Reeder returned to Kansas and was elected to Congress as "territorial delegate," but was refused his seat upon appearing in Washington. While a Congressional committee was taking testimony in Kansas, a charge made by Judge LeCompte, chief justice of the territory, to a grand jury, caused that body to indict Governor Reeder for treason, no evidence being taken by the grand jury. He defied the marshal to arrest him, but the pro-slavery men were determined to "get" him, and, disguised as a laborer, the former governor escaped to free soil. He returned to Easton, and resumed the practice of law. During Buchanan's administration he was at first silent on politics: as he saw the drift of events, he publicly announced his adhesion to the Republican party.

His course at the Chicago convention, as chairman of the Pennsylvania delegation which nominated Abraham Lincoln, in 1860, for president (and also honored him, notwithstanding his protest against the consideration of his name, with the third highest vote for the vice-presidential nomination), and his success in having Simon Cameron appointed Secretary of War, kept the eyes of the country on him, so that no one was surprised when President Lincoln, in 1861, turned to him as a man whose character, revealed in Kansas, indicated that he had the sort of temper needed to deal with armed rebellion, and appointed him brigadier-general in the regular army. As is well known, the Governor declined because he had not sufficient military education, except that he had been captain of a military company at Easton. In 1864 he was again chairman of Pennsylvania's delegation to the Republican convention, which renominated President Lincoln. He stood high in the President's esteem and was always a welcome caller at the White House. Unfortunately, he was not destined to live to see the day of triumph, April 9, 1865. On July 5, 1864, while Grant was still confronting Lee before Richmond, and Sherman advancing on Hood, the country was startled to hear that the man who had felt the first onset of the rebellion in our territories, and the eloquent advocate of freedom and union, had passed away at the comparatively early age of fifty-seven years. His work as chairman of the commission to investigate the charges against Surgeon-General Hammond had been too much for his strength.

Governor Reeder married at Easton, Pennsylvania, September 13, 1831, Fredericka Amalia Hutter, born at Easton, October 7, 1810, and there died August 16, 1878, daughter of Colonel Christian Jacob and Maria Charlotte (Bauer) Hutter. Her father, Colonel Hutter, was the founder of the *Easton Centinel*, July 1, 1817. Christian Jacob Hutter was born May 17, 1771, at New Deitendorf, in Saxe-Gotha, Germany. His father, Johann Ludwig Hutter, born May 5, 1726, at Frishborn, on the Vogelsberg, was a manufacturer of leather, and managed a large tannery for the Moravian brethren. He was married in 1767 to Anna Maria Kuntz, born March 5, 1729. In 1773 he located at Zeist, in the Province of Utrecht, in the United Netherlands, with his wife and two sons, the youngest of whom was Christian Jacob. Here he also met with success in his business and was considered a man of fortune. He died on March 23, 1791, and his wife on September 30, 1805. The elder son, Johann Ludwig, born January 24, 1769, died September 4, 1820, continued the business of his father. The youngest son, Christian Jacob Hutter, on October 20, 1789, was sent by the Moravians of Zeist to their American settlement at Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, where he engaged in business, and where, on August 4, 1791, he married his first wife, Maria Magdalene Huber.

In 1799, Mr. Hutter, at Lancaster, founded *Der Lancaster Correspondent*,

the first number of which was issued May 25, 1799, and the last on September 3, 1803, whereupon he removed to Easton and founded there, early in 1806, *Der Northampton Correspondent*, to which journal he transferred the motto of his Lancaster venture, "Frey, Standhaft und Gemasziget." On August 10, 1808, he established the *Pennsylvania Herald and Easton Intelligencer*, which lived two years, and was followed by *The People's Instructor*, also probably short-lived. The *Centinel* was his fourth journalistic venture, but after his financial reverses in 1821, he gave little personal attention to journalism, his sons and sons-in-law having succeeded him. Mr. Hutter, in addition to his newspaper interests, was engaged in a variety of mercantile pursuits, but chiefly as an apothecary. He also took an active interest in military and political matters. He was actively engaged in the War of 1812 as a lieutenant-general in command of the Northampton, Lehigh and Pike Counties' militia. From 1822 to 1825 he was a member of the State House of Representatives, and in 1829 was County Recorder of Deeds. He was one of the founders and the first worshipful master of Easton Lodge of Masons. Colonel Hutter, by his first marriage, August 4, 1791, with Maria Magdalene Huber, born March 31, 1769, died December 7, 1804, had issue as follows: 1. Charles Lewis Hutter, born May 25, 1792, died September 22, 1830. Early in the century he published *Der Unabhängige Republikaner und Lecha County Freiheits Freund*, at Allentown. July 19, 1812, he married Maria Wilson, born August 21, 1791. 2. George Christian Hutter, born November 11, 1793, served as a lieutenant of volunteers in the War of 1812. After the termination of this war he was appointed a lieutenant in the regular army, served in the Seminole War in Florida, in the Black Hawk War, and later in the Mexican War as captain in the Sixth U. S. Infantry. At the close of the Mexican War he was promoted to the rank of major and paymaster; he was stationed at Charleston, South Carolina, from 1857 to 1861, and as paymaster made the last payment before the bombardment of Fort Sumter to Major Anderson's command, by permission of the Governor of South Carolina. He resigned his commission in April, 1861, refused a commission of high rank in the Confederate Army, and lived in retirement during the war on his plantation "Sanduskey," near Lynchburg, Virginia, where he died in 1880. He was married July 6, 1830, to Harriet James Risque, born at Fincastle, Virginia, November 6, 1807, daughter of James B. Risque, a distinguished lawyer of Virginia, who served through the War of 1812 as major of a Battalion of Virginia Volunteers, acting as General Andrew Jackson's body-guard. 3. Henry August Hutter. 4. Frederick William Hutter. These two twin brothers were born July 25, 1800. Both died unmarried, the former on March 1, 1824, the latter on December 21, 1824. They were associated with their father in the editorial and business management of his newspaper publications, and for some time the two brothers were the publishers of the *Pennsylvania Herald*, *The People's Instructor* and the *Centinel*. Both brothers were members of the Easton Guards. 5. Maria Henrietta Hutter, born at Easton, Pennsylvania, August 7, 1802. She married July 27, 1822, at Easton, Pennsylvania, Alexander Wallace, born February 18, 1797.

Colonel Christian Jacob Hutter married (second) on December 9, 1805, Maria Charlotte Bauer, born April 1, 1774, died August 10, 1829, and they were the parents of the following children: 6. Charlotte Louisa Hutter, born at Easton, Pennsylvania, December 23, 1806, died at Easton, Pennsylvania, March 22, 1865. She married December 9, 1823, at Easton, Pennsylvania, Frederick William Muller, born July 5, 1800, died March 24, 1861, a well-known journalist of his day. 7. Ferdinand Quintus Hutter, born at Easton, Pennsylvania, August 10, 1808, died January 11, 1832. During his short life he was actively connected with the management of his father's newspaper publications. He died unmarried. 8. Fredericka Amalia Hutter, born at Easton, Pennsylvania, October 7, 1810. Educated at Moravian Female Semi-

nary, Bethlehem, Pennsylvania. She married at Easton, Pennsylvania, September 13, 1831, Andrew Horatio Reeder. 9. Edward Sixtus Hutter, born at Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, September 6, 1812. Married at "Poplar Forest," Virginia, October 7, 1840, Emma Williams Cobbs, born at "Glen Alpin," Virginia, October 25, 1822; she was the only child of William Cobbs, of "Glen Alpin" and "Poplar Forest," Virginia, and died at "Poplar Forest," November 7, 1875. Edward Sixtus Hutter was educated at Mount Airy College, Germantown, Pennsylvania; was commissioned as midshipman in the U. S. Navy by President Andrew Jackson, on February 24, 1832; was an officer of the United States steamship *Peacock* when she was wrecked off the coast of Arabia, and he, together with other officers of the crew of the vessel, was the recipient of great kindness at the hand of the sultan, a man-of-war with armament, etc., complete. He was commissioned passed midshipman by President Martin Van Buren, on June 23, 1838. He resigned his commission in 1844 to give his entire attention to his large landed interests in Virginia, Kentucky and Missouri. The landed estate of "Poplar Forest," Virginia, was formerly the property of President Thomas Jefferson, and the fine mansion on the place was built by President Jefferson on precisely the same model or design as the house previously built by him and universally known as "Monticello." He died at "Poplar Forest," Virginia, November 7, 1875. Colonel Christian Jacob Hutter married (third) February 28, 1833, Elizabeth Gobrecht, born May 2, 1783. One daughter, Adaline Hutter, was born of this marriage, March 25, 1834, and died December 3, 1847.

Governor Andrew H. Reeder had children: 1. Ida Titus Reeder, born at Easton, Pennsylvania, May 22, 1837, married at Easton, Pennsylvania, May 25, 1858, William Wallace Marsh, lawyer of Schooleys Mountain, New Jersey, born August 13, 1827, graduate of Princeton College, class of 1842, died August 30, 1862. 2. George Marchand Reeder, born at Easton, October 26, 1839, served during the Civil War as captain of the First Regiment, Kansas Volunteer Infantry; married in New York City, December 1, 1849. He was publisher and editor of the *Easton Daily News*. 3. Emma Hutter Reeder, born at Easton, Pennsylvania, March 25, 1841, married at Easton, May 14, 1861, J. Charles Ferriday, of Concordia Parish, Louisiana (Lafayette College, class of 1859); died May 12, 1865. 4. Howard James Reeder, born at Easton, Pennsylvania, December 11, 1843. Educated at Princeton College, class of 1863, and Harvard Law School. Served in the Civil War as lieutenant, First Regiment, U. S. Infantry, and captain 153d Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers. Wounded at battle of New Madrid, Missouri, March 13, 1862. Married at Easton, Pennsylvania, May 7, 1867, Helen Burke, born at Easton, Pennsylvania, May 26, 1845. Commissioner of Fisheries of the State of Pennsylvania, 1873-1881. Delegate to Republican National Convention of 1872, 1876, 1880. Judge of Court of Common Pleas, Third Judicial District of Pennsylvania, 1881-1882 and 1884-1894. Judge of Superior Court of Pennsylvania, 1895 to date of death, December 28, 1898. 5. General Frank Reeder, of whom further extended mention is made. 6. Andrew Jackson Reeder, born at Easton, Pennsylvania, March 15, 1847, died February 17, 1849.

Frank Reeder, born in Easton, May 22, 1845, died at his home in the city of his birth, December 7, 1912. He attended the Easton public schools, Edge Hill School, Princeton, and Lawrenceville Preparatory School, Lawrenceville, New Jersey, entering Lafayette College in 1859, but transferring in April, 1861, to the Princeton College, sophomore class. He continued at Princeton until 1862, then enlisted as a private in the Fifth Pennsylvania Regiment of Infantry, and later transferred to the 174th Regiment Pennsylvania Infantry, serving as adjutant. He served also on the staffs of Generals Peck and Vogdes, and was with the Tenth and Eighteenth Army Corps in their operations against Charleston, South Carolina, under General Foster. He then aided in recruiting the Nineteenth Regiment, Pennsylvania Cavalry,



in October, 1863, and went to the front as captain, and with that regiment he saw the most active service on Southern battlefields in raiding and in provost duty at New Orleans, the regiment being the last volunteer organization to be mustered out. Captain Reeder had risen to the rank of lieutenant-colonel, and was in command of the Nineteenth Regiment, Pennsylvania Cavalry, until mustered out, May 14, 1866. Colonel Reeder brought his command to Philadelphia by steamer, the final muster-out being accomplished June 13, less than a month after his twenty-first birthday. They had marched, ridden and traveled 25,000 miles as comrades in arms, had fought in twenty-five battles and innumerable skirmishes, and at the battle of Nashville, December 17, 1864, he was wounded. In 1864, when but nineteen years of age, he commanded a brigade in action.

The veteran colonel, promoted for "conspicuous gallantry" in action, on his return from the war in 1866 was barely a voter, and at once entered Albany Law School to prepare for the battle of life. He was admitted to the bar in March, 1868, and at once began practice in New York City, his partner being Chester A. Arthur, later President of the United States. In the fall of 1869, Colonel Reeder returned to Easton, and as Reeder & Reeder engaged in practice with his brother, Howard J. Reeder, later a judge. His career at the bar was an honorable one, and had he not taken so prominent a part in Pennsylvania political life he would have been more widely known as an able and learned lawyer. After Howard J. Reeder became judge, the law firm of Reeder & Reeder was dissolved, George F. Coffin succeeding the judge, the firm name becoming Reeder & Coffin. Reeder & Reeder, however, had a reincarnation when in 1912 the firm of Reeder & Coffin was dissolved and Frank (2) Reeder was admitted to a partnership with his father, their offices being in the Reeder building on South Third street, the son yet an honored member of the Northampton bar, the third Reeder to practice law in the county.

In February, 1873, Colonel Reeder was appointed collector of internal revenue for the Eleventh Pennsylvania district, an office he held until 1876. In 1874 he was commissioned by Governor Hartranft a brigadier-general, and placed in command of the Fifth Brigade, Second Division, Pennsylvania National Guard, and after the divisions were consolidated, became commander of the Second Brigade. During the railroad strikes of 1877 and consequent rioting he was in command of the brigade at Reading, and after a short but bloody fight with the rioters restored order and saved the city from heavy loss. In 1881, General Reeder resigned from the National Guard.

A stalwart Republican, General Reeder was in the thick of many political contests, and won the respect of even his enemies by his honorable methods, although he was a most formidable antagonist. It remained for Matthew S. Quay, whose staunch friend and supporter he always had been, to be the only man who ever dared to impute unworthy action to General Reeder. The accusation of treachery publicly made by Quay at a meeting in Harrisburg was promptly denied in a manner more vigorous and emphatic than the general's friends had ever heard him speak. The friendship between the two men was permanently broken, although it is known that Senator Quay deeply regretted his action and admitted later that his accusation was untrue. Efforts were made on the part of Quay to heal the breach, but they were never really successful. He was a power in the party, and Senator Quay's ingratitude greatly depressed the general, for he had made personal sacrifices in Quay's behalf and stood by him when only party loyalty could have held him, for the Senator's ways were not the general's ways. General Reeder was chairman of the Republican State Committee in the early nineties, and in 1895 was appointed secretary of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania by Governor Hastings, serving until 1898. He was a delegate to the Republican National Conventions of 1888, 1892, 1896, 1900 and 1904.

General Reeder had many offers of prominent positions in business life, and was offered the choice of three important diplomatic posts by Secretary of State, James G. Blaine, but he firmly declined "any office which would compel him to bury himself in a foreign land." To his everlasting regret he did accept a business offer and engaged in an unfortunate banking connection in Philadelphia. Through no fault of General Reeder's this was a financial failure, but this did not exempt him from the severe criticism of a Philadelphia newspaper. A libel suit brought vindication for the general from the courts, but the whole affair brought him down with nervous prostration which eventually shortened his days.

General Reeder received the degrees A.B. and A.M. from Princeton University after the war, and the degree LL.B. from Albany Law School. At the time of his death he was president of the Pomfret Club of Easton, member of the Northampton County Country Club, Lafayette Post, Grand Army of the Republic, and was one of the most generous and charitable of men. He had a most pleasing personality, and to know him was to love him. He married, October 21, 1868, Grace E. Thompson, born June 17, 1848, daughter of Charles Thompson of Boston, Massachusetts, and at the old Reeder home a charming hospitality was dispensed, and there General Reeder's happiest hours were spent. General and Mrs. Reeder were the parents of three sons, all born in Easton: 1. Andrew Horatio (2), born September 9, 1869, a graduate of Lafayette, class of 1890, later superintendent of the Virginia Iron, Coke & Coal Company, and still later chief of the department of fuel and mines of the Canadian Pacific Railway, with headquarters and home at Nelson, British Columbia. He married at Easton, November 19, 1895, Esther Longstreet Eckard, born at Chefoo, China, August 27, 1872. Children: Andrew Horatio (3), born at Uniontown, Pennsylvania, August 21, 1896; Elizabeth Bayard, born at Georgel, Virginia, April 18, 1903. 2. Frank (2) of further mention. 3. Douglas Weyman, born August 25, 1883, a graduate of Lafayette, class of 1905. He married at Crestline, Ohio, Ruth Lashels on November 16, 1914. Issue: Ruth Lashels, born August, 1918.

Upon formal announcement of General Reeder's death, court was adjourned in respect to his memory, and the bar associations at a special meeting drafted suitable resolutions. Eulogies were delivered by friends of a lifetime, particular stress being paid to his ability as a lawyer. The State press paid glowing tribute to his public service, and a city mourned the loss of an eminent citizen. The directors of the Easton Trust Company, of which he was a director and one of the founders, adopted resolutions of respect, as did many other organizations. Men of prominence in the State, county and city joined personal friends in the funeral services. He is buried in Easton Cemetery.

Frank (2) Reeder was born in Easton, Pennsylvania, May 4, 1880. After preparation in Easton Academy he entered Lafayette College in 1897, and was graduated Ph.B., class of 1901. He prepared for the legal profession under the preceptorship of his honored father, and on February 13, 1905, was admitted to the Northampton county bar. During the years 1906-08 he served as assistant district attorney, but has, with that exception, been engaged in general private practice. On November 1, 1912, he became associated with his father, General Frank Reeder, in the practice of law under the firm name of Reeder & Reeder, which on December 7, 1912, was dissolved by the death of the former. Frank (2) Reeder is a member of the county and State bar associations, and is rated with the capable men of the present day. He has taken an active part in the war activities of the present, and has rendered valued service as a member of the Pennsylvania Council of National Defence and Committee of Public Safety, as executive secretary for Northampton county, as county chairman of Four Minute Men, chairman of the Bureau of Speakers, and as assistant chief of the local branch of the

American Protective League, a branch of the Secret Service of the United States. He is a member of the Sons of Veterans, and of Pomfret and Northampton County Country Clubs, a director of and solicitor for the Easton Trust Company, but has few business interests outside of his profession.

Mr. Reeder married, April 12, 1909, Sara Seitz, daughter of William and Frances (Hemmingway) Seitz. They are the parents of two daughters: Gwendolyn Frances and Marie Louise Reeder.

**DALLETT HEMPHILL WILSON**—As city solicitor for the city of Bethlehem, Mr. Wilson has come prominently into the public eye, although his private practice is large, and ever since coming to Bethlehem in 1913 he has enjoyed the confidence of many of the prominent men of the city, his clientele including Charles M. Schwab and several of the other leading officials of the Bethlehem Steel Company. He has specialized in corporation law, and prior to coming to Bethlehem had conducted the law business of large corporations. In Bethlehem his championship of the project known as the "hill to hill bridge" was the deciding factor in securing that improvement for the city, and below is the quoted opinion of Mayor Archibald Johnson, first vice-president of the Bethlehem Steel Company, and chairman of the Bethlehem Bridge Committee:

No matter what any one may say, no matter what any one may think, the "hill to hill" project would not be the assured fact that it is were it not for Dallett H. Wilson. In the last three years he has spent many days of his time and a great deal of money to accomplish this most needed civic improvement. He has met every obstacle that has confronted him, has brushed them all aside, disposed of them to the satisfaction of the best thinking people, and through his energy and diplomacy has this great improvement been made possible, and the people of these communities cannot give him too much credit.

In the foregoing, the speaker has described the characteristics which have made Mr. Wilson the successful lawyer that he is—energy, ability, tact and tenacity of purpose. He would have delighted the heart of Commodore John Paul Jones, who when sorely pressed and called upon to surrender replied: "I have just begun to fight." Notwithstanding the fact that he only became a citizen of the city in 1913, he is recognized as a leader by the people, and he has won a secure place in their regard.

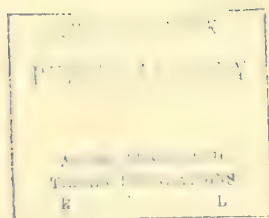
Mr. Wilson is a son of John S. and Kate D. (Hemphill) Wilson, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, his father having been for many years general traffic manager and vice-president of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, president of the Baltimore, Chesapeake & Atlantic Railroad Company, and a director of the Colonial Trust Company of Baltimore.

Dallett Hemphill Wilson was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, December 3, 1879. He was a student in the Forsyth and Delancy schools of Philadelphia, and following his courses in those schools came three years of study abroad, those years being devoted principally to the study of languages. After his return from Europe he prepared for the profession of law, was graduated from the law department of the University of Maryland, and was admitted to the Maryland bar January 2, 1901. Later he was admitted to practice in Pennsylvania and in New York, and to all the State and Federal courts. He began practice in Baltimore, and was connected with the legal department of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company; was a member of the law firm, Willis, Homer, France & Smith; was connected with the law business of the Standard Oil Company, and while with that corporation was associated with the trial of a number of important cases. From the Standard Oil he transferred to the law department of the Lehigh & Hudson River Railroad Company, as assistant to the general counsel of that road, and of the Lehigh Coal & Navigation Company. He remained with the last named corporation until 1913, when he resigned and located in private practice in Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, where he has secured a large and influential clientele.





*John H. Wilson*



As solicitor and assistant corporation counsel for many years, he gained excellent experience and intimate knowledge of public service, commission law and practice, this being particularly valuable in his long conflict to secure the "hill to hill bridge" for Bethlehem. He argued the case successfully before the Pennsylvania State Public Service Commission, securing their consent, then led in the movement among the citizens, which resulted in the raising of nearly one and a quarter millions of dollars to build the bridge. His untiring labor, extending over a period of three years, won him the commendation of Bethlehem citizens, Mayor Archibald Johnston and Charles M. Schwab among others expressing themselves in very appreciative letters. Mr. Wilson also gave hearty support to the movement which resulted in the consolidation of South Bethlehem and Bethlehem, then boroughs in the city of Bethlehem. The various war drives and war chest strongly appealed to him, and he joined in these patriotic movements with even more than his usual energy.

Although a lawyer devoted to his profession, Mr. Wilson has important business interests and is connected with several Bethlehem corporations. He is majority stock owner and president of the Bethlehem Construction Company; half owner and vice-president of the Bethlehem Cleaning & Dyeing Company; president and owner of the controlling interest in the Times Publishing Company; president and majority stock owner of the Ross-Common Water Company; director and general counsel of the Henry Irwin & Sons Company; director and general counsel of the Steel City Amusement Company; director of the Bethlehem Trust Company; president of the Bethlehem Chamber of Commerce. Since January, 1, 1918, he has served the city of Bethlehem as its solicitor. On May 1, 1918, he was appointed United States Attorney for this district, having in charge the legal affairs in connection with the project of constructing three thousand houses for war workers. In September, 1919, he was elected general counsel for J. H. & C. K. Eagle, Inc., silk manufacturers.

In politics he is a Democrat, but has never taken an active part in public affairs further than as a private citizen interested in good government. He is fond of the out-of-doors, enjoys long walks and drives, and the game of golf appeals to him. But genuine, useful, helpful work is his real hobby, and a recreation must be strenuous to attract him. Progressive, public spirited and broad-minded, he is the ideal American, and not yet in the prime of his powers the future holds for him nothing but promise. He is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, his friendly, generous nature responding to the appeal of that order. His clubs are the Bethlehem and the Northampton County Country. His religious connection is with the Protestant Episcopal church.

Mr. Wilson married, October 10, 1909, Esther, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Walter A. Evans, of New York City.

**TIMOTHY ADAM STOTZ**—As senior member of the firm Stotz Brothers, hardware, stoves and heating systems, Timothy A. Stotz is intimately connected with the business which he founded thirty years ago in connection with his brother, William A. Stotz. This business has wonderfully increased in size and scope since its founding in 1888, and is now the largest of its kind in the county of Northampton. There has been no change in the firm name, although another brother, Clemens L. Stotz, has been admitted, and the brothers are in full control of the business they founded. Timothy A. Stotz is the eldest son of Reuben Jeremiah Stotz, a veteran of the Civil War, son of Timothy Stotz, son of Joseph Stotz, a farmer of Nazareth, Northampton county, son of Ludwig Stotz, the founder of the family in Pennsylvania, who came from Heinheim in Saxony, Germany, about 1755, with the Moravian Colony sent out by Count Zinzendorf. Ludwig Stotz married



Henrietta Weisbrod, also of Heinheim, and they were the parents of sons and daughters who have perpetuated the name of this, one of the oldest Moravian families in Pennsylvania.

Joseph Stotz, son of Ludwig and Henrietta (Weisbrod) Stotz, was born near Nazareth, Northampton county, Pennsylvania, November 3, 1759, and died January 4, 1825. He married Julianna Eigenbrodt, and they were the parents of Timothy, mentioned below.

Timothy Stotz, son of Joseph and Julianna (Eigenbrodt) Stotz, was born in 1807. He married a Miss Hartzel, and had sons: Reuben Jeremiah, mentioned below, and Franklin.

Reuben Jeremiah Stotz, youngest son of Timothy and ——— (Hartzel) Stotz, was born at Wind Gap, Northampton county, Pennsylvania, in 1836, died April 13, 1878. He was educated in the public schools and at the famous Nazareth Hall, and in early life became a merchant, devoting his adult years mainly to the mercantile business. He served in the Civil War with honor, attaining the rank of second lieutenant of Company I, Northampton's "Own," the 153d Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry. Lieutenant Stotz was engaged with his regiment in many of the hard-fought battles of the war, notably Chancellorsville and Gettysburg, came through without serious injury, and returned to his home. His after life was one of prominence as a merchant and local leader of the Democracy during his active years. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and took a deep interest in its welfare. He married Mary Ann Heimer, daughter of Adam and Sarah (Hohn) Heimer, of Plainfield township, Northampton county. Children: The eldest child died in infancy; Timothy Adam, mentioned below; Harrison Franklin, who died in infancy; Clemens L. and William A., sketches of whom follow; Robert Anthony, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere; Joseph A., M.D., eminent physician of Brodheadsville, Pennsylvania; and Ella Rebecca, deceased.

Timothy Adam Stotz, son of Reuben Jeremiah and Mary Ann (Heimer) Stotz, was born at Wind Gap, Pennsylvania, June 20, 1863. His public school education was obtained in the schools of Plainfield township. He later took technical courses in sheet metal working and ventilating systems, and was regularly apprenticed to the painter's trade, which he followed until 1888 as journeyman and contractor, removing in that year to Easton. There he joined with his brother, William A., in establishing the business which yet continues under the firm name Stotz Brothers, at Second and Northampton streets. The brothers' original place of business was on College Hill, but in 1896 was removed to its present location. A very large business in heating apparatus and plumbing and heating contracts is transacted, many of the most important heating and ventilating contracts given out in their city having been executed by Stotz Brothers. Mr. Stotz is a member of the Easton Board of Trade; Dallas Lodge No. 396, Free and Accepted Masons; Lehman's Fishing Club of Pike county, Pennsylvania; the Young Men's Christian Association (charter member); Sons of Veterans; and St. Peter's Lutheran Church, serving for many years as vice-president of the church council and as treasurer. Mr. Stotz finds his most pleasurable recreation in hunting and fishing, hence his membership in Lehman's Pike county club, having its club house and large preserves in Pike county, Pennsylvania. He is one of the city's pioneer motorists, and is one of Easton's progressive, public-spirited men, active in public and civic affairs. During the Liberty, Loan and War Chest campaigns he bore an interested, active part, and could always be relied upon for disinterested public service. In politics a Democrat, he served for three years in Common Council, representing the Third Ward of Easton, retiring from office when Council was abolished by the adoption of the commission form of government.

Mr. Stotz married, November 29, 1883, Addie Amelia Fellenzer, daugh-

ter of Jacob and Elizabeth (Kammerer) Fellenzer, of Saylorburg, Monroe county, Pennsylvania. Mrs. Stotz is active in Red Cross, Young Women's Christian Association, church, and charitable work. They are the parents of two children: Ralph Timothy, associated with the business of Stotz Brothers, married Rebecca Morley; Helen Fellenzer, married Dr. Austin H. Coleman, of Clinton, New Jersey, and has two children, Phila Jane and Helen Louise.

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**CLEMENS LEWIS STOTZ**—The firm of Stotz Brothers, stoves, hardware and heating systems, was increased in personnel in 1896 by the admission of a third brother, Clemens L. Stotz, the firm then, as now, composed of Timothy Adam, William Albert and Clemens Lewis Stotz, sons of Reuben Jeremiah and Mary Ann (Heimer) Stotz.

Clemens Lewis Stotz was born at Wind Gap, Pennsylvania, December 24, 1867. He was educated in the school of Plainfield township, Lerch's Academy, Easton, and Keystone State Normal School. After graduation from the last-named institution he taught for five years in the public schools, and then completed a commercial course of study at Pierce's Business College, Philadelphia, finishing in 1890. The years 1892-96 were spent as bookkeeper with the firm of Jacob Rech & Son, Philadelphia, and at the expiration of that period Mr. Stotz joined his brothers, Timothy A. and William A., in Easton. In 1896 he was admitted to a partnership, he taking charge of the office and credit department. The firm continued as Stotz Brothers, each having his own department of the business in his full charge and each an important factor in the success of the business as a whole. There is no better known or more highly regarded firm in the city, its thirty years of business existence under the same name with constantly enlarging borders being its highest eulogy. Stoves, heating systems and hardware are the lines carried, this including an extensive contracting department, the two original partners being practical mechanics. Clemens L. Stotz has been a member of the Easton Board of Trade since its organization. In his political faith he is a Democrat, but most independent in his action. He is a member of Grace Reformed Church, charter member of the Young Men's Christian Association, member of Dallas Lodge No. 396, Free and Accepted Masons, Easton Chapter No. 173, Royal Arch Masons, Judson Kilpatrick Camp, Sons of Veterans, Northampton County Historical Society, and the Kiwanis Club. He is a man of fine literary taste. Shakespeare and the standard authors are his favorites, motoring and fishing are his recreations, and he holds the high regard of a wide circle of friends.

Mr. Stotz married, February 9, 1907, Olga L. Judd, daughter of Oscar M. and Melvina (Obenhour) Judd, of Washington, D. C., her father for many years connected with the United States Treasury Department. Mrs. Stotz is a member of the New Century Club, is an accomplished violinist, studying her art under Prof. Hermann Rakaman, of Washington, D. C. She was formerly a teacher of the violin at Charlottesville, Virginia, Conservatory of Music, and has frequently appeared in orchestra and concert. She is active in mission and charitable work of her church, the Grace Reformed, and interested in all good works. Mr. and Mrs. Stotz are the parents of a daughter, Olga Judd, born in Easton, Pennsylvania.

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**WILLIAM ALBERT STOTZ**—William Albert Stotz, son of Reuben Jeremiah and Mary Ann (Heimer) Stotz, was born at Pen Argyl, Pennsylvania, November 2, 1869. He attended the old Cross Roads school house in Plainfield township, and after completing his studies began learning the plumbing and metal working trades, and during this period also completed a commercial course at Easton Business College. In 1888, in company with his brother, Timothy A. Stotz, he began a small stove and heating business

on College Hill, Easton. The business was continued on that location for eight years, then in 1896 larger quarters had become a necessity and removal was made to the present large store at the corner of Second and Northampton streets. This business has wonderfully expanded in the past years, and is today the largest of its kind in the county. Heating and plumbing contracts have been executed for many of the finest residences and largest office buildings, schools, churches and public buildings in the Easton section, and the reputation of the firm is of the highest.

William A. Stotz is a director of the Easton Hospital, member of Easton Board of Trade, Rotary Club, director of the Easton Young Men's Christian Association, Sons of Veterans, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and the Wygadt Canoe Club, of which he was an organizer. He is a member of Grace Reformed Church, for several years was chorister of that church and for twenty years was superintendent of the Sunday school. For eight years he was superintendent of the Northampton County Sunday School Association, and is now a member of the finance and executive committees of the association. He was one of the organizers of the Young Men's Christian Association in Easton, is a present member of its membership committee, and one of its liberal supporters. He served on the building committee for Easton Hospital, and was team member during Liberty Loan, Red Cross and War Chest drives during the recent war with Germany.

Mr. Stotz married, January 1, 1900, Daisy Alice Gradwohl, of Easton, daughter of Adam and Priscilla (Lerch) Gradwohl, of Easton. Mrs. Stotz is a talented musician, for several years was a successful teacher of the piano, and for a number of years was organist of Grace Reformed Church. She is still an active church worker, a director of the Young Women's Christian Association, member of the New Century Club, Navy League and very active in war work, particularly interested in the Civilian Relief Committee work. Mr. and Mrs. Stotz are the parents of five children: Alberta Priscilla, William Albert, Jr., died in infancy; Vincent Gradwohl, Thomas Byron, Grace Harvene. The family home is at No. 34 Cattell street, College Hill, Easton. Their summer home is at Carpentersville, New Jersey. There Mr. Stotz indulges his taste for gardening and his great love for out-of-doors life.

**WILLIAM F. MAGEE**—The best introduction which can be made to the career of William F. Magee is a history of the institution to which so many years of his life have been devoted. A male child born in Bethlehem the year Mr. Magee came to South Bethlehem Business College would now be a legal voter, and all but a very short period of those twenty-two years Mr. Magee has been owner and principal of the school. At the end of the summer session of 1918 the college dropped the word "South" from its corporative title and is now known as the Bethlehem Business College.

The consolidation of the Bethlehems and the proposed merging of the two post-offices under the name Bethlehem made the change desirable. In the early days of the school, when most of the young persons in attendance were from the south side, the old name seemed appropriate; but the college has long ago ceased to be a local institution and now draws students from a very wide territory. The college was established in 1897, and occupied rooms in the South Bethlehem National Bank building. In 1906 it was removed to its present location with larger quarters in the O'Reilly building, Third and New streets. The present principal, William F. Magee, has been in charge of the school since its organization, twenty-two years ago. W. L. McCulloh has had charge of the shorthand department since 1898. The school started under rather discouraging circumstances with a small equipment, two teachers and not many students. Thorough instruction and the general demand for business education, however, brought more students. In fact, without a single exception, each year has shown an increased





W. F. Magee



attendance over the previous one. Last year five hundred and fifty-three students were enrolled, about equally divided between the day and evening session. Preparations are being made for an increased attendance this fall. A force of twelve experienced teachers has been employed, nine of whom held the position of principal before engaging with this college. The aim of the institution is to give its students a thorough and practical training for business in a reasonable time. English and other necessary subjects, slighted in many commercial schools, all receive the attention their importance deserves; but the student spends no time on fads, untried theories and branches of no practical use. Instruction is given both individually and in classes, and the work is so planned that each student advances independently of the others. Modern courses of study, good teachers, central location, splendid equipment and judicious management have all contributed to the success of the school; but promises fulfilled, students satisfied, graduates prepared to do what the business world wants done, and the kind words and influence of patrons have done more. These, together with thorough instruction and fair dealing, have won for the college the respect and confidence of all.

The Alumni Association of this college now has an active membership of over one thousand, and a more loyal body of graduates a school could hardly hope to have; June 30, 1918, it was one thousand and thirty-three, and of this membership four hundred and forty-eight are local and five hundred and eighty-five are non-resident students. Year in and year out these former students continue to recommend the school to young persons desiring to pursue a commercial course, as well as to firms needing business-trained help. The Alumni Association offers prizes annually to the students attaining highest averages, and in many other ways manifests much interest in the success of the college. The management deeply appreciates the great help which the association has given the school, and hopes by conscientious work to merit a continuance of the good will and the confidence of every member. During the past school year (September 1, 1917, to July 1, 1918) there were enrolled in day and evening sessions five hundred and sixty-eight students. About fifty enrolled for both sessions, leaving a net enrollment of more than five hundred different students, the largest in the history of the school. The night school attendance was a trifle larger than that of the day session, but the day school showed the greater increase in enrollment over the previous year. From September to April, more applied for admission than could be accommodated. Additional furniture and more typewriters were purchased and extra teachers were employed, but even then many persons were turned away.

William F. Magee, son of Lewis and Ellen (Zollers) Magee, was born in Union county, Pennsylvania, February 10, 1866. He was educated in the public schools of the district, at Bloomsburg State Normal School and Hazleton Business College. His Bloomsburg Normal School diploma entitled him to teach in the public schools of Pennsylvania, and for a few years he taught in Union county and Luzerne county public schools, winning success as an instructor of youth. He then began his long and eminent connection with that class of institution so favorably known in the United States, the business college, which prepares young men and young women for practical business life through special courses under special instructors.

Mr. Magee began his specialized work in Shamokin, Pennsylvania, with Shamokin Business College, where he remained from 1886 until 1897, when he resigned his position to accept another with South Bethlehem Business College, which first opened for the admission of students on May 17, 1897. Mr. Magee was a member of the faculty, and from the beginning his reputation and ability as an instructor were a prime factor in the school's early success. But soon after its opening he became owner of the school by purchase, and three years later, June 18, 1900, the school was incorporated as



the South Bethlehem Business college. Under that name the school has had twenty-two years of unexampled prosperity, and now passes away, the present year (1918), to reappear immediately as the Bethlehem Business College, in keeping with the spirit which has consolidated the three Bethlehem boroughs into one city under the common name Bethlehem. Mr. Magee is principal of the college, and teacher of advanced bookkeeping, commercial law, business systems and customs. He has made the college a fitting monument of a life-long career as a pedagogue, and at no time has he divided his time with any other profession. He has won a leading place among the educators of Pennsylvania and in that way has added to the glory of his State and citizenship.

Mr. Magee is a member of the Reformed church; H. Stanley Goodwin Lodge No. 648, Free and Accepted Masons; Ezra Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Bethlehem Council, Royal and Select Masters. He married, July 5, 1892, Ida S., daughter of Simon and Rosetta Boyer, of Union county, Pennsylvania. They are the parents of two sons: Harold T. and Frank L., both of whom served their country in France.

**REV. TITUS CLAYTON STROCK**—The long ministry of Rev. Titus Clayton Strock is one that was interrupted by ill health, during which time he engaged in educational pursuits, but which is nevertheless a chronicle of usefulness and service, with many material monuments to his devotion to his cause in church edifices erected and church institutions founded. His present charge is the Calvary Reformed Church of Bethlehem, a new congregation of which he is the founder and organizer. Mr. Strock is a son of Samuel M. and Mary Magdalene (Judd) Strock, and was born at Hellertown, Pennsylvania, February 1, 1855. He attended the public schools of Springtown, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, and completed his general education at Ursinus College, Collegeville, Pennsylvania, whence he was graduated in the class of 1885. Upon graduation he founded the Springtown Academy, filling the position of principal for two years, at the end of which time he entered the theological department of Ursinus College, having previously prepared himself for this course by solitary study. He was graduated in the class of 1888, and his first charge after his ordination into the ministry of the Reformed church was at Tinicum, Bucks county, Pennsylvania. For four years he ministered to this congregation, and was then in charge of the church at James Creek, Huntingdon county, for a similar period. From James Creek he was called to Blaine, Perry county, and during his pastorate at that place he secured ground and caused to be erected a church home for the congregation, the work of which had been seriously handicapped by unsuitable quarters. At Tremont, Pennsylvania, the next church of which he was pastor, he devoted himself so diligently and unsparingly to the work before him that his health failed. His labors in this field were richly blessed, and besides the aid and comfort that a minister is able to render as a mutual confidence and unknown to the others of his community in which his ministry abounded, there were tangible results in the lifting of a debt upon the parsonage and the securing of a large fund for the erection of a new church building.

It was Mr. Strock's intention at this time to spend a year in recuperating from the ill effects of his close application to his ministerial work, but he was strongly pressed to accept the office of principal of the Springfield Central High School and so entered upon the discharge of his duties in this capacity long before his period of rest was past. For three terms he directed affairs in the Springfield school, then becoming principal of the high school and supervising principal of the schools of Saucon township, an office he held for two years, and he was subsequently assistant to the supervising principal of the high school of Lansdale, Pennsylvania, for one year. His educational work served to strengthen and refresh him to such an extent that in 1911





*R.S. Taylor*



he felt able to resume his ministerial activities, the true sphere for his endeavors, despite his usefulness and success in educational lines.

Mr. Strock was elected to the pastorate of the Shiloh Reformed Church of Northampton Heights in 1911, and during the six years of his continuance as the leader of this congregation, its membership was doubled. The giving over of this section to the foreign element of the city caused the removal of the members to the eastern part of Bethlehem, where Mr. Strock organized a new congregation. A bungalow was purchased for use as a temporary meeting place, and church work in as many departments as possible was begun. In the year of its existence the congregation has come to number one hundred and forty members, and work has been commenced on a church building to cost forty thousand dollars. The difficulties always attending a new venture, and particularly the organization of a new congregation, have been met under his leadership with the calm of courage and the strength of faith, and the assurance of success has been but an added spur to their determination to complete a work that shall be a worthy labor in the name of the great Head of the church.

Mr. Strock's interpretation of his pastoral duties has included an active interest and participation in all of the public movements affecting his people, and as a supporter of the Democratic party he follows with lively interest the trend of political and civic opinion. He is treasurer of the Dry Federation of Northampton county at this time (1919), and has long been a worker in the cause of temperance. As a minister he is faithful and devoted to his people, and as a citizen he is equally able and conscientious in his support of those influences that make for good in his community.

Rev. Titus Clayton Strock married, August 24, 1876, Salome S., daughter of Peter and Louisa (Seifert) Bogel, of Northampton county, Pennsylvania. The parents of Mrs. Strock were residents of Bethlehem, where her mother died December 5, 1911, aged eighty-two years, her father having died at the age of sixty-nine years. Children of Titus Clayton and Salome S. (Bogel) Strock: Carrie Alice, married Rev. J. Kern McKee, of Zion Reformed Church, York, Pennsylvania, and they are the parents of one child, Katherine Mildred, born June 4, 1905; Christine Marion, died in infancy; Wilmer Casper, a commercial traveller in the employ of a Pittsburgh firm. Mr. Strock is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, and has been active in all public movements for the good of Bethlehem. He was also a director of the school board at Marklesburg.

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**ROBERT SAYRE TAYLOR**—Robert Sayre Taylor, B.S., of Lehigh University, Pennsylvania, graduate of the New York Law School, and now one of the leading attorneys of Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, in which city he has been in successful and ever-increasing legal practice for twenty years, comes of a family which for three generations has had residence in America. He was born December 17, 1873, at Mauch Chunk, Pennsylvania, the son of John and Annie (Esser) Taylor, and grandson of Edmund Taylor, a native of Hertfordshire, England, who came to this country in 1819, and settled in Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, eventually marrying into an old New England family of the name of Wilson. Edmund Taylor appears to have permanently settled in Wilkes-Barre, notwithstanding that records show that for a time he and his wife resided in England. Their son, John Taylor, father of Robert Sayre, was born in Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, on January 4, 1832, and in that city most of their other children were born. John Taylor's business career was a meritorious one, and was closely connected with the early history and development of the Lehigh Valley Railroad. He was in the employ of that company for more than forty years, starting in humble capacity in 1852 and gradually rising until four years before he died he had reached one of the highest executive offices of the corporation. One of his

first employments was with the engineering corps that surveyed the railroad from Mauch Chunk, Pennsylvania, to Easton, so that with Robert H. Sayre, James P. Donnelly of Easton, and H. Stanley Goodwin he may be considered to have been one of the pioneers of the road. John Taylor, at the outset of his association with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, was a conductor; later he became ticket clerk and express agent, undertaking these offices concurrently, and he gradually rose from one post of responsibility to another of greater until he was eventually entrusted with the general traffic management of the road. He worked hard, was an able administrator, and by his personality and example was able to get whole-hearted co-operation from most of the men with whom he worked. In 1891 he was appointed general manager of the Consolidated Anthracite Railroad, and held that office until his death, which occurred in Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, on November 4, 1895. John Taylor was an ardent Democrat, and followed the national politics closely. He never, however, accepted political office excepting that of chairman of the Democratic county committee. Religiously, he was a Presbyterian, and fraternally was a Mason of high degree—thirty-second. His wife, Annie, daughter of George and Elizabeth Esser, was born in Allentown, Pennsylvania, on September 5, 1841, and although now nearing octogenarian age she is still active and in good health, living in Bethlehem, where she is near most of her children. John and Annie (Esser) Taylor were the parents of the following children: Harry E., who was born in 1859, and now lives in Bethlehem; Edmund K., who died in New York City in 1910; Annie E., who is unmarried and lives with her mother in Bethlehem; George S., who died in New York City in 1905; Elizabeth, who married George W. Halliwell, former cashier of the Lehigh Valley Bank, and is referred to in more detail, elsewhere in this volume; Mary W., who married H. S. Snyder, regarding whom also further description is contained elsewhere in this publication; John, who was born on December 9, 1871, eventually married Alice Prince, and lives in Bethlehem; Robert Sayre, of whom further; and Richard F., who was born on December 4, 1878, and lives in Bethlehem.

It is worthy of note herein that Charles Taylor, great-uncle of above named children, had the distinction of being with Lord Nelson in the Battle of Trafalgar, in 1805.

Robert Sayre Taylor was born December 17, 1873, in Mauch Chunk, but to all intents and purposes he is a native of Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, for soon after his birth, the Taylor family moved to that city, and there Robert S. received all his elementary and intermediate education. He passed through the public school of Bethlehem, graduated at the Bethlehem High School in 1890, and was prepared for college at Ulrich's preparatory school. In 1891 he entered Lehigh University. His university career was noteworthy; he was one of the honor men of his year, 1895, when graduation brought him the degree of B.S. He was admitted, in 1895, to membership in the Phi Beta Kappa honorary fraternity.

Entering professional life, Robert S. Taylor became a registered law student in the office of R. E. Wright, one of the leading attorneys of Allentown, Pennsylvania. As an indentured student he remained associated with the Allentown attorney for three years, during that period, however, attending the New York Law School, which at that time was conducted in the old Equitable building, New York City. After successfully graduating from that well known law school, Robert Sayre Taylor, having completed his article term of study with the Allentown lawyer, was admitted to practice at the legal bar of Lehigh county, Pennsylvania. The date of his admittance to practice was June 7, 1897. A week later, having satisfactorily passed the qualifying examination, he was also admitted to practice at the Northampton county court. Mr. Taylor has always been in business by himself. He occupies offices in the same building as when he first entered into practice,

but the suite of offices has grown in proportion to the development of the practice, which during the twenty years of good service has been substantial.

It is not only in activities connected with the court and legal affairs of Northampton county that Mr. Taylor has come into prominence in Bethlehem; he is a man of aggressive optimistic spirit, and has ever been willing to give his time to matters that have bearing on the public welfare. This is evident from the reading of his public record since 1900. He was borough solicitor, 1900-01; burgess, 1903-06; and was school director for six years, retiring in 1917. When chairman of the recreation committee, he inaugurated supervised play in Bethlehem, and he has been so prominently identified with the beginnings of so many important public movements in Bethlehem that he will be recognized as one of its leading residents. Mr. Taylor was chairman of the civic committee of Greater Bethlehem Association, and chairman of the campaign to form the Chamber of Commerce; he was treasurer for the Bethlehem Charity Organization during the first four years of its establishment; he was one of the organizers of the Rotary Club, and became its first president; was a member of the first Bridge Commission of Bethlehem, and a member of the former Industrial Commission; he has been president of the Bethlehem Chamber of Commerce, member of executive committee of Committee of Public Safety and National Defence; chairman of the executive committee of the Organization Committee of Home Defence; and chairman of the Speakers' Bureau and Four Minute Men of Bethlehem district. In almost all local campaigns of the last decade Mr. Taylor has taken active part; he was captain in the Hill to Hill Bridge campaign; was major on the north side in the consolidation campaign; and was a member of the executive committee, Knights of Columbus campaign. He is a director of the Associated Charities, and is director of some of the leading financial and industrial corporations of Bethlehem, including the Bethlehem Securities Company, the First National Bank of Bethlehem, and the Minsi Trail Bridge Company. Professionally he is well regarded, holding the respect of the bar and court, which is indicated by his appointment to the committee to revise the rules of the court of Northampton county.

Mr. Taylor is a Democrat in national politics, and has taken active interest in political campaigns, but, like his father, he has never sought office. In 1916, however, he accepted the responsibility of representing his district as delegate to the National Democratic Convention in St. Louis, which nominated President Wilson for the second term.

Mr. Taylor is a member of the Presbyterian church, and a man of definite religious convictions. By his marriage to Miss Caroline M. Wolle, he also came into close relationship with dignitaries of the Moravian church. His wife, *née* Caroline M. Wolle, whom he married on June 28, 1899, at Bethlehem, is granddaughter of Bishop Peter Wolle of the Moravian church, and daughter of Theodore and Adelaide (Sussdorf) Wolle, of Winston Salem, North Carolina. Bishop Wolle has the distinction of being one of the first class to graduate from the Moravian Seminary. His son, Theodore, father of Mrs. Taylor, was for many years professor of music in the college for young women at Bethlehem, and also organist of the Moravian church. Mrs. Taylor herself is a graduate of the Moravian school, and both her children have graduated from the Moravian Preparatory School. Mr. and Mrs. Robert Sayre Taylor have two children: Frances, who was born on September 27, 1900, and Robert S., Jr., who was born April 15, 1903.

**THOMAS A. H. HAY**—Beginning with the year 1738 the name of Hay became a well known one in Williams township, Northampton county, Pennsylvania, the family seat being now the site of South Easton. Melchoir Hay, the founder, was captain of a company of one hundred and four men raised in Williams township to fight for independence, and was also a member of



the committee of public safety. He came from a patriotic Scotch ancestor, his father being Colonel Malcolm Hay. Melchoir Hay became, with his two brothers, the American founder of the Hay family in America. Captain Melchoir Hay imbibed the military ardor of his ancestors, although he spent the greater part of his life as a farmer. This military spirit continued strong in his descendants, and in every war in which the United States has since been engaged they have been found with colors on the field of conflict. With Captain Jacob Hay, a great-grandson of Captain Melchoir Hay, the name became a prominent one in Easton's commercial circles as founder of a large wholesale dry-goods business and also afterward of a wholesale shoe store. He purchased large holdings of city real estate near the farm properties formerly owned in the family and became one of the most progressive, public spirited men of his day. Following the example of his father, Thomas A. H. Hay, with his brother, William O. Hay, devoted a large part of his life to those lines of business activity which benefit the public, and during the last twenty-five years of a life, hardly yet more than in its prime, has been a leading factor in all the great public service transportation companies of the Lehigh Valley. He has achieved much in his selected line of business operation and is as vigorously planning greater things for the city of his birth as he was a quarter of a century ago when with his brother he organized the Easton Power Company, the first hydro-electric plant in this section of Pennsylvania. He has been equally prominent in civic life, and there has been no department of Easton's public life but has had for him a deep interest.

Returning to the American ancestor, Captain Melchoir Hay, the records show that with two brothers he came to Pennsylvania in 1738, located on land now a part of South Easton, and in 1752 aided in the layout of the town of Easton. In 1771 he bought twenty-six acres from Israel Morris of Philadelphia, and later in the same year three hundred and seventy-five acres from Peter Rush, all being formerly owned by William Penn. This property was bought outright, as shown by the deed dated August, 1771, and was held by Captain Hay until 1796, when he sold it. His public spirit was manifested in other ways than by his Revolutionary services. He donated a large lot and land for a burying-ground to the Reformed church, the edifice erected on the lot still being known as Hay's Chapel, and the land as Hay's Burying-Ground. After the Revolution he bought a large farm in the Drylands district, three miles west of Easton, some of which is yet owned in the family. Captain Hay married and left a son, Melchoir (2).

(II) Melchoir (2) Hay, son of Captain Melchoir Hay, succeeded his father and in turn gave to Northampton county sons who added to the family honor and perpetuated the name. These sons were: Abraham Horn, of further mention; Peter, George, Melchoir (3), Charles and John.

(III) Abraham Horn Hay, son of Melchoir (2) Hay, was one of the substantial men of his day. He married and was the father of four sons: Peter, Andrew, Thomas J. and Jacob, all of whom became useful and prominent citizens of Easton.

(IV) Captain Jacob Hay, son of Abraham Horn Hay, was the founder of that residential part of Easton lying west of Twelfth street, where he spent \$150,000 mainly in the interest of the public, furnishing them a park and beautiful walks and drives. He was born April 27, 1829, and after completing his studies entered mercantile life in Easton. He was very successful in business and became the owner of much Easton real estate. He was head of the dry-goods house of J. Hay and Sons, founded in 1866, the first in the State outside of Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, and of the wholesale boot and shoe house, Hapgood, Hay & Company, founded in 1875. He ranked high as a broad-minded, progressive merchant, sound in judgment and strong in principle. In his realty dealings he planned largely for Easton's needs in the future, and bought extensively of unimproved land within and without

the limits of the city, intending to create a residential section of the highest order. He improved a great deal of this land, laid out beautiful drives and walks at heavy cost to himself, and then generously gave the streets and walks to the public free of charge, an unusual thing in that day. He died full of years and honors, November 17, 1894. Captain Jacob Hay married in 1854, Annie Wilson, born October 29, 1831, died August, 1910, daughter of Alexander Wilson, of Easton, of Scotch-Irish ancestry. Their children were: Thomas A. H., of further mention; Annie W., married Colonel Asa W. Dickenson; Ida Wilson, married William C. Atwater, of New York; William O., a prominent business man of Easton. (See following sketch.)

(V) Thomas A. H. Hay, eldest son of Captain Jacob and Annie (Wilson) Hay, was born in Easton, July 1, 1855, and is yet an honored resident of his native city. He completed a public school course with high school graduation in 1872, then entered Lafayette College, whence he was graduated A.B., class of 1876. The following three years were spent in the territory of Montana in company with his college friend, Russel B. Harrison, son of Benjamin Harrison, later President of the United States. While in Montana he was employed in the Helena assay office as assistant superintendent, and married Helen Moore Ruger, elder daughter of Major-General Thomas H. Ruger, U. S. Army. He returned to Easton in 1879, and for the ensuing ten years was engaged in the mercantile enterprises with which his father was so prominently connected, and was also associated with him in real estate operations. In 1889 he was appointed by President Harrison as postage agent at New York, and in that office was in charge of the distribution of postage stamps to all the post-offices in the United States. He continued in office until the advent of the second Cleveland administration in 1893. Mr. Hay was the originator of the idea of commemorating prominent events in our national history by a series of special of jubilee stamps, the first of these series being the Columbian, commemorating the four hundredth anniversary of the landing of Columbus.

The Easton Power Company of Pennsylvania and New Jersey was organized by Thomas A. H. and William O. Hay in August, 1895, Thomas A. H. being elected its first president. In 1897 the same brothers built the first interurban street railway in their section of the State, that first line connecting Easton with Bethlehem. This was the beginning of a great constructive program which was continued in 1899 by the construction of an electric line from Easton to Nazareth, in 1901 by the building of the Easton-Bangor line, and in 1903 the Phillipsburg-Washington electric line was built. The Delaware Valley railroad from Stroudsburg to Bushkill was constructed by Mr. Hay in connection with Easton and Stroudsburg capitalists in 1904. Mr. Hay being elected first vice-president. He has continued his interest in street transportation and other public utilities and has held many official positions, among others a member of the board of directors of the Easton, Palmer and Bethlehem; Easton and Nazareth, Easton, Tatamy and Bangor, and Slate Belt Street Railway companies; Northampton, Easton and Washington Traction Company; Northampton Traction Company, the Montgomery Traction Company, Easton and Doylestown Street Railway companies. He is also president of the board of trustees of the Bangor and Portland Traction Company, and Northampton, Easton and Washington Traction Company. When the Wahnetah Silk Company, of Catasauqua, Pennsylvania, was incorporated in 1905, Mr. Hay was among its original stockholders and is now one of its directors. The converting of the grounds of the Easton Fair Association into one of Easton's fine residential sections was accomplished by Mr. Hay and his brother William, they buying the grounds in 1899 and converting them into residence sites in a practical, modern manner. More genuine public improvement has rarely been compressed into a similar number of years than the above record shows, and it is to Mr. Hay's credit that he is

not resting upon past achievement as well as he might, but is actively "in the harness" and leading the way for younger men.

In younger years Mr. Hay was a member of the Pennsylvania National Guard and as a second sergeant of Company C, Fourth Regiment, was on duty during the disastrous and bloody railroad strike of the year 1877. He was heart and soul in his country's service during the World's War and did all in his power to aid his country's cause as chairman of the Pennsylvania Council of National Defense and Committee of Public Safety. He is classed among the Progressive Republicans, who followed the Roosevelt leadership, and in 1912 to 1913 served as a delegate to the National Republican Convention in June, and the following August, as a Progressive, also State delegate at large in 1916 to the National Progressive Convention. He championed the reforms of that day and supported with his influence the creation of a Public Service Commission, favored a Workman's Compensation and Employer's Liability Act, a bill to regulate women's hours of labor as well as children's, and was equally interested in the passage of laws regulating primary elections and preserving the purity of the ballot-box. In religious faith he is a Presbyterian and in fraternity he is affiliated with Easton Lodge No. 152, Free and Accepted Masons; Easton Chapter No. 173, Royal Arch Masons; Pomp Council No. 20, Royal and Select Masters; Hugh De Payens Commandery No. 19, Knights Templar; Quator Coronatis Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons of London; England, and Easton Lodge No. 121, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. His clubs are the Pomfret of Easton, Art of Philadelphia, Quaint and Zeta Psi of New York. For a quarter of a century he was president of the Orpheus Club and the Orators Society of Easton, and for a lifetime has been a lover of music, this love and taste having been greatly strengthened through his connection with the Orpheus and Oratorio societies. A hobby with Mr. Hay has been "seeing America first," and there are no parts of the United States which he has not visited or no province of Canada which he has not partially explored with the possible exception of Prince Edward Island.

Mr. Hay married, September 7, 1881, Helen M. Ruger, born in Wisconsin in 1859, daughter of Major-General Thomas H. Ruger, U. S. Army, born in Lima, New York, April 2, 1833. General Ruger was a graduate of West Point, class of 1854, was commissioned lieutenant-colonel of the Third Regiment of Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry in 1861, having resigned from the regular army and adopted the law as his profession. He rose to the rank of major-general of volunteers, and for gallantry at Gettysburg was brevetted brigadier-general in the regular army. He was superintendent of West Point Military Academy from 1871 to 1876 and in important command until his retirement in 1897. Mr. and Mrs. Hay are the parents of: Helen Ruger Hay, a graduate of Wilson College, married J. Mark Smith, and is living in Cuba; Anna Ruger Hay, a graduate of Goucher College, Baltimore, married George Fred Wilson, and is living in Easton; Ruger Wilson Hay, a graduate of Lafayette College, class of 1906, later a mining engineer of Calumet, Arizona, and in 1918 captain in the U. S. Engineers, Chemical Warfare Service department, at the front in France, and is the third Captain Hay in this immediate family to fight for his country and for the liberty of men.

**WILLIAM OSCAR HAY**—A life-long Eastonian and intimately connected with his father in his commercial enterprises and with his brother, Thomas A. H. Hay, in many constructive activities, William O. Hay is one of the fifth generation bearing the name, Hay, who have contributed largely to the upbuilding of the county of Northampton and its principal city, Easton. He is a son of the late Captain Jacob and Annie (Wilson) Hay, the Hay family history given at length in the preceding sketch.

William O. Hay was born in Easton, Pennsylvania, May 21, 1861, and



is still a resident of the city which gave him birth. He was educated in the public schools of Easton, his poor eyesight in youth forbidding his continuance in college after entering Lafayette. He early entered mercantile life with his honored father and in 1882, upon his twenty-first birthday, he became a partner of the firm of J. Hay & Sons. This firm was founded in 1866 by Captain Jacob Hay, who admitted his sons, Thomas A. H. and William O., it being the first wholesale drygoods house in Pennsylvania, outside of Philadelphia and Pittsburgh. For ten years William O. Hay was purchasing agent for J. Hay & Sons, and in 1889 engaged with his father in the wholesale boot and shoe business, founded in 1878 by Jacob Hay, and until the death of Captain Hay in 1894, father and sons were closely associated. The dry goods business was sold in 1896 but the brothers continued the Hay Boot and Shoe Company until 1910, William O., the buyer and general manager. The ground upon which the store stood was owned in the Hay family as early as 1856 and has always been utilized for business purposes.

In 1896 Thomas A. H. and William O. Hay organized the Easton Power Company of which Thomas was president; William, secretary and treasurer. They took over the abandoned cotton mills and by the use of modern turbine water wheels developed the water power of the Lehigh river, formerly used by the old Lehigh Cotton Mills and the Stewart Wire Company, making the Power Company a profitable concern, which later was consolidated with the old Edison Illuminating Company. In 1897, with the aid of New England capitalists, the Hay brothers built the first interurban street railway in this section, the line connecting Easton and Bethlehem. In 1898 they organized a company to build the line from Easton to Nazareth and from Nazareth to Bangor, and the same year began the construction of the Easton and Nazareth line, completing it in 1901. The Easton, Tatamy and Bangor street line was begun in 1902 and in 1903 being completed was consolidated with the Easton and Nazareth line as the Northampton Traction Company, the consolidated company operating from Easton to Nazareth and to Bangor. Thomas was the first president of the company, William O., its secretary. In 1905 they built the Northampton-Easton and Washington Traction Company, from Phillipsburg, New Jersey, through Washington to Port Murray, New Jersey. At the present time Mr. W. O. Hay is vice-president and general manager of the Northampton Traction and the Bangor and Portland Traction Company of Pennsylvania, and the Northampton-Easton and Washington Traction Company of New Jersey, embracing a mileage of about fifty-five miles. The Delaware Valley Railroad was another road in which the Hay Brothers were interested in building. Other enterprises have claimed Mr. Hay's attention and he was a director in many operating public utility corporations including the original Easton Power Company, of Pennsylvania and New Jersey, afterwards absorbed in the Pennsylvania Utilities Company. In 1889 the brothers purchased the abandoned Easton Fair Grounds and laid out Fairview Park, this purchase with the land bought by their father giving them title to nearly all the ground between Twelfth and Seventeenth streets, north of Northampton street, and from Seventeenth to Twenty-first street, south of Northampton street, a most valuable and beautiful residential section in the western portion of Easton, now beautifully decorated with trees of their own planting and built up with hundreds of homes.

He is a member of Easton Lodge, No. 152, Free and Accepted Masons; Easton Chapter, No. 173, Royal Arch Masons; Hugh de Payens Commandery, No. 19, Knights Templar; the Sons of Veterans, the American Electric Railway Association, Easton Rotary Club, Easton City Planning Commission, a director of the Easton Cemetery, trustee of the Easton Young Men's Christian Association, and of the Easton's Children's Home, and is an elder and trustee of the Brainard Union Presbyterian Church. He is a leader of the War Garden Movement started in Easton in 1917, with over one thou-

sand three hundred successful war gardens planted by children and adults; chairman of the Navy Information Bureau of Easton during the World War and active in all the Liberty Loan campaigns. He is a man of fine business quality, energetic, progressive and public-spirited, a worthy scion of one of Northampton's eminent families.

William O. Hay married, June 11, 1890, Margaret Vance Hurt, born October 4, 1866, daughter of Floyd B. and Catherine (Fulkerson) Hurt, of Abingdon, Virginia. They are the parents of three sons and three daughters: William O., Jr., born April 15, 1891, enlisted in the United States Navy, May, 1917, and attained the rank of senior lieutenant, United States Naval Reserve Force, as division officer on Battleship United States Steamship *Kearsarge*. Katherine Fulkerson, born November 11, 1893. James Hurt Wilson, born September 11, 1897; enlisted in United States Naval Reserves, 1918. Alexander Wilson, born February 10, 1899; enlisted in United States Naval Reserves, 1918. Margaret Vance, born October 22, 1901. Anna Wilson, born September 20, 1903.

**THOMAS A. L. HAY**—Five generations of this branch of the Hay family have been closely identified with the history of Northampton county, and the city of Easton, beginning with Captain Melchoir Hay, who came in 1738. From him in direct descent comes Thomas A. L. Hay, through the founder's son, Melchoir (2) Hay; his son, Abraham Horn Hay; his son, Thomas J. Hay; his son, Thomas A. L. Hay, present prothonotary of Northampton county. All have been men of substance and standing in their community, and the name Hay is writ large upon the page of local history.

Thomas J. Hay, son of Abraham Horn Hay, was born in Palmer township, Northampton county, Pennsylvania, August 22, 1824, and died April 21, 1900. He was a merchant of Easton, and all his active life associated with his brother Captain Jacob Hay. Thomas J. was deeply interested in public affairs, served on the City Council, and aided in many of the enterprises with which the Hay name is connected. He was an official member of St. John's Lutheran Church, a man of upright life, and held in high esteem by his townsmen. He married Christina L. Kreidler, born August 25, 1836, died January 9, 1912, and they were the parents of a daughter, Susan, married A. L. Kotz, of Easton, and of a son, Thomas Abraham Lincoln Hay, who is of further mention.

Thomas A. L. Hay, son of Thomas J. and Christina (Kreidler) Hay, was born in Easton, Pennsylvania, October 27, 1864. He was educated in the public schools, and at the age of thirteen years was graduated from Easton High School. He then entered his father's employ, and until the year 1900, when his father died, they continued a close business association. In 1900 Mr. Hay retired from mercantile life and entered the public service of the county as deputy to the prothonotary's office in 1902, serving there as deputy until 1906, when he was elected prothonotary of Northampton county. Twelve years have since intervened and he still holds that office, having been three times re-elected, the prothonotary term being three years. This speaks louder than words, and is the most convincing and eloquent testimony concerning his administration of the office conferred upon him by the ballots of his fellow citizens.

Mr. Hay is a member of Dallas Lodge No. 374, Free and Accepted Masons; Easton Chapter No. 173, Royal Arch Masons; Pomp Council No. 19, Knights Templar; Rajah Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine of Reading; the Tall Cedars of Lebanon, of Lebanon; Easton Lodge No. 121, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; Vanderveer Lodge No. 175, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; and the Jacksonian Democratic Association. He adheres to the Lutheran faith, and is affiliated with St. John's Church of Easton. In politics he is a Democrat. He married, February 21, 1896, Wilhelmina Daub,







*McDermann.*

of Nöttingen, Germany, and they are the parents of two daughters: Christina C. and Wilhelmina M., both graduates of Easton High School. The family residence is No. 124 North Tenth street, Easton.

**MICHAEL COYLE DRENNAN, M.D.**—When graduated M.D. in 1863, Dr. Drennan immediately volunteered for medical service in the United States Navy, and from that year until his retirement at the legal limit of age he remained in that service. He rose from the rank, assistant-surgeon, to all the honors the navy can bestow upon its medical men, and was retired October 24, 1899, with the rank of rear admiral. He was a son of Cornelius and Bridget (Cook) Drennan. Cornelius Drennan was born in County Cavan, Ireland, and there married Bridget Cook, of the same county. They came to the United States from Ballymague, County Cavan, Ireland, and settled in Easton, Pennsylvania, where Cornelius Drennan became a contractor, having a home on Walnut street. He died in Easton, a comparatively young man, January 11, 1845. His wife died July 26, 1854. They were the parents of three children: Michael Coyle, of further mention; Ellen, died unmarried; and Johanna, died unmarried.

Michael Coyle Drennan was born in Easton, Pennsylvania, October 10, 1838, died in the city of his birth, March 23, 1915. He attended the private schools of the town, finishing at Minerva Academy, a school conducted by the Rev. John Vandever, D.D. After completing his classical study he entered the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, his preceptor, Dr. Cridland Crocker Field. He was graduated M.D. from the University of Pennsylvania, class of 1863, and entered the United States Navy, the same year having been appointed acting assistant-surgeon. His Civil War service was with the blockading squadron with the York river flotilla, and at the naval rendezvous at Philadelphia. In 1868 he was appointed assistant-surgeon, and in 1869 was on duty on the practice ship, *Macedonian*. During a part of 1869 and 1870 he was stationed at the naval hospital, Norfolk; at Nantasket with the North Atlantic Station, 1871-72, being then past assistant-surgeon, a promotion conferred in 1870. From 1872 until 1874 he was stationed at Portsmouth, Washington, on the flagship, *Lancaster*, and *Wasp* on the South Atlantic station; also on the *Patience* on the North Atlantic station. He served on the *Ashuelot* with the Asiatic fleet, 1875-77; Naval Hospital, Yokohama, Japan, 1877-78; New London, Connecticut, 1879-82; promoted surgeon in April, 1879; served on the *Kearsarge*, European station, 1882-85; receiving ship *New Hampshire*, 1885-87; Atlanta Special service, 1888-91; Navy Yard, Norfolk, July 1892-April, 1893; receiving ship *Vermont*, April, 1893-95; surgeon of the fleet; promoted to medical inspector in May, 1895; ordered to New York as surgeon to the fleet, August, 1895, remaining until 1898. He served on board and on recruiting duty, 1898-99; promoted medical director in April, 1899, and retired October 24, 1899, with the rank of rear admiral.

Dr. Drennan married, June 29, 1864, in Trinity Episcopal Church, Easton, Rev. Joseph Elsegood, rector, officiating, Ellen Johnston, who died December 28, 1914, daughter of William and Cassandra M. (Sherlock) Johnston. Mrs. Drennan was a great-granddaughter of William Johnston, who came to this country from Ireland prior to 1754, and settled at Trenton, New Jersey. Later the family moved to Johnstonburg, Warren county, New Jersey. His son, Abraham Johnston, was born at Trenton, April 5, 1754, died at Wyoming, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, July 27, 1823, and was buried in Forty Fort Cemetery. He was a captain of the First Regiment, Sussex County (New Jersey) Militia, during the Revolutionary War. He married Jean La Bar, daughter of Colonel Abraham La Bar, and his wife, Margaret (Gordon) La Bar. They were the parents of ten children: 1. Margaret, born January 9, 1790, married A. Ferguson. 2. Elizabeth, born

September 23, 1791, died unmarried. 3. Mary, born March 29, 1794, died unmarried. 4. William, of further mention. 5. Jerusha, born September 25, 1798, married John Breese. 6. Catherine, born March 6, 1801, died unmarried. 7. Sarah, born July 10, 1803, married Henry Breese. 8. John, born April 24, 1805, married Polly Chapin. 9. Johanna, born October 20, 1808, married Daniel Gore. 10. Caroline, born October 10, 1810, married Shepherd Goodwin.

William Johnston was born in Johnstonburg, New Jersey, July 9, 1796, died at Easton, Pennsylvania, January 9, 1872. He was major of militia in Luzerne county in 1828, and a man of influence. He married Cassandra Margaret, daughter of William and Elizabeth (Carr) Sherlock, of Martins Creek, Northampton county, Pennsylvania, and they were the parents of three daughters: 1. Ellen, who married Dr. Michael Coyle Drennan. 2. Elizabeth Sherlock, married William Henry Wyker, son of Abraham and Eva (Schuyler) Wyker; he served with distinction during the Civil War, serving from the beginning until the end of the war; he died in Easton, September 2, 1907. 3. Sue W.

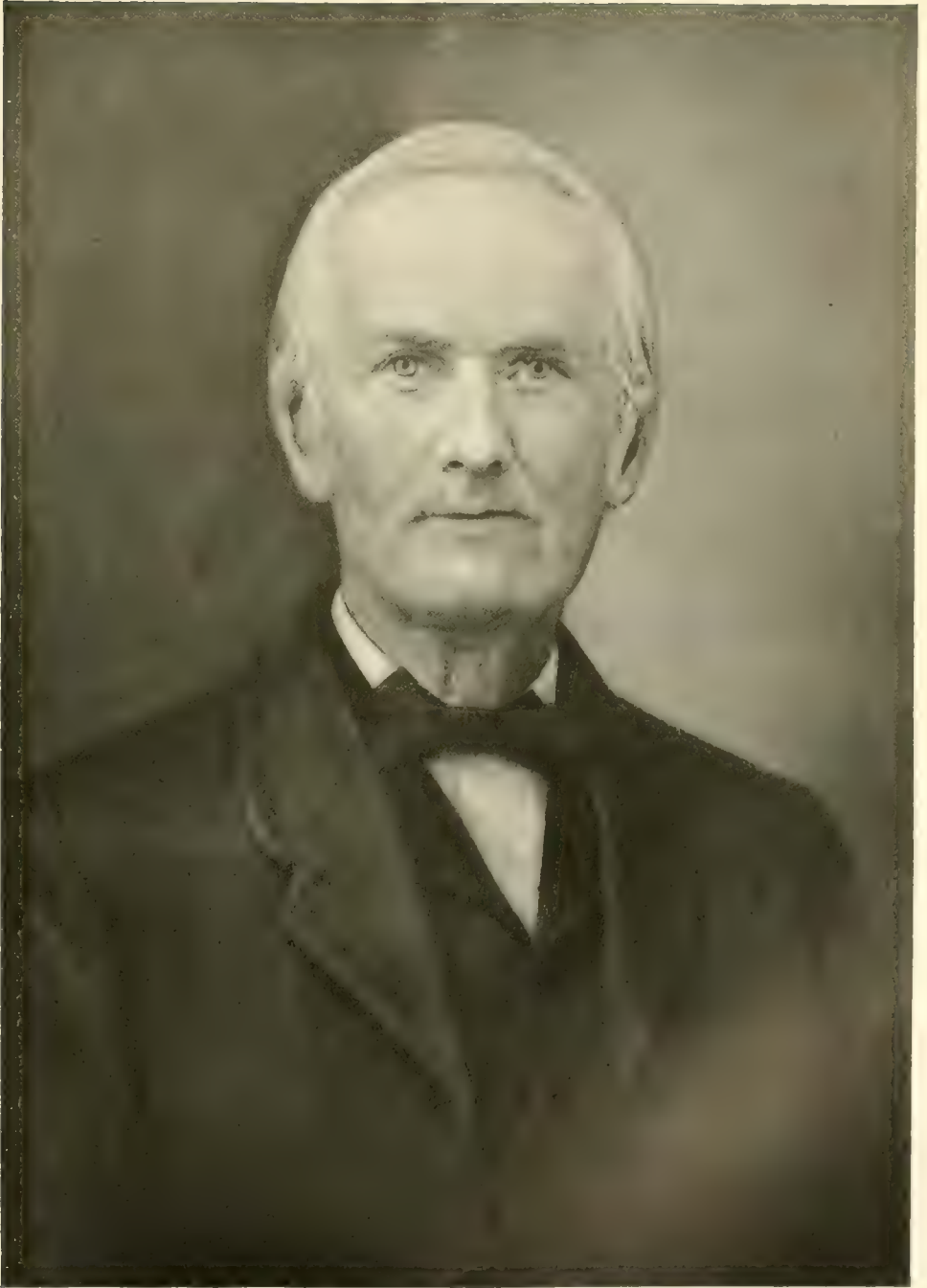
William Sherlock was an officer in the English Army and saw service in the Revolution. After the war he returned to the United States and purchased land extending from the Weygat to Martins Creek, where he built a fine stone residence, a mill, and a dwelling for his employees, these buildings yet standing. He married Diana Jones and had a son William (2). William Sherlock, the father, died in England, while there on a visit to his brother. William (2) Sherlock was born at Martins Creek, Pennsylvania, May 24, 1786, and married Elizabeth Carr, born July 27, 1787. He served during the entire period of the War of 1812 with the American forces. Later he moved to Mauch Chunk, Pennsylvania, and still later to Piqua, Ohio, where he owned a large tract of land. Soon afterward both he and his wife were attacked with malaria fever and died within a few days. Children: Cassandra Margaret, married William Johnston, and died August 20, 1854; Samuel Sherlock, born October 4, 1822, served in the Mexican War, and at the outbreak of the Civil War enlisted in the Eighty-first Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and went to the front as a captain; he was killed at the battle of Fair Oaks, Virginia, June 15, 1862, and is buried at Mauch Chunk, Pennsylvania.

Dr. Michael C. and Ellen (Johnston) Drennan were the parents of three children: Helen Margaret; Francis William, who died in infancy; Mabel, died aged seven years, her father never seeing her until her third year. After his marriage Dr. Drennan established a home in Easton, and although compelled to be away on duty he took advantage of every opportunity to be with his family. After his retirement Easton was his permanent home until his death. He was an ardent Democrat, and a man of high character, greatly beloved by all who knew him. His daughter, Helen Margaret Drennan, the only living member of her immediate family, resides at No. 124 North Third street, Easton. She is a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and of Trinity Episcopal Church.

**AARON GOLDSMITH**—When, in 1887, the city of Easton chose the first city solicitor to serve her legal necessities, the choice fell upon Aaron Goldsmith, a general practitioner at the Northampton bar, who had been admitted to practice four years earlier. Thirty-five years have elapsed since 1883, and the same man, now a veteran of many a legal battle in State and Federal courts, is still in practice in Easton, an honored member of the Northampton bar, and has his offices in the Easton Trust Company building.

Aaron Goldsmith was born in Easton, January 27, 1861, and prepared for college in the Easton public schools. He then entered Lafayette College, whence he was graduated, A.B., class of 1880. Choosing the legal profes-





*William Johnston*



sion as his life work he entered Columbia Law School, and in 1883 was graduated LL.B. He was admitted to the Northampton county bar the same year, and at once began practice in Easton. He was elected city solicitor in 1887, and re-elected for a second term, but otherwise his practice has been private and general in its character. Admission to the Superior and Supreme courts of the State, and to the United States Circuit and United States Supreme courts followed as applied for, and in all he frequently appears. He is a member of the County, State and National bar associations, and is a lawyer of high reputation, thoroughly respected by his brethren of the bench and bar. He is a member of the Masonic order, affiliated with Easton Lodge of Easton. He is a member of Pomfret and Northampton County Country Club. His recreations are bridge and golf.

Mr. Goldsmith married Ella Laubach, daughter of one of Easton's olden time merchants. They are the parents of two sons, John Francis and Robert Goldsmith. The family home is in the College Hill district of Easton.

**REV. WILLIAM S. HOTTEL**—Near Coopersburg, a borough of Lehigh county, Pennsylvania, on the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, Rev. William S. Hottel was born and educated, and there his father, Henry Hottel, yet resides, aged sixty-five years and actively engaged in carpentering. At the age of twenty-one William S. Hottell left the farm where he had helped his father during the days of his young manhood, to take up ministerial work, a form of Christian duty which has ever held him. He embraced the ministry of the Mennonite church with all the ardor of his manly nature and since 1914 has been pastor of the church in Bethlehem, his work there having been greatly blessed in the increased interest taken in matters religious as shown by the greatly augmented congregations at all services of the church.

Henry Hottel married Mary Weiss, who died in 1911, and is at rest in the family plot at Coopersburg. They are the parents of six children: 1. William S., of further mention. 2. Titus, manager of The Orphanage Home at Center Valley, Lehigh county, Pennsylvania, and has also been licensed to preach by the quarterly meeting of the Mennonite church. He married Katie Kauffman, of Zion Hill, Pennsylvania, and has two sons, Timothy and Arthur. 3. Charles, in the employ of the Bethlehem Steel Company, Alton, now with the Silvex Company, and a good musician. He was selected for military service, but on account of defective eyesight was at first rejected, but later was accepted and played with the United States Army Band. 4. Sallie, married Stewart Miller, of the Bethlehem Steel Works and has two daughters, Alverta and Martha. 5. Katie. 6. Ida, residing at home with their parents. Two daughters died in childhood.

William S. Hottel was born at the homestead near Coopersburg, Lehigh county, Pennsylvania, January 3, 1878. He began his education in the public schools and passed all grades until graduated from Coopersburg High School. He was his father's farm assistant until attaining his majority, those years being also devoted to study and reading, all bearing upon the holy calling to which he had consecrated his life, the Christian ministry. He had been brought up in the faith of the Mennonite church, accepted and loved its doctrines and its teachings, and when he was finally authorized to preach the gospel he went forth gladly and proudly. He began in that work for which laborers are too few, the mission field, and at Washington, New Jersey, helped in the work of the first Mennonite mission, as well as at Hacketts-town, New Jersey, mission. At Phillipsburg, New Jersey, he established another mission, and later took charge of the mission at Nazareth, Pennsylvania, continuing in charge of these and a number of other charges until October, 1914, when he became pastor of the Bethlehem Mennonite Church, his present charge. The spiritual growth of the church has increased the



congregations to a size far in excess of the capacity of the church edifice to accommodate them, this condition forcing the trustees to purchase a large ground site and begin preparatory working and planning for an edifice in keeping with the size and wealth of the congregation. The pastor is also vice-presiding elder of the Mennonite conference for the district; member of the board of examiners before whom applicants for preachers' credentials must appear; member of the conference board of foreign missions; member of the board of trustees of The Orphanage Home; offices all of deep importance to the welfare of the church.

Not only with his pulpit ability and managerial talent does he serve the cause he loves, but his able, prolific and interesting pen is an equally powerful agent for good. He is associate editor of the *Eastern Gospel Banner*, and editor of the Christian Life series of Sunday school literature for Bible teachers especially, and for four years has held that place of honor. His published books are many and have met with a favorable reception from authorities. They all deal with religious subjects of interest and are a distinct addition to the literature of the church; they are: "The Present-Day Apostasy," "Is There a Better Day Coming? If So, When?" "Typical Truth in the Tabernacle," "The Word-Made Flesh," "Until He Comes, What?" "The Secret of the Interest and Success in the Work of the Lord," and "The Moving Energy of the Age." He is also a contributor to the *Gospel Herald* and to the *Wonderful Word* magazine. Ever a student, the reverend writer has delved deep into the heart of each subject which he has discussed in these works, and has brought forth views and facts which lead the writer into deeper self-communion and more thorough Biblical study. So in pulpit preparation and Bible study, in literary and editorial work, and in the personal pastoral relation with his congregation, his life is as entirely devoted as it is thoroughly consecrated. Although he is hardly yet in the prime of life, the future holds bright promise for valuable work to be done in his Master's service.

Rev. William S. Hottel married, July 12, 1902, at Reading, Pennsylvania, Mary High, daughter of Ezra B. and Amelia (Detweiler) High, of Reading. Her father is still living at the age of eighty-two years (1919); her mother died in 1898. Mrs. Hottel is deeply interested in church work and is a true helpmate. They have an adopted daughter, Mabel, born in 1904, a student in high school.

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**JOHN SAMUEL KRAUSE**—From youth John Samuel Krause has been interested in and actively identified with the development of Bethlehem, and there has been no movement for the betterment of conditions in the city of his birth but has had his support. Now president of the leading financial institution of the city, the First National Bank, his influence, counsel and personal aid are as freely given as when he was less able to accomplish the good he craved for Bethlehem. He is a man of strong business ability, but were he of less talent he would still be among the leaders, for he possesses that greatest of all talents, the ability to work with untiring zeal, and that quality has been one of the greatest contributing factors in his rise to the topmost rounds of business success.

Mr. Krause is a descendant of Matthew Krause, whose son, John Samuel Krause, was born in Northampton, Pennsylvania, in 1782. In 1796, when a boy of fourteen, he located in Bethlehem, where he learned the trade of watchmaker and silversmith, and there he continued in business until his death in 1815. He married Maria Louisa Schropp, and they were the parents of Matthew Krause and grandparents of J. Samuel Krause.

Matthew Krause was born in Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, on August 16, 1814, and died there November 20, 1865. He was deprived of a father's care when but a year old, but his excellent mother was equal to the task of



*J. S. Krause.*





rearing her son, and he became one of Bethlehem's prominent business men and useful citizens. He chose a mercantile career, and as a dry-goods merchant gained both fortune and high standing. His business was one of the most important of the borough and was widely known throughout the district tributary to Bethlehem. As a citizen, he was helpful and outspoken in favor of the right, and all good causes found in him a friend and advocate. He was reared in the Moravian faith, educated in the church schools, and all his life was a strong pillar of support to that church. He long served as treasurer of the congregation and of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel. Matthew Krause married Adeline Eggert, born July 23, 1821, died June 13, 1867, daughter of Benjamin and Maria Elizabeth (Freytag) Eggert. Mr. and Mrs. Krause were the parents of a daughter, Mary Elizabeth, born April 4, 1844, married Granville Henry, and their only child was a daughter, Mary Adeline. Mr. and Mrs. Krause were also the parents of a son, J. Samuel Krause, whose career is herein traced.

J. Samuel Krause was born in Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, February 22, 1848, and now, at the age of seventy, is a resident and influential business man of that city. He was educated in the Moravian Parochial School, now known as the Preparatory School, and when schooldays were over, he began at the age of sixteen to learn the machinist's trade at the old Bethlehem Iron Works. He continued a machinist until the age of twenty-two, then, in 1870, entered into a partnership with Owen A. Luckenbach, and as Luckenbach & Krause they established a retail hardware business. They operated very successfully as a partnership for nineteen years, 1870-1889, then Mr. Luckenbach retired, and Mr. Krause continued alone until 1909, when the business was incorporated as the J. S. Krause Hardware Company, and moved to its present location, No. 41 South Main street, the old store being but a short distance away at No. 25 South Main street. He is president of the company, for which nearly half a century ago he laid the foundation, with some doubts and misgivings as to the fate of his venture into mercantile life.

Other business interests have claimed Mr. Krause's attention, and he holds an influential position in several corporations of great importance in the business world. Notable among them is the First National Bank, of which he was long a director, then vice-president, 1904-1915, and since the latter year, its able president. He is also a director of the Thomas Iron Company, of the Guerber Engineering Company, and was president of the Upper and Lower Saucon Mutual Fire Insurance Company. He is a member of the Bethlehem Bridge Commission, appointed by the Pennsylvania Public Service Commission. While he is a loyal Republican, political office has held no attraction for him. In the church of his choice, the Moravian, he takes a deep interest and fills a position once held by his honored father, that of treasurer. He is interested also in the management of the Widows Society, an insurance order of the Moravian church for the benefit of widows and orphans of the congregation. He is also a member of lodge, chapter, council and commandery of the Masonic order, and holds membership of the Knights Templar with Hugh de Payen Commandery, of Easton. His friends are many, and in both business and social life his standing has always been of the highest. Honor and uprightness have attended him all through life, and the success which is his has been fairly earned and richly deserved.

Mr. Krause married, February 28, 1871, Frances C. Luckenbach, born February 22, 1851, tenth child of William and Elizabeth (Rice) Luckenbach, a direct descendant of Adam and Eva (Spies) Luckenbach, who came to Pennsylvania from Germany in 1740. The line of descent from the founder, Adam Luckenbach, is through his son, John Ludwig, born in Germany in 1738, married Magdalen Hottel, and died in 1795; their son, John Adam, born in Pennsylvania in 1761, died in 1842, married Mary Magdalen Becker;

their son, John David, born in 1783, died 1850, married Elizabeth Clewell; their son, William Luckenbach, father of Frances C. (Luckenbach) Krause. William Luckenbach, born August 6, 1807, spent the greater part of his minority engaged in farm duties at the large Moravian farm on the south side of the Lehigh river. Later he learned the carpenter's trade, and until after 1850 was engaged in building operations in Bethlehem. He then entered mercantile life and was a successful merchant of Bethlehem until his retirement in 1871, when he was succeeded by his son, Owen A. Luckenbach, and his son-in-law, J. Samuel Krause. From his retirement in 1871 until his death in Bethlehem, July 28, 1893, he engaged solely in the management of his own estate, to which he added largely through judicious purchases of Bethlehem real estate. He was a man of great energy and became one of the influential men of his town. By his first wife, Elizabeth Rice, he had ten children, of whom Frances was the youngest.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Samuel Krause are the parents of three daughters and a son: 1. Adeline E., born December 20, 1871, married Frank E. Hammann, and has four children: Elizabeth O.; John S. K.; Henry M., deceased; and Frances E. Hammann. 2. Margaret, born May 24, 1873, married Henry T. Morris, and they have six children: John A., died in infancy; Frances K.; Margaret A.; Robert C., died in infancy; Matthew K.; and Joseph C. Morris. 3. Matthew, born October 21, 1875, died December 27, 1878. 4. Helen L., born January 13, 1877, married Fred T. McCain, and they are the parents of Fred T. (2), Samuel K., and Susan J. McCain. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Krause are all members of the Moravian church. The following is an echo from the past which is worthy of preservation:

City Councilman A. W. Schmich recently unearthed an old cannon and its mount in the stable back of the north side of city hall. The cannon was assembled and its parts painted a maroon red. The cannon, of the cast iron type, has a four-inch bore, and is 53½ inches in length. At its priming end, the weapon is 10½ inches in thickness. The old field piece has a history. It was purchased by private subscriptions from Bethlehem citizens, led by the late Matthew Krause, father of J. Samuel Krause, banker and hardware merchant, about 1840. It was used on the Fourth of July and election day and on other important occasions. It finally became the possession of the older Krause. For many years it lay in the market building on East Broad street, and finally found its way to the stable, where eventually it would have been sent to the scrap heap, had it not been found by Commissioner Schmich. The latter intends to beautify the space between the city hall and the old market building on East Broad street, which are now connected by an overhead bridge, with a flower bed. The cannon will be given a prominent position near the bed. The Yo Eddie Club has been granted permission by Mr. Schmich to make use of it at the South Side carnival this week.

**FRANCIS H. LEHR**—For nearly one-half a century Mr. Lehr has been engaged in the practice of law in Easton, Pennsylvania, most of his business during that period having been in the Orphan's court, that branch of the law particularly appealing to him. He serves a large clientele, and is highly esteemed by his brethren of the profession, both bench and bar. Originally the name was spelled Loehr, and was so borne by the father and grandfather of Francis H. Lehr. The name was brought to Northampton county by Frederick P. Loehr, born in Bavaria in 1784, who came to the United States about 1804, a young man. He located in Upper Mount Bethel township, Northampton county, Pennsylvania, where he followed his trade, tailoring, and operated a farm. He was a Lutheran in religion, a man of industrious habits and upright life. Frederick P. Loehr married Susannah Keiser, born December 9, 1787, died October 15, 1819. He died December 28, 1851. They were the parents of: Joseph, John, Catherine, Rebecca and Sarah Loehr, the second son, John, being the father of Francis H. Lehr, of Easton, Pennsylvania.

John Loehr was born in Northampton county, Pennsylvania, October 28, 1811, died April 19, 1889, a successful farmer located in Forks township, in his

native county. Both John Loehr and his wife, Elizabeth Schoch Loehr, were members of the Lutheran church, godly people, and highly respected by all who knew them. They were the parents of four children: William, a farmer, who died in Michigan; Caroline, deceased, wife of Lewis Kahler; Francis H., whose career forms the subject for this review; Emma, residing at No. 625 Walnut street, Easton, Pennsylvania.

Francis H. Lehr was born near Bangor, Pennsylvania, January 4, 1842, and since 1867 has been a resident of Easton, his present home (1919). He attended the public schools of Forks township, in Northampton county, until thirteen years of age, then for three winters attended the pay schools of Easton. At the age of sixteen he began teaching in the county public schools, teaching in different public schools for eight years. The succeeding four years were spent as a teacher in Easton schools, he, during that period, studying law under the preceptorship of Judge Henry D. Maxwell, of the Northampton bar. He passed the necessary examinations, and on August 29, 1871, was admitted to the Northampton bar.

Immediately upon being admitted to the bar, Mr. Lehr began practice in Easton, and so continues an eminent member of the Northampton bar, one of the older members still in practice. He is a member of the local and State bar associations, is an able exponent of probate and property law, and, as far as practical, confines his practice to the Orphans' Court. He has all his life been deeply interested in religious works, and for thirty years was superintendent of the Sunday school of St. Paul's Lutheran Church. Politically he is a Democrat, has served several terms in council upon the school board, and in other positions has testified that in public spirit and civic pride he is not lacking.

Mr. Lehr married, January 5, 1867, Ellen E. Walter, daughter of Michael and Elizabeth (Helleck) Walter. Mr. and Mrs. Lehr are the parents of two sons and a daughter: 1. Horace (q.v.). 2. Walter Lehr, died February 23, 1918, aged forty-six years, a partner with his brother in the piano manufacturing firm, H. Lehr & Co., until his death; he married Henrietta Barber, who survives him with four children: Francis H. (2) Lehr, a soldier in the U. S. Army, ranking as sergeant of the 149th Machine Gun Battalion; Emily H., married Lieutenant Thomas Burley, now located at Vancouver, Washington; Virginia; and Frederick B. Lehr. 3. Frances E., married William G. Ingham, silk manufacturer of Phillipsburg, New Jersey. They are the parents of John and Joyce Ingham. The Lehr family home is at No. 1148 Butler street, his offices at No. 609 Walnut avenue, Easton.

**HORACE LEHR**—The firm, H. Lehr & Company, was established in Easton, Pennsylvania, in 1890, by Horace and Walter Lehr, sons of Francis H. Lehr, whose life history is given at length in preceding sketch. Walter Lehr has been gathered to "that innumerable host" who have journeyed to "that bourne from whence no traveler returns," and Horace Lehr continues owner of the business now conducted by the Lehr Piano Company of Easton, Pennsylvania, which has made the Lehr piano a notable factor in the music trade of Pennsylvania and the entire Central and Eastern states. A successful business man and public-spirited, progressive citizen, Horace Lehr has won public confidence and respect to an unusual degree, he having been called to the highest office in the city government, and as chief executive of the city he fully justified the confidence reposed in him.

Horace Lehr, son of Francis H. and Ellen E. (Walter) Lehr, was born in Easton, Pennsylvania, May 14, 1868. He was educated in the public schools, Easton Academy and Lafayette College, the last-named institution conferring upon him the degree A.B. at graduation, with the class of 1887. For two years thereafter he studied law under the preceptorship of his father, an eminent member of the Northampton bar; but he was not content



with the thought of a professional life, all his desires centering in a business career. He chose wisely, entered the business world as secretary-treasurer of the Lawrence Organ Company of Easton, manufacturers of piano-cased organs, and for six months bent all his energies to mastering the detail of organ manufacturing. In 1890 he organized the firm H. Lehr & Co., erected a factory, and began the manufacture of the Lehr piano. The business then begun has grown to one of importance, and the Lehr piano has won its place in the musical world for its excellence of tone, easy touch and durability. The piano is endorsed by the musical trade and art journals, by conservatory teachers and by private users, all testifying to its admirable quality.

With his business firmly established and his place won in the commercial world, Horace Lehr gave a portion of his time to public service, although he never sought public office. Neither did he decline a duty, and when solicited to allow his name to be used as a candidate for common council he consented, and for five years he served in that body, three years being president of council. Later he served as a member of select council, and in 1902 was elected mayor for a term of three years, he being but thirty-three years of age when elected. He administered the affairs of the office from the standpoint of the capable business man, and every department of the city government felt the influence of his strong personality. He has always been an effective member of the Easton Board of Trade, and in February, 1914, was elected its president. A Democrat in politics and in full sympathy with the administration, he was appointed postmaster of Easton by President Wilson, April 1, 1915, an appointment which gave general satisfaction to the patrons of the office. He is a member of the Pennsylvania State Association of Presidential Postmasters, and in September, 1916, was elected president of that body, an office he yet holds. Upon assuming the duties of postmaster, Mr. Lehr withdrew from the active management of the affairs of H. Lehr & Co., his brother and partner, Walter Lehr, assuming the management, so continuing until his death in 1918, Horace Lehr's son, Horace A., then coming into control. Horace Lehr is a director of the Northampton Bank. He is a member of the various Masonic bodies, lodge, chapter, council and commandery, is a communicant of St. Paul's Lutheran Church, and a member of the Pomfret Club. He married, February 22, 1892, Irene Algert of Easton, Pennsylvania. Mr. and Mrs. Lehr are the parents of two sons and two daughters: Horace A., associated with his father in the Lehr Piano Manufacturing Company, and in the late World's War held a lieutenant's commission with the U. S. Ordnance Reserves; Henry S., now at Naval Aviation Training School, Seattle, Washington; Elizabeth, residing at home; Irene, a student at the Sargent School, Cambridge, Massachusetts. The family home is at No. 1144 Butler street, Easton.

There are several items of interest in connection with Mr. Lehr's public service as mayor and postmaster, which it would be an injustice to him to omit from the story of his life. As mayor he compelled public utility companies to pay the city for franchises granted, a percentage of gross receipts being the compensation exacted; he secured the passage of a law regulating building construction and creating a fire zone; he accomplished the purchase and improvement of the property known as the "City Hall of Easton." As postmaster he reorganized the financial system and thoroughly reorganized the delivery system, making it more efficient, and in these changes effected an annual saving of some thousands of dollars, while both departments were greatly improved. He established the present Auto Parcels Post delivery; the Star Route, early auto service from South Bethlehem, whereby all Philadelphia and Southern mail regularly reaches the Easton post-office in time for the first delivery, and he has otherwise conserved the public good.

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**ERNEST A. STEIGLER, Ph.D., D.D.**—Dr. Ernest A. Steigler, an eminent divine of the Lutheran church in America, doctor of philosophy of



*Rev. Dr. Ernest A. Steigler*





Odenburg University, Hungary, and of notable ecclesiastical record in Europe, is the beloved pastor of St. John's Lutheran Church in Bethlehem, a man whose influence is great among Americans of foreign birth, an influence sincerely and effectively devoted to the guidance and Americanization of his hard-working, industrious parishioners. His efforts during the national stress just ended have been much appreciated, particularly by the people of Bethlehem.

Dr. Steigler was born in Odenburg, Hungary, February 6, 1888, and although young in ministerial charge he has shown himself to be possessed of marked ability in that direction and to be adding a creditable chapter to the history of the Steigler family, which has had notable connection with the church in former generations. He is the son of the Rev. Gustave and Emma (Loog) Steigler, of Odenburg, Hungary, and in the maternal line his lineage is noble. His father, the Rev. Gustave Steigler, was the premier prelate of the ancient city of Odenburg, Hungary, and for twenty-five years was minister of the oldest church of that place. A graduate of Pressburg University, the Rev. Gustave Steigler comes notably into Hungarian church history by reason of a catechism of which he was the author, which catechism has since become almost the standard work in general use in the churches of Hungary. He was a learned man, devout in his religion and universally respected throughout the region in which he labored. His demise occurred in 1903 in Odenburg, Hungary, and the resulting obsequies manifested strikingly the esteem in which he was held in the community. His wife, Emma Loog, of gentle birth, was the daughter of John and Teresa (Kolbenheimer) Loog. Her father and mother were both of aristocratic birth, and the former, following the custom of scions of Hungarian noble families, entered the army in commissioned grade, eventually becoming a captain in the Hungarian guard. In 1848 he participated in the war against Austria for the independence of Hungary, and was wounded in battle at Komaron; the wound affected him throughout his life, for he partially lost the use of his arm. Mrs. Emma (Loog) Steigler, widow of the Rev. Gustave Steigler, is still alive and resides in Odenburg, Hungary, where some of her children also live. She is the mother of five children; the offspring of the Rev. Gustave and Emma (Loog) Steigler are: Gustave, a prominent attorney of Odenburg, Hungary, is married and has one child; Margaret, who married Louis Baliko, a Lutheran minister in active charge in Koszeg, Hungary, and they have four children; Emma, who married Arnold Urban, of Budapest, Hungary, superintendent of a steel plant at that place, and they have three children; Helen, who is unmarried and lives with her mother in Odenburg; and Ernest A., the subject of this article.

Dr. Ernest A. Steigler was afforded every educational advantage in his youth. He was aided in his studies by his talented father, who, however, did not live to guide his son far beyond the elementary stage. However, with the worthy example of his parent ever before him, young Steigler applied himself assiduously to his studies, and advanced rapidly; so rapidly that at the age of twenty-two years he became a doctor of philosophy. His academic education was obtained principally in schools of Odenburg, where he passed through primary, preparatory and collegiate institutions, eventually graduating from Odenburg College. His desire was to follow his father into service of the church, and after graduating at Odenburg College he took the theological course at Macchenburg University, from which eventually in 1910 he was graduated with the degree of doctor of divinity. His university record was a meritorious one, and it secured him early and important place in ecclesiastical work; he was appointed chaplain to Bishop Frank Gyuracz, in Papsa, Hungary, in which clerical office he remained for more than a year. In 1912 he received a call from an American church of the same faith, and soon thereafter came to the United States and immediately

assumed ministerial charge of the Hungarian Lutheran Church in New Brunswick, New Jersey. In that charge he manifested good promise and an ability to instill in parishioners a clearer and more earnest recognition of their part in and responsibility for church work and development. In two years he raised the membership of the New Brunswick church from three hundred fifty to more than six hundred members. In 1914 he left that church in a prosperous condition and came to Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, to take up equally hard, if not more difficult work in a Hungarian Lutheran church in that city. Since 1914 Dr. Steigler has labored unceasingly among Bethlehem residents who are of Hungarian birth or antecedents, and among the people of the foreign section of Bethlehem Dr. Steigler is becoming increasingly influential. His good reputation at New Brunswick had preceded him, so that when he arrived at Bethlehem in 1914 he found more than three hundred people of his faith assembled at the railway station to greet him and to welcome him to his new charge. He has increased the membership of St. John's Lutheran Church, Bethlehem, from three hundred to thirteen hundred since he came, and has so improved the church property that it is now free from debt. Dr. Steigler is an able administrator, a forceful speaker, and a convincing expounder of the Scriptures. Withal, he is a good pastor, entering with interest into the home life of his people and particularly aiding them in their desire to become good Americans. In an industrial community such as is Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, where so many workers of foreign birth and little academic education are employed, the presence among them of a man of the type of Dr. Steigler is of great value. Dr. Steigler held a powerful influence for good and continued industrial effort during a time of grave international unrest, and his efforts have brought prosperity to his church and people, and honor to himself. In 1915 he was instrumental in organizing a sick benefit society among his church members and the foreign-speaking section of Bethlehem in general, and the society was soon strongly based financially. It has corporate powers, has four hundred fifty members, and benefits to an aggregate of \$5,000 yearly have been paid from its funds, the society now owning its own building. Dr. Steigler also founded in 1915 a parochial school in which special attention is given to the teaching of the English language, as well as church history, to the children of members of the Lutheran church. Three teachers are employed, and there are more than one hundred pupils. Dr. Steigler's energy, persuasiveness and administration made it possible some time ago to install in the church a new organ, the cost of which was \$2,500, and also to equip the church with chimes which cost \$1,500, both of which expenditures were promptly met by funds raised among the members who are mostly workers in the Bethlehem Steel plants. He has benefitted the workers to an appreciable degree by the establishment of night schools, at which even elderly immigrants are students. Dr. Steigler is interested in all projects that tend to bring intellectual good to the Hungarians who have come to this country to start life anew, and he is an active member of many societies that have this end in view; and as an educational factor, the magazine *Harangszo*, of which Dr. Steigler was appointed editor by the General Church Council in Philadelphia, is an undoubted success, holding Americans of Hungarian birth or origin true to their own church, and injecting American ideas in the people by the readiest method, the Hungarian language with which all are familiar.

Dr. Steigler is prominently identified with Masonic activities in Bethlehem, being a member of the G. Stanley Lodge No. 258. He has attained the thirty-second degree in that fraternal organization. He is also a member of the Knights Templar.

Generally, his labors within the city of Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, since 1914 have been a factor of importance to that community.

Dr. Steigler recently married, October 19, 1918, in Bethlehem, Ida S.

Frater, born in Newark, New Jersey. Her father, George Frater, lives with his wife, Bertha, in Phillipsburg, New Jersey. Mrs. Steigler's grandfather, Emeric Frater, is now Supreme Court judge of Budapest.

**OSCAR MENTON RICHARDS, M.D.**—As one of the skilled and honored physicians of Easton, Pennsylvania, Dr. Richards is fulfilling the promise of a quarter of a century ago, when he located in South Easton and began the upbuilding of a professional reputation. The years have dealt kindly with him, and the hopes of the young physician have been fully realized in professional eminence in a large clientele, and in the high esteem of the community in which his quarter of a century has been passed. He is of old Northampton county family, although at the time of his birth his parents were residing in Bucks county, Pennsylvania.

Joseph Richards, the founder of the family, came from England to Pennsylvania prior to the Revolution, and in Williams township, Northampton county, found a home. He married, and upon his own farm of one hundred twenty acres reared his family. Later he was gathered to his fathers, and his son Joseph (2) Richards became head of the family in Williams township.

Joseph (2) Richards was born in that township, and there spent his life in the quiet pursuit of a farmer. One great excitement, however, came into his life, and during the second war with Great Britain he left the quiet and peace of the farm for the scene of conflict and served valiantly the cause of his country. He married Mary Elizabeth Miller, also born in Williams township, and they were the parents of John, William, Joseph, Charles, Aaron, Henry and Elizabeth. Joseph, the father, was a man of honorable upright life, very popular in his neighborhood. His sons were carefully reared, and they became men of high standing, and many of their descendants are now prominent in the professional and business life of the county.

Aaron Richards, fifth son of Joseph (2) and Mary Elizabeth (Miller) Richards, was born at the home farm in Williams township, September 28, 1837. He grew to manhood at the homestead, obtaining a good education in the district school and at Easton academy. He became very familiar with the work of the farm, and also taught school in his youth, but he aspired to a business career and for five years engaged as a merchant. He then moved to Bursonville, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, where he was proprietor of a hotel until 1876, when he sold his property in Bursonville and removed to Point Pleasant, Pennsylvania, where he was for several years a merchant, thence he went to Black Horse Hotel, which he conducted three years, and then moved to South Easton, where he again became a merchant. He became one of the substantial merchants of that place—then borough, now a city—winning with business success high standing as a man of integrity and force of character. He served the Lutheran church as elder and treasurer, and was also treasurer of the Cemetery Association. Aaron Richards married in 1864, Sarah J. Shank, born in Springfield township, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, daughter of Ephraim and Catherine Shank. They were the parents of Dr. Oscar M. Richards, whose life and career is the inspiration of this review; Lillian E.; Newton B.; and a child who died in infancy. Newton B., the youngest son, prepared for a professional career and attained the degree of D.D.S., but he practiced dentistry only for a time, then became his father's business associate.

Oscar M. Richards, eldest son of Aaron and Sarah J. (Shank) Richards, was born at Bursonville, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, January 15, 1865, and attended public school at South Easton in 1876. He was graduated from Easton High School in 1883, then entered Lafayette College, specializing in chemistry, and in 1887 was awarded his B.S. degree. He then decided



upon a profession, entered the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, and there continued until he graduated M.D., class of 1890. Three years were then spent at the Presbyterian Hospital, Philadelphia, one as interne, two in charge of the surgical dispensary, after which he returned to his home in South Easton, and in 1894 began private practice in the profession for which he had so fully prepared. He is a member of and president of Easton Protective Association of Physicians and belongs also to the Northampton County Medical Society, Pennsylvania State Medical Society, American Medical Association, and he is highly regarded by his professional brethren. Success has come to him abundantly, and he is one of Easton's most honored professional men. He is a surgeon to the Lehigh Valley Railroad, surgeon to the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, and secretary to the board of United States pension examiners of Easton, while his private practice is very large.

Dr. Richards is a Republican in politics, and under the borough form of government served South Easton as councilman. After annexation, he served the city of Easton as a select councilman. He is a member of St. Paul's Lutheran Church, is a member of the board of trustees of Easton's Board of Trade, member of the Masonic order, the Pomfret Club, the McKinley Club, and the college fraternity, Phi Delta Theta. When at college the doctor was very much interested in field sports, played on the college baseball team, and he yet retains his fondness for out-of-door sports. His favored recreations are motoring and fishing.

Dr. Richards married, June 12, 1890, Sarah Turner, daughter of Amos and Anna (Godley) Turner, and a cousin of Captain Godley, commander of the famous Easton Guards. Mrs. Richards is active in Red Cross and church charitable works, and is vice-president of the Easton New Century Club.

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**ARJAY DAVIES**—When elected to the presidency of the H. G. Tombler Grocer Company of Easton, Pennsylvania, Mr. Davies came as a merchant with a record of efficiency and success achieved with large business houses in Scranton, Pennsylvania, and in New Jersey. Nor was the H. G. Tombler Grocery Company a new, untried enterprise, but like Mr. Davies had passed through many experiences, having been founded in 1857, and incorporated in 1891, with a capital of \$250,000. To this company Mr. Davies came as president in 1907, and during the eleven years that he has been in executive control the business of the company, wholesale groceries, has more than doubled. A radius of perhaps seventy-five miles is covered by the seven traveling salesmen of the company, and from its headquarters at Nos. 230-234 Ferry street, Easton, a constant stream of groceries flow into the channel of trade awaiting them. The officers of the company are: Arjay Davies, president; William A. Titus, vice-president and manager; Henry G. Tombler, secretary-treasurer. The board of directors comprise the above, together with Henry G. Siegfried.

Arjay Davies is a son of John R. and Jane (Eynon) Davies, the former born in Wales, his father a mine superintendent after coming to Pennsylvania and settling in Lackawanna county, his home in Scranton. He was a man of education and literary ability, and until his death was a valued contributor to the Welsh newspapers. Both parents are now at rest. Arjay Davies was born in Scranton, Pennsylvania, November 25, 1865, and there attended the public schools. After completing the commercial course at Wyoming Seminary, near Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, with graduation, he began his business as clerk in a Scranton general store. He developed the commercial instinct, and advanced so rapidly that his next position, which soon came, was that of manager of one of the two general stores owned and operated by Carson & Davis of Scranton.





*William H. Jennings*



In 1890 Mr. Davies accepted the offer made to him by Robert F. Oram & Co. of Port Oram, New Jersey, resigned his position in Scranton, and until 1898 was manager of the Oram Company store at Port Oram. His reputation was made as an energetic, capable manager, but high as it was, it was greatly enhanced during the next nine years, 1898-1907, as manager of the Hibernia Supply Company, located at Hibernia, New Jersey. During this nine years' period the business under his management increased four hundred per cent., and three additional stores were added, one in New Jersey, one in Pennsylvania, and one in New York State. Mr. Davies maintained his home residence at Rockaway, New Jersey, a beautiful location forty miles west of New York City, on the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad.

With the surrendering of his position with the Hibernia Supply Company in 1907, Mr. Davies passed from the ranks of employee to the presidency of the H. G. Tomblor Grocery Company of Easton, and in that capacity he has repeated the successes of former years, but with his enlarged powers has greatly exceeded the record of his former years. In addition to his responsibilities, Mr. Davies is a director of the Easton Trust Company, vice-president of the Easton Board of Trade, chairman of its transportation committee, was two years president of the local Lehigh Valley Wholesale Grocers' Association, two years president of the Lehigh Valley Association of Credit Men, was elected a third time to the presidency of the Tri-State Association, more properly the Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware Wholesale Grocers' Association, one of the most successful State organizations of merchants in the entire country. While serving his third term as president of the Tri-State, he was elected president of the National Wholesale Grocers' Association of the United States, at their 1918 convention at Cleveland, Ohio. This is an association of more than thirteen hundred members, representing the leading wholesale grocers of every State in the Union. These statements convey volumes, and present Mr. Davies as a State and national figure among merchants of prominence from all parts of the United States. He is affiliated with the Masonic order, is a Republican in politics, and with his family worships at Brainerd Union Church, Easton.

Mr. Davies married, December 20, 1888, Alice Watkins of Scranton, and has a very interesting family from present-day patriotic standards. He is interested in all movements tending to increase the power of our army and navy. Mrs. Davies is chairman of the executive committee of Easton's chapter of the Red Cross, president of the Young Women's Christian Association, and is affiliated with many other charitable and civic organizations. Ewart G., their eldest son, is in the U. S. Army; Robert W., the second son, is chief army inspector of the Ordnance Department on trench warfare materials; Margaret Eynon was graduated from Emma Willard School, and is now attending Connecticut College, at New London, Connecticut; Paul G., the youngest son, too young for service, is at the Tome School. Mr. Davies has won high standing among the public-spirited men of his adopted city, and has a ready, willing hand extended to aid in all worthy movements for civic improvement. The family home is at No. 325 Reeder street, Easton.

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**WILLIAM HENRY JENNINGS**—William Henry Jennings, late of Nazareth, Pennsylvania, was one of the most prominent business men of this community and for a number of years closely identified with the great Portland cement industry in this country, his death, which occurred January 21, 1918, being felt as a severe loss both in industrial circles generally and in the life of the community in which he had chosen to reside. William H. Jennings was a native of South Orange, New Jersey, where his birth

occurred July 15, 1876, a son of William H. and Marion A. (Carter) Jennings, old and highly respected residents of that place. The early education of Mr. Jennings was obtained in the local public schools, and upon completing his studies at these institutions he attended Stevens Institute at Hoboken, and at that famous institution studied for his degree as M.E. He successfully completed this course and almost immediately afterward engaged in the business of constructing cement plants in association with the late Robert F. Wentz, of Nazareth. His first important work was the building and equipment of the Nazareth Cement Company plant at Nazareth, Pennsylvania, the first of the local enterprises of this kind.

From that time Mr. Jennings continued to be very active in this line of business at Nazareth and assisted in the building and outfitting, as well as the organization of all the cement plants in this vicinity. So successful was Mr. Jennings in his work that before a great time had passed, he became well known outside of the immediate district in which he had been active, and it was not long before he was in demand as the designer and constructor of cement plants in various other parts of the country. He was engaged on a large scale at Bay City, Michigan, in the erection of these mills, and won the attention and approbation of the Allis-Chalmers Company of Chicago. When that great concern decided to establish cement works in Spain, Mr. Jennings was secured to conduct these operations and went to Barcelona in the year 1902, spending that and the following two years in Spain. The difficulties of construction in that country were much greater than any that he had met with in America up to that time, and involved a great many problems which he had no experience with; but the young man exhibited positive genius in overcoming these, and brought the work to a highly successful conclusion. One of the greatest difficulties he surmounted was the problem of transportation of the heavy incumbent machinery used in these plants. He imported these from America, and the transportation was a comparatively easy matter as far as the ocean voyage was concerned, but the plant itself was erected among the mountains far back from the coast, and it was between these latter that it was so difficult. The machinery had to be taken apart to the last point possible, and even then many of the pieces were so heavy that it made their transportation by mule almost impossible. However, it was eventually accomplished and this became the nucleus of such manufactories in Spain, proving a brilliant success, and eventually resulting in the establishment of a large industry there. Upon his return to the United States, Mr. Jennings went to Easton, Pennsylvania, where he was appointed assistant of construction of the Atlas No. 2 plant there. Upon bringing this to a successful termination he then was sent to Riverside, California, by the same company, where he was assistant engineer in the erection of the Southern California Cement plant. He was then appointed superintendent of the Allentown, Pennsylvania, Portland Cement plant, where he remained for one year and then returned to Nazareth as superintendent of the Atlantic Potash Works, a concern that was formerly the Stockertown Cement Company, and in the original construction of which he had assisted. Mr. Jennings was thus engaged when he was taken with pneumonia, to which he finally succumbed after only thirty-six hours of sickness. Mr. Jennings was in the prime of life at the time of his death, his mental and physical powers and abilities at their height, and the future promised great and brilliant successes for him. It was, therefore, the more tragic that a career so brilliantly begun should be brought to so abrupt a termination, and the entire community felt keenly the loss of one of its most representative and energetic citizens.

William H. Jennings was united in marriage December 25, 1901, with Ellen A. Mack, a daughter of the late Professor Edwin T. Mack, of Nazareth Hall Military Academy, Nazareth, Pennsylvania, who is himself the subject







*E. J. Mack*

of extended mention in the following sketch. To Mr. and Mrs. Jennings three children were born as follows: Albert Edward, born in Barcelona, Spain, on April 8, 1904; William Henry, born in Easton, Pennsylvania, November 16, 1905; and Marion Augusta, born August 10, 1912, at Nazareth.

**PROF. EDWIN TIMOTHY MACK**—There has been no more commanding figure in the life of Nazareth, Pennsylvania, during the generation just passed, nor any more respected and loved than that of Professor Edwin T. Mack, for many years identified with the famous Nazareth Hall Military Academy of this place, where his influence upon the youth of the community and of those other communities that have sent children to study at this institution, has been of the greatest value, not only in their individual lives but in planting in each one his high ideals and motives which unfailingly in later years formed petals for expanding culture and Christian sympathies in whatever part of the world they may find their home. Professor Mack was born at the town of Canaan, in the Cherokee Nation, Indian Territory, June 15, 1851. He was a son of the Rev. Edward Mack, a missionary to the Cherokees, and was sent out to preach among those people by the Moravian church from Winston-Salem, North Carolina. At the outbreak of the Civil War he was compelled to abandon his work among the Indians, and withdrew during that period to Missouri, from which place he later returned to North Carolina. His son, Professor Edwin T. Mack, of this sketch, was sent to the famous Moravian school, Nazareth Hall, which he entered August 15, 1865, as a pupil. He graduated from this institution with the class of 1868, and the following autumn became a member of its teaching staff. Professor Mack was naturally qualified for his chosen profession and became very closely identified with the school, maintaining his position there as professor and instructor for more than half a century. At the end of that long time Professor Mack's health, which was failing rapidly, compelled him to suspend his staff work at the end of the first month in 1918, and his death occurred April 30 of that year, only a few weeks later. A fellow classmate of Professor Mack, who with him was graduated in 1868, the Rev. Dr. Samuel Blum, also became identified with the teaching force of Nazareth Hall and was his coadjutor in that school and its principal for twenty years. For several years after beginning his duties at Nazareth Hall, Professor Mack, then a young prefect, lived at the Hall and thus came into the closest contact with his pupils. This relationship with its daily association was unquestionably one of the greatest value and exercised a most beneficent influence upon the youthful minds of which he had charge. His strong personality made him naturally a leader, and the high ideals which he represented found a ready acceptance among the young people brought in intimate contact with them. Throughout his long career at Nazareth Hall he was looked up to and respected in an unusual degree by the undergraduate forces, and he enjoyed no less completely the respect and affection of his colleagues, who recognized in him a form of unusual potency for the maintenance and preservation of the highest traditions of the institution.

Professor Edwin T. Mack was united in marriage on March 20, 1876, with Mary Milchsack, a daughter of Henry T. and Ellen A. (Beitel) Milchsack, old and highly respected residents of Nazareth. Mrs. Mack survives her husband, as do four children as follows: Ellen A., who became the wife of William H. Jennings, of Nazareth, himself a subject of extended mention on preceding pages; Edith L., who is following the profession of trained nurse, and is now employed at the Hahnemann Hospital in Philadelphia; Edwin A., who is now employed as a draftsman at Ingersoll-Rand, in Easton, Pennsylvania; Eugene, who lately was with the First Army Engineers, U. S. Army, at Brest, France. A brother of Professor Mack, Mr. Samuel Mack, is engaged in business on a large scale as contractor at Bethlehem,

Pennsylvania, and at that place also resides a sister of his, Mrs. Emma Smith.

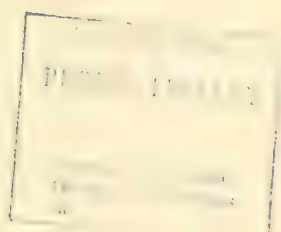
It is difficult to overestimate the value of the services of the true educator, for they are formed of that intangible stuff to which we can apply no definite standard of measurement. They are unlike those of the business man or financier which may be measured to a large degree in dollars and cents, or even from those of the inventor which may be gauged in a measure by potent and material progress gained. The educator, on the contrary, like the office, contributes towards spiritual things which can be expressed only in terms of increased human happiness and the exaltation of human ideals which it is beyond the power of any man to reckon out. It was such an influence that Professor Mack inserted in the community where he lived and worked for so many years. He was a man of the highest cultural attainment, the typical scholar who loved the subject in which he dealt. But he was more than this; he possessed that rare combination of strength of character and insight into the character of others which makes the ideal teacher, or the transmitter of knowledge, an enlightenment so that his success in his chosen line was quite phenomenal. He gave up his best to the young folks who came under his charge, and felt his influence most potently, and of this influence you can say only in addition to the facts that it was a great one, that it is continuing and is still today, after his death, producing its effect upon the community at large through the lives of many, who, coming in contact with it, have been given a higher outlook on life and a better understanding of their own worth and the value of service.

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**HERBERT F. LAUB**—George has been a persistent name in the Laub family of Northampton, and with the middle letter, W, leads to the conclusion that Washington, the greatest of all Americans, was the model the first George Laub presented for his children to follow. Herbert F. Laub, of Easton, Pennsylvania, an honored attorney of the Northampton bar, is a son of George W., grandson of George W., and great-grandson of George Laub, the founder of the family in Pennsylvania, he settling in Moore township, Northampton county. George W. Laub, son of George, was born in Moore township, Northampton county, in 1818, was a farmer all his active life, and in 1891 passed to his reward. He was an active member of the Lutheran church, a man highly respected and esteemed in his community. He married Annie M. Leisenring, born in Lehigh county, Pennsylvania. They were the parents of a large family, several of their children dying at an early age. Others who grew to manhood and womanhood were: George W. (2), who is of further mention; John A., of Belfast, Pennsylvania, a stone worker; Elmer W., of Belfast, a merchant; Edwin P., superintendent of a slate quarry at Belfast, and Alavesta, married Stephen Fehnel, of Moore township, whom she survives.

George W. Laub, son of George W. and Annie M. (Leisenring) Laub, was born at the homestead in Moore township, Northampton, Pennsylvania, July 11, 1849, and now is a resident of Nazareth, Pennsylvania, deeply engrossed in business enterprises, although nearing his seventieth year. He was educated in the district schools, a private school in Bethlehem, and Keystone State Normal at Kutztown, Pennsylvania, finishing at the last-named school, then teaching for a time in Moore township. He began his business career as a clerk in the general store of Owen Reyer, at Beersville, Pennsylvania, continuing with that well known mercantile house in that capacity for thirteen years. He was then admitted a partner, the firm name becoming Reyer & Laub. He continued in business until 1887, then disposed of his interests there, and moved to Belfast, Pennsylvania, where he opened a general store. There he prospered greatly, and in addition to his merchandising became financially interested in important enterprises of that section. His store in Belfast was the business center of the village and the







Rev. John Edward McClann

post-office, Mr. Laub being postmaster for many years. He prospered in his undertaking, finally retiring from mercantile life and removing to Nazareth, his present home. He retains several of his old-time interests, particularly in the slate quarries, and is now vice-president of the Phoenix Portland Cement Company, president of the Northampton Hard Vein Slate Company, a director of the Nazareth National Bank, and ranks with the substantial, progressive men of his section. A Republican in politics, Mr. Laub was postmaster of Belfast from 1889 until 1895, and in religious faith is a Lutheran. He is a member of Aluta Lodge No. 488, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; and Washington Camp, Patriotic Order Sons of America.

George W. Laub married Annie M. Geiser, daughter of Samuel Geiser, of Lehigh township, Northampton county, and they are the parents of two daughters: Amy F. and Ella C., both residing at home; and a son, Herbert F., who is of further mention; a fourth child died in infancy.

Herbert F. Laub, only son of George W. and Annie M. (Geiser) Laub, was born at Beersville, Northampton county, Pennsylvania, December 26, 1881, and there spent the first six years of his life. In 1887 his parents removed to Belfast, Pennsylvania, and in 1895 removed to Nazareth, Pennsylvania, and there he completed the courses of the grade and high schools, finishing with graduation, class of 1898. After a year of preparation at Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, he entered Lafayette College, whence he was graduated A.B., class of 1903. He prepared for the profession of law at Dickinson Law School, Carlisle, Pennsylvania, and graduated from there in 1906, with the degree of LL.B. He was admitted to practice at the Northampton county bar on October 1, 1906, and is now a qualified practitioner in the Pennsylvania Superior and Supreme courts, and in the United States District and United States Court of Appeals. He conducts a general law practice, has a large clientele, and is one of the strong men of the Northampton bar. The law to him is a jealous mistress, and he has few outside interests of a political or business nature. He is a member of the county bar association and enjoys the social side of life in fraternity and club. He is affiliated with Whitfield Lodge No. 622, Free and Accepted Masons; Easton Chapter No. 173, Royal Arch Masons; Hugh De Payens Commandery No. 19, Knights Templar; Nazareth Lodge No. 1099, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; the Pomfret Club; Phi Delta Theta, and Delta Chi fraternities; and College Hill Presbyterian Church.

Mr. Laub married, October 20, 1909, Hannah A. Cooley, and they are the parents of a son, George C., and a daughter, Marjorie W. Laub. Mr. Laub is a member of the law firm, Smith, Paff & Laub, with offices in the Easton Trust Company building. The Laub family home is at 215 Pierce street, Easton.

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**REV. JOHN EDWARD McCANN** Although Father McCann's residence in Easton began only in 1914, when he became rector of St. Bernard's Roman Catholic Church, he has endeared himself to his own people, and has won the friendship of many outside his faith. An orator of more than ordinary force and ability, he is frequently called upon for addresses, and it is possible that no clergyman in the city has taken active part in more public demonstrations, and it may be truthfully said that no man in any walk of life has given so generously of his time and energy to any and all movements whose object was civic progress and public good.

Father McCann is a son of James McCann, born in Stackallen, County Meath, Ireland, who came to the United States when sixteen years of age, and located in New York City. Later he removed to Trenton, New Jersey, and there as a member of the firm, McCann & O'Brien, became noted as a manufacturer of saws of a superior quality. He remained in Trenton until 1870, then went to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, where he formed a connec-



tion with the great saw manufacturing corporation, Henry Disston & Sons, being superintendent of their Philadelphia plant for forty-eight years. He retired in 1909 and now (1919) reviews his long and useful life of eighty-two years from the safe vantage of his own comfortable home in Tacony. He is a son of Nicholas McCann, a man of fine character who cultivated his own lands in County Meath, Ireland. James McCann married Catherine Seery, born in Navan, County Meath, and came to the United States when but nine years of age, a relative of Bishop Nulty. They celebrated the golden anniversary of their wedding-day in the Tacony home, receiving a cable of congratulation and blessing from his holiness Pope Pius X. Three months later the wife suddenly passed away at the age of sixty-eight. Thirteen children were born to James and Catherine McCann, four sons and nine daughters; seven of these children are now living. Father McCann is the seventh child in order of birth.

John Edward McCann was born in the Port Richmond section of the city of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, November 7, 1873. His early education was obtained in the parochial schools of St. Anne, Sisters of St. Joseph, Brothers of the Christian Schools, the Henry Disston public school for four years, and the Christian Brothers La Salle College. He was afterwards employed in the saw department of the Henry Disston Works for eight months. Then in 1889, at the age of sixteen years, he began his special study for the priesthood of the Roman Catholic church. He first entered St. Charles Rorromeo Seminary, and there pursued classics and humanities, and philosophical and theological studies until ordained a priest, September 23, 1899, finishing one year ahead of his class. The following day he celebrated his first mass in St. Leo's Church at Tacony, Pennsylvania, after which he returned to the seminary as prefect under Monsignor Garvey, remaining one year, until his class was graduated and ordained in May, 1890. During that year he served also as a mission supply for foreign parishes in Carbon and Northampton counties, Pennsylvania. Among his teachers at the seminary were Bishop McCort, Archbishop Kennedy and Archbishop Denis Dougherty, D.D., of Philadelphia, Monsignors Garvey and Henry, Lit.D., and James Roberts, elocutionist. During his years at the seminary, Father McCann was awarded thirteen scholarship medals, for his standing as a student was unusually high. On the fifth anniversary of Father McCann's ordination, Samuel Disston, a member of the saw firm and a Protestant, presented him with a valuable solid gold chalice made in France, to show his pride in Father McCann's being a former employee. During the year 1900 he was for seven months assistant to the pastor of the Cathedral of St. Peter and St. Paul, Philadelphia, and conducted a successful kermess for the Cathedral Day Nursery. Later he was assistant at St. Elizabeth's, where he was in charge of the school. The following four years were spent as assistant at St. Mary's in Phoenixville, Pennsylvania, where he received a puse of gold as a testimonial, and from 1905 to 1912 he was connected with the parish of St. Teresa in Philadelphia, whose clergy and laity presented him a gold watch. For five of those years he was local director of the girls I. H. M. high school center, teaching English composition, Latin and Christian doctrine; and for two years he was president of the Catholic Total Abstinence Union of Philadelphia. During the same period he was treasurer of the Catholic Total Abstinence Union of America, and chaplain of Brownson Council of the Knights of Columbus, and on the fifth anniversary of his chaplainship he was presented with a handsome engraved purse containing \$200 in gold, the gift of his friends of the council. He is also one of the leaders of the Catholic Total Abstinence Union in the United States, and has lectured throughout the East. From February, 1912, to November, 1914, he was assistant to Father Mellon, Vicar General, and to Monsignor Trainor at St. Thomas Aquinas, South Philadelphia, whose Holy





*A. M. Smith*



Name Society sent him an addressograph when he went East on his birthday, November 7, 1914, and was transferred to the parish of St. Bernard's, Easton, Pennsylvania, as pastor *pro tem*; and following the death of the venerable rector, Rev. James McGeever, June 7, 1915, Father McCann was installed permanently. During the few years that have since intervened he has lifted the debt of \$20,000 which rested upon the church, expended \$1,200 for improvements and repairs, purchased a high school building, and has greatly increased the efficiency of the parish, common and high schools, the standard of the latter, taught by sisters of I. H. M. order, having been greatly raised. The good Father is seemingly interested in everything that interests his fellow men. He is a member of the Easton Board of Trade, vice-chairman of the Easton Chapter for Northampton County Junior Red Cross Society, chairman of St. Bernard's Unit of the Red Cross, a director of the Visiting Nurses' Association, director of various parish societies, charitable and religious; chairman of the St. Bernard's branch of the Alliance of Catholic Women; organized the only men's first aid among the first classes in first aid work at the beginning of the World War; one of the organizers of the First Liberty Loan parade; chairman of the executive committee of the Knights of Columbus War Fund drive; member of the City Council, Easton Boy Scouts of America; chaplain to Camp Lafayette vocational and student corps, and the first priest to celebrate mass upon the college campus; was active in the campaign to raise funds for Easton Hospital; is local superintendent of the Easton Catholic High School, and of St. Bernard's and Gethsemane cemeteries; a member of the Catholic Historical Society, and it is no exaggeration to affirm that he is active in all good works. He has been appointed by the courts on various occasions as custodian of wayward youths, and he literally "goes about doing good." His parish has benefited financially and spiritually through his coming, and public opinions number him among most useful citizens.

**AMBROSE MARTIN KEIM, M.D.**—The coming of Dr. Keim to Bethlehem in 1882 was entirely unpremeditated, but when he found that borough struggling in the grasp of an epidemic of smallpox, all his chivalrous and humane instinct arose, and he entered the fight with those other heroes of his profession who were performing deeds of self-sacrifice and valor unsurpassed on any battlefield. When the epidemic was subdued he remained, and until ill health caused his retirement, he was in continuous and successful practice in Bethlehem. His passing was a distinct loss to his community, for all had learned to respect and to love the "good doctor," whose life was an example of self-sacrificing devotion to duty.

Few American families can trace their lineage through as many centuries as the Keims of Eastern Pennsylvania. An ancient manuscript in the German language, brought to America by Johannes Keim in 1706, and held priceless as an heirloom, refers to the family as being one of the oldest and most noted of the German nobility, and already famous in the year 1020 A. D. In that year Gottschalck Keim was advanced to knightly honors by the German King, Conrad II, and invested with the castle and lands of Gerolsek, not far distant from Strasburg. The old manuscript referred to, continues down to the Thirty Years War, and thirty years thereafter when the name still survives in Speier, from which region came Ludwig Hencourt Keim, an officer in the army of the Grand Duke of Saxeweimar during the Thirty Years War, 1618-1648. Twelve years later Ludwig Hencourt Keim married, and to his bride gave a jewelry case inscribed, "Anno Domini MDCLX, Ludwig Hencourt and Bertha Keim," with the motto:

I love in secret to acquire  
A treasure I alone desire.

Ludwig and Bertha Keim had two sons, George and Joseph. George had a son, Johannes Keim, who, after the French army had devastated the Palatinate, came to America with his bride, Catherine de Lurch, and settled at Oley, Berks county. They came in 1706, and with them came the precious ancient manuscript and the jewelry casket which was handed down until quite recently, when it was presented by Miss Harriet V. De Benneville Keim (a lineal descendant) to the Museum of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, in Washington, D. C. From Johannes and Catherine Keim descends a long line of military, professional and business men, one of these, Dr. Ambrose Martin Keim, being the principal character of this review. He was a son of Samuel and Caroline (Jacoby) Keim, his father a blacksmith and farmer located near Shimers Station, Bethlehem township, Northampton county, Pennsylvania.

Ambrose Martin Keim was born near Shimers Station, Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, January 17, 1854, died in the city of Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, February 13, 1916, having been an invalid for several years. He attended the local schools, Weaverville Academy, and Worcester (Massachusetts) Preparatory School, and acquired a good classical education, then began the study of medicine, receiving his degree M.D. from Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, at graduation with the class of 1877. He began practice in Ebensburg, Cambria county, Pennsylvania, but after a few years there he went abroad, and until 1882 was a student at the University of Berlin, and elsewhere, perfecting himself in professional knowledge. In 1882 he returned to Pennsylvania, but at South Bethlehem was detained through the non-arrival of his baggage. This delay caused a complete change in his life-work, and instead of returning to Ebensburg as he intended, he located in Bethlehem, rendered valuable service in fighting the smallpox epidemic, and there resided until his death. He continued in active practice until the complete failure of his health; he was an invalid for several years, and death finally resulted from heart trouble. He was one of the influential Democrats of his section, and for twelve years was coroner of Northampton county. He was a skillful physician, very sympathetic and friendly, the confidant of the young and the comforter of the old. He held the respect and confidence of his brethren of the profession, holding memberships with them in the local and State medical societies. He was a member of Grace Lutheran Church and of Damascus Commandery No. 50, Knights of Malta, of South Bethlehem.

Dr. Keim married June 26, 1886, Flora Agnes Illick, daughter of Reuben and Diana Illick of Northampton county. Reuben Illick was a farmer of Northampton county, and died in 1908, aged seventy-three. His wife, Diana, died in 1897, aged fifty-seven. They were the parents of two daughters: Blanche, born March 15, 1888, and Frances Keim, born February 1, 1897. Frances married, September, 1918, Hiram Deily, Jr., and lives with her mother, Mrs. Keim. Mrs. Keim survives her husband and continues her residence in Bethlehem, at 27 South Seventh avenue.

**RUSSELL CHARLES MAUCH, LL.B., M.A.**—Russell Charles Mauch, Master of Arts, Bachelor of Law, well regarded and capable member of the legal bar of Northampton county, Pennsylvania, and a promising young attorney of Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, was born in that city September 4, 1888, the son of John Wesley and Millie (Bright) Mauch, both of whom belonged to old Northampton county families. In the maternal line also his lineage connects with a distinguished soldier of the War of 1812. John Wesley Mauch, who died in 1898, was prominent throughout his life in the public affairs of Northampton county. A staunch Democrat, he was a man of much influence in his district, and served the party and the county faithfully throughout his active life. He was prominently identified with the county

leaders, was for many years a member of the Democratic County committee, and for six years was deputy clerk in the Orphans' Court of Northampton county. He was a Mason of high degree, member of local lodges, and religiously he was of the Reformed church. His wife, who still lives, is the daughter of Charles H. and Elizabeth (Wagner) Bright of Hellertown. There were three children to the marriage of John Wesley and Millie (Bright) Mauch: 1. Mary, married Warren Eisenhart, of Hellertown, who is by profession an engineer, and is in the employ of the Bethlehem Steel Company; they have one son, Edward, now two years of age. 2. Elizabeth C., who is unmarried, and lives with her mother at Hellertown. 3. Russell Charles, the subject of this article.

Attorney R. C. Mauch had a distinguished collegiate career; after elementary education at Hellertown public school, and the necessary preparatory instruction had been obtained, he entered Muhlenburg College. In 1907 he graduated therefrom with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He was one of the honor men of his year and had distinguished himself particularly in the debating class, so that he was chosen to deliver an oration at the graduation ceremonies. His promise at Muhlenburg was maintained in his subsequent period as a law student at Dickinson Law School, from which he graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Law in 1910, in the same year receiving his major academic degree, Master of Arts. It is worthy of note that he was then only twenty-two years of age, and not yet twenty-three years of age when he was admitted to practice at the legal bar of Northampton county. For a few years Mr. Mauch practiced in Hellertown, but later became associated in law practice with the late Harry E. Cyphers, a well known attorney of Bethlehem. The two remained associated until the death of Mr. Cyphers in 1917, when Mr. Mauch constituted the only member of the law firm, the whole of the clientele of which he took over. Mr. Mauch now enjoys a large and growing practice, and has a promising career before him.

He is progressive, active, broad-minded, logical in his opinions, and possessed of a way of expressing those opinions so that they are at once clear to his hearers. And he is an earnest publicist and church worker. He has never sought political office, but more than one local office has been offered him; he is solicitor for Hellertown borough, for the Hellertown school district, and the Lower Saucon township school district, which is one of the largest in the county. In fraternal activities Mr. Mauch comes in contact with the Independent Order of Odds Fellows, having passed through the chairs of Hellertown Lodge, of which he is now recording secretary, and also with the Eagles, being a member of the local branch.

In January, 1913, Attorney Mauch was married to Bessie J., daughter of Titus M. and Mary Ruch, of Hellertown, whose worthy family record is elsewhere reported in this history. Mrs. Mauch is a graduate of Hellertown High School, and with her husband gives much of her time to church work. They are Lutherans, and Attorney Mauch has a Bible class, the membership of which exceeds one hundred. His professional office is in the Broadhead building, Bethlehem, but the family reside in Hellertown. They have three children, Meryl, Charles and Doris.

**SAMUEL TAYLOR WILSON** This branch of the Wilson family in America was founded by Thomas Wilson, a minister of the Society of Friends, who came from England and settled in Northern Delaware not long after the coming of William Penn to Pennsylvania in 1782. The Wilsons came at the opening of the eighteenth century. This branch of the descendants of Thomas Wilson, the Friend preacher, settled near Rising Sun, a village of Cecil county, Maryland, fifty two miles from Baltimore. The first Wilson settler there was Samuel Wilson, born in 1802. Father of Thomas J.



Wilson, and grandfather of Samuel Taylor Wilson, of Easton, president and treasurer of the Tippitt & Wood Company, of Phillipsburg, Pennsylvania.

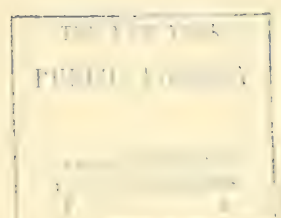
Samuel Taylor Wilson was born in Rising Sun, Cecil county, Maryland, October 12, 1868, son of Thomas J. and Adeline H. (Kirk) Wilson. His father is yet a retired resident of Rising Sun. Samuel T. began his education in the public school and prepared for college at West Nottingham Academy. He completed full courses of study at Lafayette College, Easton, Pennsylvania, and was graduated, C.E., class of 1893. After completing his college engineering course he entered the employ of Tippitt & Wood, as a draughtsman, and his responsibilities were continually added to until he was the firm's chief engineer. Tippitt & Wood, builders of steel bridges, water towers, stand pipes, steam boilers, blast furnaces, and mill work, was organized in 1868, and has had a career of unexampled prosperity. In 1901 Mr. Wilson was elected vice-president of the company, two years later, in 1903, was elected president, and in 1918, treasurer, his present office (1919). He is a director of the New Jersey Manufacturers Casualty Insurance Company, member of the Easton Board of Trade, and of that important combined business and social organization, the Rotary Club, of Easton. His success has been won through a thorough mastery of the details and technicalities of the engineering business, and through an unusual faculty for securing perfect co-operation between the different departments and those associated with or employed by him. Perhaps no large plant in the country has experienced such immunity from labor troubles since Mr. Wilson became connected with it in official capacity, and that condition has not been accomplished through accident. Long before the true relation which should exist between mill worker and operator was recognized, Tippet & Wood Company had inaugurated a system of welfare work, the sick and injured were quickly and tenderly cared for, and the best of feeling existed. The years have strengthened this feeling, and naught but good fellowship exists at the plant.

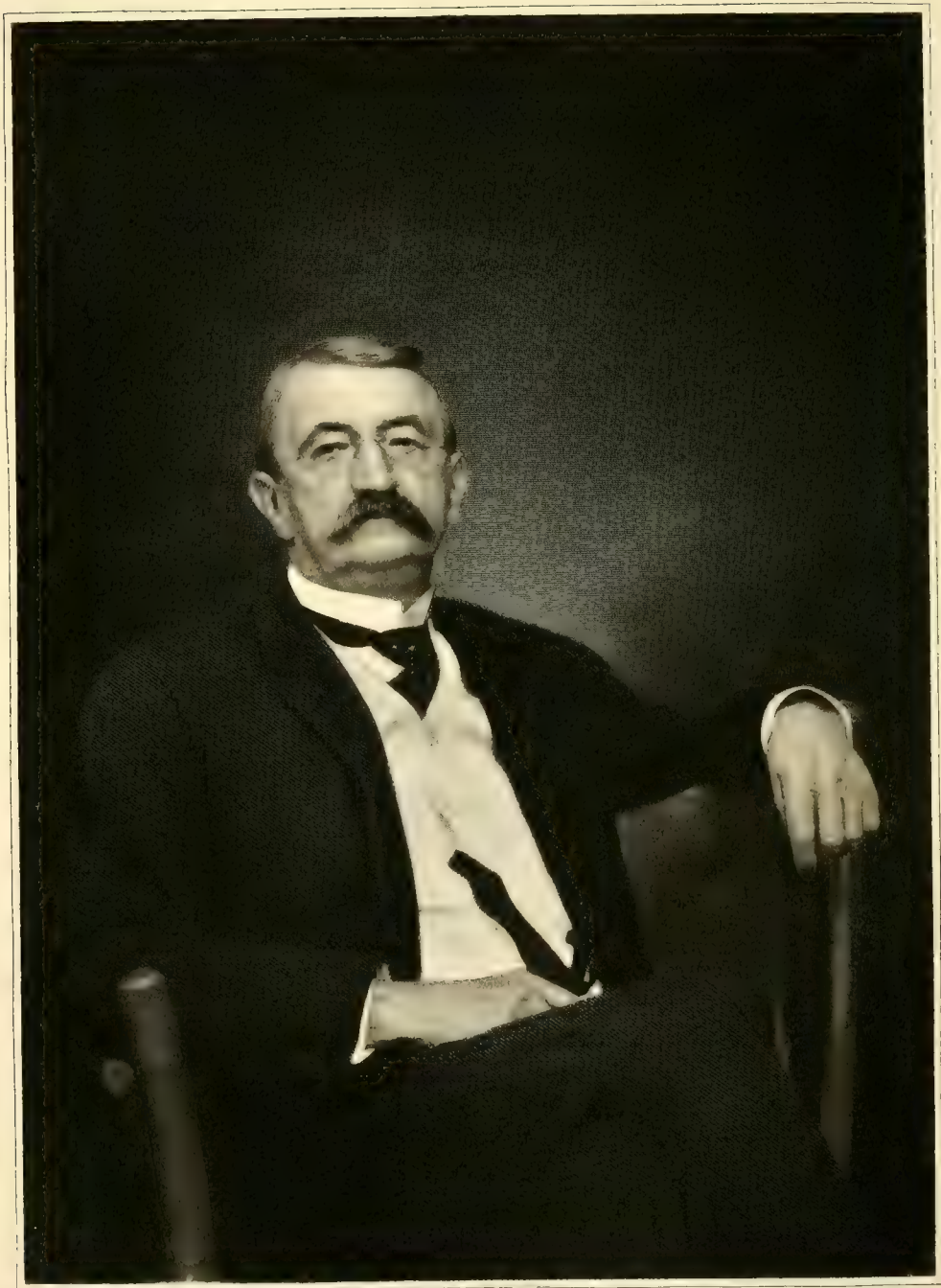
There are few interests of the city of Easton calling for broad-minded and liberal men that Mr. Wilson is not associated with. He is active in the church, Sunday school, and societies of the First Methodist Episcopal Church; is a member of the board of managers of the Young Men's Christian Association; member of the board of trustees of Easton Social Service League; is active in the societies and movements for prosecuting and financing the great war in which his country engaged; is a member of Northampton County Country Club, Phillipsburg Manufacturer's Club, the Alumni Association of Lafayette College, serving on the executive committee; and is a member of Delta Upsilon college fraternity. His sports are those of the out-of-doors, and they are all enjoyed, among which motoring, golf, hunting, and fishing are favored recreations, each in their proper season.

Mr. Wilson married, October 2, 1896, Anna W. Bryan, daughter of James E. and Anna Virginia (Smith) Bryan, of Rising Sun, Maryland. The family home is at No. 322 Reeder street, College Hill, Easton.

**LAUBACH FAMILY**—Christian Laubach, immigrant ancestor of George A. Laubach, accompanied by his wife, Susan Laubach, and six children, sailed in August, 1738, from the Palatinate, Germany, and landed in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, September 16, 1738, on the ship *Queen Elizabeth*. They settled on the banks of a small stream in Saucon township, Northampton county, Pennsylvania, where he shortly afterward erected a saw and grist mill. Christian Laubach was a blacksmith and iron dealer, and furnished large quantities of material to the Durham furnaces. Subsequently he became the owner of five tracts of land which are still in the possession of his descendants.

John George Laubach, son of Christian and Susan Laubach, was born





*M. Laubach*



November 4, 1723, married, and reared a family. He received one hundred pounds as his share in the estate of his father. Children: Susan, born November 7, 1757; Michael, born November 28, 1759; John, born August 25, 1761; John Christian, born June 30, 1762; Anna Mary, born October 21, 1764; Adam, of further mention; John Conrad, born March 3, 1768; Ann Margaret, born January 19, 1770; Catherine, born February 26, 1772; John George, Jr., born March 5, 1774; and Walter, born February 15, 1776.

Adam Laubach, son of John George Laubach, was born December 23, 1766, and settled in Saucon township, where he was a farmer and a blacksmith. He married and had children: Jacob, who died at the age of eighty-five years; John, born October 2, 1789, died at the age of eighty-two years; Christian, died aged eighty-three years; George, born November 14, 1794, lived to be seventy-five years of age; Samuel, born May 24, 1796, died aged thirty-eight years; Joseph, attained the age of sixty-four; Daniel, born August 12, 1801, died aged thirty-five years; Elizabeth, who was eighty-three years old at the time of her death; Isaac, born March 8, 1806, died aged sixty-five years; Abraham, of further mention.

Abraham Laubach, youngest child of Adam Laubach, was born in Williams township, Northampton county, Pennsylvania, November 19, 1808, and died September 15, 1890. In early life he served an apprenticeship to the trade of harness-making, which he pursued in the township of Plainfield for about fifteen years, after which he returned to Williams township and engaged in farming and milling. Being successful in both of these enterprises, Mr. Laubach acquired a sufficient competence to enable him to retire from active business pursuits, and he located in the city of Easton, where he spent his declining years in the enjoyment of ease and luxury. He was a deacon and elder in the Reformed church of Williams township. Mr. Laubach married Lydia Beidleman, who died April 30, 1895. They had children: William, of further mention; Peggy Ann, born July 12, 1835, married Richard Deemer; Robert, born April 27, 1837; Stephen, born June 9, 1839, became a physician; Susan, born February 19, 1842; Abraham A., born May 3, 1844; Owen, born July 16, 1846, died September 24, 1888.

Elias Beidleman, great-great-grandfather of Mrs. Lydia (Beidleman) Laubach, was born in the Palatinate, Germany, September 27, 1707, and arrived in the city of Philadelphia in September, 1730. He remained in Philadelphia county a number of years, removing in 1748 to Springfield township, now Pleasant Valley township, Bucks county, Pennsylvania. There he built the first mill in the northern part of Bucks county, and resided in that vicinity until his death, which occurred October 25, 1781. Elias, son of Elias Beidleman, married Catherine Kiss, of Lower Saucon township, and later removed from that locality to Monroe county, Pennsylvania. Samuel, son of Elias (2) Beidleman, was born in 1748, resided in Chestnut Hill township during the French and Indian War, and joined Sullivan's army when that command went against the Six Nations. He subsequently settled in the Chemung Valley, New York, where he resided until his decease in 1836. Abraham, son of Samuel Beidleman, and father of Mrs. Laubach, was born November 26, 1772, and while a lad in his teens returned to Pennsylvania, where he first settled in Plainfield township. Later he returned to Williams township, and there became the possessor of a large tract of land in the vicinity of Raubsville, Northampton county, where his death occurred April 11, 1857.

William Laubach, eldest son of Abraham and Lydia (Beidleman) Laubach, was born in Plainfield township, February 18, 1833, and died of general debility after an illness of almost a year, at his home, Second and Bushkill streets, Easton, Pennsylvania, July 30, 1914. His health had been declining for some time, and May 18 and 19 witnessed his presence for the last time in the establishment he had built up in his very active business career. He

had been in active business in Easton for a period of fifty-four years. On April 6, 1910, the firm celebrated its fiftieth anniversary in an appropriate manner, devoting two weeks to the observance. His success as a business man was founded on close application, absolute thoroughness, careful attention to details, and personal supervision. He originated the one-priced system in Easton, and built up his business by thoroughness and reliability in dealing with his trade. He was an honorable man in all his transactions, was cordial in his greetings to customers and business associates, and possessed a wide circle of acquaintances who all deeply and sincerely regretted his death.

In his boyhood Mr. Laubach attended the district school and worked on the farm of his father. When he was fifteen years of age he took a position in a country store at Kesslerville, where he remained until 1853, when he came to Easton and entered the store of the late Jacob Hay, then a prominent dealer in dry-goods, with whom he remained about five years, fitting himself under his employer's methodical manner of conducting business for a more extended experience later. A short time after this Mr. Laubach entered the establishment of Jacob Rader, then among the oldest and most extensive business houses of Easton, as clerk. Here he continued for about one year. On April 6, 1860, Mr. Laubach decided to engage in business for himself, and in spite of limited resources, opened a dry-goods store in a room only 12 by 40 feet in size, on a part of the site of the huge business house which he occupied in his later years. In the spring of 1861 the young merchant moved his stock to the building at Fourth and Northampton streets, on the site of the present Northampton National Bank building. The store remained there until November, 1872, when Mr. Laubach erected a building on Northampton street on the present site, 28 by 170 feet, the front of which was three stories high and the rear one story. On November 21, 1872, what was then known as "Laubach's Trade Palace" was opened. Many Eastonians will recall that special opening, which was held in the evening. No goods were sold, and an orchestra furnished music, which was something altogether new and original with the shopping public of the city in those days. In 1881 an addition of fifty feet was added to the rear, giving the store a depth of two hundred twenty feet, with a uniform width of twenty-eight feet. In 1891 the property known as the Hunt building, on the corner of Bank and Northampton streets, was added to meet the demands for greater space. Again in 1895 an extensive addition was made to the Laubach store. The M. J. Riegel building, on the west side, was acquired, giving a seventy-four-foot frontage on Northampton street. Even that fine, large, spacious store was soon outgrown, and 1899 found Mr. Laubach again engaged in adding a basement department for the housing of stocks of china and glassware, bric-a-brac and various lines of house furnishing goods. Two years later, in November, 1901, Mr. Laubach purchased the Timmins and Hess properties on the west side of his store. It was not, however, until 1905, that other improvements were made which brought the frontage of the store to a total of one hundred seven feet, as it is now. In 1910 further improvements were made to the store building by adding a large building to the rear, and also tearing down the Hunt property on the east, and a handsome building was erected thereon to conform with the remainder of the property front on Northampton street, making a uniform building with three floors and basement throughout and a frontage of one hundred seven feet. The entire property, as the store now stands, is occupied by the firm. It has a floor space exceeding sixty thousand square feet, as compared with the original selling space of four hundred and eighty square feet. The size of the present store makes the growth seem almost marvelous.

George A. Laubach, eldest son of William Laubach, entered the business

as an employe July 1, 1881, and was taken into the firm in 1889. The firm was then known as William Laubach & Son. The four younger sons entered the business as employes during the following years: William Horn, April, 1888; Charles Madison, July, 1897; Frederick Horn, June, 1901; Henry Beidleman, June, 1901; and in 1908 they were admitted to partnership. On July 24, 1908, a charter was granted to the father and five sons under the laws of Pennsylvania, to incorporate, the firm name to be William Laubach & Sons.

In 1914 the firm suffered an irreparable loss in the death of the senior member, but the five sons assumed the entire responsibility of the business and forged ahead, expanding their department store, thus creating a living memorial to the wisdom and foresight of their father, who had so successfully founded and continued the business during the first fifty-four years of its existence. In 1915 a seven-story addition was built in the rear of the store fronting on Pine street, with a depth of seventy feet, to which was removed the duplicate stock and workrooms, giving all the main floor space of the three floors and basement for salesrooms. The office was removed to the third floor, and millinery and furniture departments were added to the list already included in the store. The second story of the building at the corner of Bank and Pine streets was also leased and to this were moved the alteration workrooms connected with the cloak and suit department. The continued increase in business made it advisable to plan for more store space, so in 1916 the Clifton property, 50 by 70 feet, fronting on Pine street, was purchased, and in 1917 a three-story addition with a basement was built, conforming in structure to the balance of the building. In the latter part of the same year the Mutchler property, Nos. 15 and 17 Bank street, which had formerly been occupied by the Easton Express Publishing Company, was purchased, and the year 1918 found William Laubach & Sons using the entire block (with the exception of a space 28 by 70 feet on the first floor, corner of Bank and Pine streets), from Northampton to Pine, with Bank street on the east and Able Opera House on the west.

William Laubach was prominent as a Mason, his fraternal connection being with Easton Lodge No. 152, Free and Accepted Masons; Easton Chapter No. 173, Royal Arch Masons; Hugh De Payens Commandery No. 19, Knights Templar of Easton; and Rajah Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine of Reading. For sixty years Mr. Laubach was a member of the First Reformed Church and took an active interest in all the affairs of the congregation. He served for many years as an officer and member of the consistory. In the old borough days he was elected a member of the school board from the Seventh Ward and served one term. He was a director of the Northampton National Bank for twenty-eight years, member of the Pennsylvania German Society, and of the Easton Board of Trade. He was always interested in everything which promised to uplift the business, industrial, educational, moral and spiritual welfare of the community. His counsel was often sought, and his opinions were freely accepted, although he was deferential, and he never advanced his personal ideas except in a modest and courteous manner. He was of inestimable service to the community, and held the respect, and in his later days the veneration, of the people of the entire section. He was a liberal donor to the church, and his charity in this community was limited only by his good judgment. Historians will ever refer to William Laubach as a shining light in the mercantile life of Easton.

Mr. Laubach married, August 19, 1860, Mary Frances Horn, born in Easton, Pennsylvania, February 5, 1839, daughter of George and Annie Horn. Children: Edward Horn, born June 9, 1861, died December 15, 1861; George A., of further mention; Annie B., born April 29, 1864, married John Wesley Nute, who died October 5, 1908, children: George H., born October 7, 1889;



William Laubach, born December 29, 1890; Harold, born June 2, 1894; Jennie, born February 1, 1866, married Brigadier-General Edgar Jadwin, U. S. Army, and has children: Charlotte Frances, born August 23, 1894, and Cornelius C., born March 22, 1896. Sarah, born August 20, 1867, married Harry A. McFadden, of Hollidaysburg, who died September 15, 1910; children: Harriet Elizabeth, born April 8, 1895; Harry A., Jr., born September 19, 1896; and Mary Frances, born November 1, 1902. Mary, born January 10, 1870, died November 20, 1909, married Samuel K. Green, who died January 6, 1910. William H., born May 8, 1871, married Lydie Gano; children: John Wesley, who died September 12, 1901, and Richard G., born January 10, 1903. Ella, born February 14, 1874, married February 7, 1905, A. Goldsmith; children: John Francis, born March 5, 1906, and Robert, born January 21, 1914. Frank Edward, born February 27, 1876, died April 20, 1884. Charles Madison, born March 27, 1878, married Sallie Leyrer, of Easton; children: Mary Louisa, born May 18, 1907, and Eleanor, born April 5, 1911. Frederick H., born June 29, 1880, married June 15, 1904, Zelda Wilhelm; children: Frederick H., Jr., born August 11, 1905; Dorothy W., born November 8, 1908, died August 25, 1910; and Mary Elizabeth, born June 7, 1911. Henry B., born November 29, 1881, married April 30, 1907, Edith Bixler; children: Elwood Bixler, born December 23, 1915, and Marion Edith, born August 10, 1918.

A man of decided business genius, strong character and pleasing personality and keenly alive to the responsibilities his position entails, George A. Laubach in business worthily fills the post left vacant by the death of his honored father, and in civic affairs is the loyal, patriotic, progressive citizen, anxious for the welfare of the city with which the Laubach name has so long been connected. He is the eldest son of William and Mary Frances (Horn) Laubach.

George A. Laubach was born in Easton, Pennsylvania, October 10, 1862, his birthplace the present site of Northampton National Bank. He was educated in the public schools of Easton, completing the course with graduation from high school, class of 1879. He then finished a two years' course at Lafayette College, class of 1883. On July 1, 1881, he began his business career in his father's store, starting from the bottom of the ladder and advancing to better positions as he qualified. He grew with the business, and in both buying and selling gained the experience which was to be his capital in the future. On February 1, 1889, he was admitted as a partner, the firm name then becoming William Laubach & Son. The business grew with each succeeding year, the firm also being increased by the admission of the four younger sons of William Laubach. In 1908 the business was incorporated under the name William Laubach & Sons, with William Laubach, president and general manager; George A. Laubach, secretary and treasurer. After the death of his father, the president, on July 30, 1914, he succeeded to that office, and now as executive head of the company, manages the largest department store in Easton.

In his citizenship, Mr. Laubach stands for that which is in the line of progress, realizing that like a business a community cannot stand still, but must either advance or retrograde. Every civil, industrial and moral movement tending to Easton's benefit has his support, and he can always be relied upon to champion any good cause. He served twice on the guaranty fund of the board of trade, \$750,000 being raised during his service for the establishment of new industries in Easton. During the 1915 campaign for the raising of a building fund for the Easton Hospital, he was chairman of the business men's teams, and in all the Liberty Bond campaigns he took an active part. He is a director of the Northampton National Bank and a trustee of the board of trade.

Quite recently Mr. Laubach celebrated fifty years of attendance and



*Geo. A. Laubach*





service in the Sunday school of the First Reformed Church. He has long been a member, and is now an elder of that church, and in 1913 was vice-president of the Eastern Synod of the Reformed church. He is a member of Easton Lodge No. 152, Free and Accepted Masons; Easton Chapter No. 173, Royal Arch Masons; Pomp Council, No. 20, Royal and Select Masters; Hugh De Payens Commandery, No. 19, Knights Templar; Rajah Temple (Reading), Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; Northampton Historical Society; Pennsylvania German Society; Phi Kappa Sigma fraternity; and the Young Men's Christian Association, which he serves as director and treasurer. His clubs are the Pomfret, Northampton County Country, and Rotary.

Mr. Laubach married, February 26, 1891, Laura Louise Grim, of Reading, Pennsylvania, daughter of Jonathan R. and Susan (Kemp) Grim. Mr. and Mrs. Laubach are the parents of two sons and a daughter: George A., Jr., born May 9, 1892, died February 22, 1918; Frances Louise, born June 18, 1894; Donald Grim, born September 1, 1898, was commissioned second lieutenant, U. S. Army, at Plattsburg, September, 1918, and served in the army until mustered out after the signing of the armistice, at Camp Grant, Illinois. The family home is at No. 133 North Second street, Easton, Pennsylvania.

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**CLIFFORD SETON JOSHUA**—Clifford Seton Joshua, pastor of the First Baptist Church of Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, comes of a family long associated with church activities and internationally known in evangelical and ecclesiastical history. The family for two generations has been particularly prominent in the Baptist church in Wales; the Rev. Seth Joshua is an uncle of the Bethlehem divine, and has for a generation been famed as an evangelist, his standing being sufficiently indicated by his official connection, that of evangelist, with the Free Church Council of Great Britain. Another uncle is the Rev. Frank Joshua, who for thirty-five years has held the pastorate of the same church at Neath, South Wales; while the father of the subject of this article, the Rev. Caleb Joshua, has been one of the leaders of the Baptist ministry in the capital of Wales for more than forty years. He undertook many important missions in the national service during the serious and strenuous period, 1914-18. The Rev. Caleb Joshua, who is still in active ministerial work at Cardiff, South Wales, graduated at a noted Welsh seminary, Pontypool College, and soon thereafter rose to a place among the leaders of the Baptist church in Wales. It cannot always be so indicated, but it may generally be inferred that a pastor who has held office in only a few churches during a long period of service in the ministry is a man of high calibre; the Rev. Caleb Joshua, in his four decades of service in the ministry, has held only three charges, and in the capital of Wales he is a factor of consequence in many phases of public work. He was a recognized leader of the Liberal party of Wales, and was a valued colleague of the Right Hon. David Lloyd George during his long struggle to disestablish the Church of England in Wales, a measure which sought to distribute the centuries old state endowments equally, without discrimination as to sect or denomination, among the churches in which the people of the present day worshipped. In 1909 the Rev. Caleb Joshua was honored by appointment to the office of preacher for the Baptist Association of Wales; and during the four years of war he worked indefatigably for the national cause, one of his official governmental connections being that of chaplain of the home forces, embracing Cardiff and vicinity, an office to which he was appointed by Lord Kitchener in 1915.

Clifford Seton Joshua, son of Caleb and Louiza (Vaughan) Joshua, was born in the ancient town of Desborough, Northamptonshire, England, July 31, 1883, soon thereafter being taken by his parents to Llandoce, a Welsh

town which is situated near the port of Swansea and to some extent parallels, in its throbbing and unceasing industry, the city of Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, where the subject of this writing now is. Maybe his early environment had some bearing on his subsequent active life, for he developed manly attributes while still in his early teens; he was only fourteen years of age when he preached his first sermon, and it then became clearly evident that he would eventually worthily follow his talented father into the ministry. His elementary education was obtained at Brynhyfryd, Wales, and the higher academic education he received at Swansea gave him a more comprehensive base of general knowledge with which to enter upon his life work with good prospects. To further his academic knowledge he became a teacher in the Swansea schools after he had graduated, and continued in that occupation for two years, concurrently applying himself to theological research and ministerial practice. He was still quite a young man, only twenty-three years old, when he took notable part in the historic Welsh Revival of 1906, when Evan Roberts swept through Wales and parts of England, gaining converts to the church in numbers such as had never been equalled in British church history. Evan Roberts was aided in his work by the association with him of members of the Joshua family, particularly the Rev. C. S. Joshua, and his uncle, the Rev. Seth Joshua; in fact, it was the latter, at that time an evangelist of great power, who was responsible for the conversion of the great revivalist, whom they both supported, encouraged and guided through the early months of his religious effort. Evan Roberts was of frail constitution, highly strong and not physically able to bear the brunt of the exhaustive and widespread revival planned by his associates; but he was fortunate in having such talented, enthusiastic and self-effacing associates at his right hand, and the cause of Christ, and particularly the Nonconformist churches of Wales, benefitted enormously by the brief but wonderful campaign, which may be said to have originated in the activities of members of the Joshua family. Clifford Seton Joshua, though not at that time regularly in the ministry, participated with whole heart and able enthusiasm. The part he took in the great revival brought much gratification to his father, the Rev. Caleb Joshua, and would undoubtedly have been the source of justifiable pride to his mother had she been alive; but her demise had occurred many years prior to that time; indeed, Clifford S. was still in early infancy when he lost forever the loving care of his fond mother. After the revival, young Joshua pursued Bible study even more closely, and in 1908 entered the Bible Training College of Glasgow, which is affiliated with Glasgow University. Two years later, in 1910, he graduated with honors, and his collegiate place brought him promptly three calls to the ministry in Wales. He had, however, determined to come to America, and did so in December of that year, sailing on the liner *Adriatic*. Possessed of such good credentials, there was little chance of his failing to reach notable success in an American charge. For a time after landing he was the guest of Dr. W. W. White, of New York City, president of the Bible Teachers' Training School of New York City; but soon he was called to active duty in an American pastorate. His first charge was at Charleroi, Pennsylvania, First Baptist Church; there he remained for one year, resigning to accept the more responsible charge at the Nesquehoning, Pennsylvania, First Baptist Church, where he gave noteworthy service for three years, at the end of which period he removed to Newcastle, Pennsylvania, where he remained for three years and eight months as pastor of the First Baptist Church of that place. He is held in high esteem by the Baptist Association, and his record in each charge has been good, and has increased the membership and prosperity in each case coming to the church as the result of his labors. The membership of the Newcastle church was increased ninety per cent. during his association with it, and its indebtedness much reduced. When it became known that he

would be leaving Newcastle, several of its prominent citizens moved to recognize his labors while among them, and the movement eventuated in the presentation of a splendid testimonial to Mr. Joshua, a fitting tribute to his unselfish and successful work among the people of Newcastle. He has ever been an indefatigable church worker, and a strong Temperance advocate. He was elected moderator of the Beaver Baptist Association in 1916-17, and while at Newcastle was secretary of the Ministerial Association, so that he had reached a creditable place in the American ministry since his ordination, which was on May 26, 1910, at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. In November, 1917, he assumed charge of the First Baptist Church of Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, and has since that time, by his work, become popular, highly regarded and well supported in that city. A new church has been built, and there is every prospect that under his guidance the affairs of the church will continue to prosper. Mr. Joshua has taken keen interest in fraternal movements; he is chaplain of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows of Bethlehem, and is identified with the Knights of Pythias of that place. He preached a memorable sermon on April 28, 1918, at the occasion of the ninety-ninth anniversary of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and the audience was the largest ever assembled on such an occasion. And another memorable occasion at which he delivered the sermon was at the gathering at Bethlehem of the Grand Army of the Republic, on May 26, 1918.

As a man of British origin and of personal acquaintance with the greatest Briton of the present day, David Lloyd George, it might have been expected that his thoughts, expressions and efforts in behalf of the cause of the Allies would take a definite and emphatic form. During the four years of war, and especially since this country entered into it, he championed the cause of the Allies; his voice has been fearless in denunciation of the militarists of Germany since and before the sinking of the *Lusitania* in 1915; he came into great prominence by his war speeches, and was very effective as a member of the Four-Minute Men of Bethlehem. And his interest in the war also, from the outset, centred in the Allied cause by reason of the active part taken therein by so many of his British relatives. His father, in a ministerial way as chaplain, was connected with the British military forces, but his own brothers were actively and directly in the British army; one brother, Charles, was in the Royal Engineers, and another brother, Gethin, in the Royal Army Medical Corps, the latter being decorated in 1918 for bravery in France. Then his sister, May, for a long time during the stay of Belgian refugees in Britain, gave her time to teaching them, and to giving aid to them in other ways. The Rev. C. S. Joshua risked the submarine danger by crossing the ocean in 1915; his wife crossed on the last safe trip of the liner *Lusitania*, and he would have followed her on the fateful next voyage of that ship had not ministerial duties and special church meetings arisen, compelling him to cancel the passage for which he had been booked. He crossed a little while later without eventful happening, but on the return trip with his wife and baby on the liner *Orduna*, had the harrowing yet satisfying experience of being aboard a ship that was almost torpedoed; the trap set by the submarines for the S. S. *Orduna* failed by only about ten feet. While in Europe, Mr. Joshua saw much of the effect of war; he visited several of the British camps in which German prisoners were held. One pleasant experience of the trip was a church service held at Neath, Wales, at which five ministers of the name of Joshua participated.

On April 6, 1911, while in the ministry at Charleroi, Pennsylvania, Mr. Joshua was married to Margaret May, daughter of Thomas and Ruth James, of Wales, both of whom died there. Mrs. Joshua is an intellectual woman of strong character and much talent. She is an elocutionist of some note, and attained much distinction in that art even before she reached this country; she won many prizes for excellence in elocution at contests held at various



existed in Wales, and she is often on the public platform and in the pulpit. Her addresses upon a wide range of subjects are well received. Like her husband, she also had many relatives actively engaged in war work during the recent struggle. Her sister, Catherine, graduate of Swansea College, and school principal there until her marriage to William John, was often in her thoughts, for the husband was in France, a commissioned officer of the Royal Engineers. Another sister, Gwendoline, was married to William Bellin, mining instructor for the county of Carmarthenshire.

To the Rev. and Mrs. C. S. Joshua have been born two children: Ruth Frances, who was born on March 25, 1913; and Elizabeth May, who was born on October 25, 1915.

**HERBERT THRELKELD EDWARDS, M.D.**—The medical profession of Pennsylvania has no more representative member than Dr. Herbert T. Edwards, of Bethlehem, who came to his practice in this city after study in universities of the East and West, and after membership in the faculty of the medical school of the University of Pennsylvania. Dr. H. T. Edwards has devoted special study to roentgenology, in which he is a pioneer in this section, and is the inventor of the first American screen for intensifying the X-rays. Under his direction the modern laboratory of St. Luke's Hospital was founded, and he was the first director there. During the period of war activity he devoted his entire time to work for the government along this line and rendered valuable service to the medical department.

Dr. Edwards is a son of George Clayton Edwards, born in England, now living retired in Los Angeles, California, after an active career in real estate dealing. George C. Edwards married Jane Butt, who died in England when Dr. Edwards was very young.

Herbert Threlkeld Edwards was born at Esher, Surrey, England, March 30, 1870. He studied under tutors in his native land, also attending Surrey Academy, and at the age of sixteen years he accompanied his father to the United States. He first studied three years in the University of Southern California, then enrolled in the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania and was graduated in the class of 1892. He was later demonstrator of pathology at the University of Pennsylvania for several years. Serving his internship at St. Luke's Hospital, Bethlehem, Dr. Edwards was connected with this institution for a period of two years, after which he became demonstrator in pathology in the University of Pennsylvania. For two years he remained a member of the faculty of the university, then engaging in general practice in Bethlehem, where he has since continued in extensive professional endeavor. Dr. Edwards is a member of the national, State and county medical associations; also the Philadelphia Roentgen Ray Association, the American Roentgen Ray Association, the Philadelphia Medical Club, and social clubs of Philadelphia and Bethlehem. He is active in all of the movements creating stronger intercourse and relationships among the members of the profession. Even under heavy professional demands he has retained his habits of study and scientific research, and, as previously stated, he is the inventor of a method of intensifying the strength of Roentgen Rays that has come into general and extensive use. The screen he invented was used by the American Expeditionary Forces in France. The advance of medicine and surgery under the pressure of war conditions is a subject that he has followed carefully, at the same time giving prodigally of his time and labor in the devoted effort that has achieved this advance in the hospitals and laboratories at home and abroad. Dr. Edwards is a communicant of the Episcopal church.

Dr. Herbert T. Edwards married (first) Louise Hopewell Nichols, descendant of a Revolutionary family, who bore him a daughter, Rhoda T., wife of Lieut. Gerald Thorpe, born January 9, 1896, of Bethlehem. Lieutenant





*A. J. Connally*



Thorpe, of East Orange, N. J., is a graduate in chemistry of Lehigh University, class of 1916, a lieutenant in the chemical service of the United States Army. His second wife is Laura Elizabeth Stem, whom he married January 2, 1899, daughter of William and Eliza (Kemmerer) Stem, of Northampton county, where William Stem is a car builder. Mrs. Edwards, descendant of a Revolutionary ancestor, was educated in the Allentown College for Women, and subsequently attended the St. Luke's Hospital College for Nurses, following her calling for a few years after graduation. She has numerous interests in civic and philanthropic enterprises, is secretary of the Day Nursery, a director and ex-president of the Children's Home, and has been prominent in the work of the American Red Cross throughout the war, serving as supervisor of surgical dressings, work for which her professional training gave her special qualifications. She is president of the Needle Work Guild and a loyal supporter of civic improvement and reform movements in Bethlehem. Dr. and Mrs. Edwards are the parents of one son, Herbert Threlkeld, Jr., born August 19, 1900, a graduate of Bethlehem Preparatory School.

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**ALBERT G. CONNOLLY**—Albert G. Connolly, one of the most prominent citizens of Nazareth, Pennsylvania, and the president and general manager of the State Belt Telegraph and Telephone Company, with which concern he has been associated for many years, is a native of Lakemont, New York, where his birth occurred August 29, 1871. Mr. Connolly passed his childhood and early life on his father's farm in that neighborhood, and it was there that he gained his formal education, attending for that purpose the local public schools and Starkey Seminary. In the year 1889, being at that time eighteen years of age, the young man found his first employment off the farm as an axeman on the original survey party working on the right of way for the Lehigh Valley railroad between the towns of Sayre and Buffalo, New York. He held various positions in connection with the engineering department of the Valley until the work was completed in 1903, when he was transferred to the maintenance department, where he remained until November, 1904. He was then transferred to the office of Charles E. Webster, the chief engineer of the company, located at Bethlehem, where he was employed until August, 1907, when he left the Valley to accept a position with the Carbon Iron and Steel Company at Parryville, Pennsylvania, to supervise the rebuilding of their blast furnace, the laying of a new track and building of a concrete bridge across the canal for a new cinder dump. This work being completed, he returned to Bethlehem on December 1, 1907, where he was again employed by the Valley as clerk in the office of Thomas O. Cole, car accountant. In the month of February, 1898, he joined the Fourth Regiment, National Guard of Pennsylvania, for service in the Spanish-American War. He went out with his regiment on April 28, and eventually to Porto Rico. He was assigned to the quartermaster's department, serving in a clerical capacity, later being advanced to the rank of regimental quartermaster sergeant. He was honorably discharged when his regiment was mustered out of service in November, 1898, and upon returning to civil life returned to his position with the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company. In February, 1899, he was transferred to a more responsible position as accountant in the office of M. B. Cutter, superintendent of transportation, and went with him when promoted to general manager. In March, 1900, however, he was obliged to give up office work on account of eye trouble, and entered the employ of the Bethlehem Steel Company, being employed thereby in construction work of various kinds, as assistant to M. A. Halliday, then superintendent of construction, until this department was abolished, when he was employed at the forge department under John

Leibert. Later he was placed in charge of a department of No. 1 mill, under the late William Stubblebine. In the autumn of 1902, after the death of H. H. Dash, Mr. Connolly purchased the stock and fixtures of the cigar store and poolroom at the corner of Broad and Main streets, which he conducted very successfully until February, 1904, when he sold the business to Frank E. Fenner. He then took a position as salesman with the Bell Telephone Company, being connected with its office at Bethlehem. Here he proved himself so valuable that in July, 1904, he was made the local manager of this office, a post that he held for about three years, during which time he had the satisfaction of seeing the subscribers list increase nearly one hundred per cent. On August 1, 1907, he resigned from the Bell Company to accept a position with the Slate Belt Telegraph and Telephone Company, with offices at Nazareth. Mr. Conrad Miller, the owner of that concern, having sought him with a very tempting offer of a position as manager of the concern, which was at that time known as an independent company; but in 1909 an arrangement was made between Mr. Connolly's company and the Bell Telephone Company for a traffic agreement, which gave the Slate Belt subscribers Bell service and eliminated the double telephone nuisance. Mr. Miller died in March, 1912, and Mr. Connolly was notified by the executors of his estate that they did not wish to retain the telephone interests, offering him an option on the purchase of the whole concern. This Mr. Connolly accepted, and shortly afterwards purchased the plant, associating himself in this deal with a few of the prominent business men of the territory. His ability as a manager and executive began to make itself felt in the prosperity of the concern, and it gained a new lease of life, for the property has been since conducted with a high degree of success. Many improvements have been made in the plant and a large extension of the business. The value of the property has greatly increased during his time, and Mr. Connolly is justly regarded as one of the most successful and capable business men of this region. Mr. Connolly has not indeed confined his activities to this particular business, but has many other interests in and about Nazareth which occupy considerable of his attention and time. He is a director of the Northampton County Agricultural Society and takes an active part in the organization and management of the large county fair held under the auspices of the society each year. He is president of the board of health of Nazareth. He made himself exceedingly active in the war activities during the participation of the United States in the European War, is a member of the Public Safety Committee, all the Liberty Loan committees, and held the responsible post of Food Administrator for Nazareth. He is also a trustee of the Nazareth Hall Military Academy, and manages the grain and dairy farm connected with that institution, and is a director of the Nazareth Young Men's Christian Association. In politics Mr. Connolly is a Republican and has been an ardent follower of the late Theodore Roosevelt for many years.

Albert G. Connolly was united in marriage June 9, 1903, at Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, with Emily F. Knauss, of that city, a daughter of the late William V. and Maria (Wilhelm) Knauss, old and highly respected residents of Bethlehem, the former being treasurer of the E. P. Wilbur Trust Company of South Bethlehem for many years. To Mr. and Mrs. Connolly three children have been born as follows: William A., born February 16, 1907; John S., born October 8, 1909; and Anna, who died in infancy. Mr. and Mrs. Connolly and their children are all members of the Moravian church, attending the church of that denomination at Nazareth. Mr. Connolly is prominently associated with all the Masonic bodies of this region.

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**WILLIAM MALCOLM McKEEN**—Son of a soldier of the Union who gave his life that men might be free, Judge McKeen was endowed with a

birthright of love of freedom and independence which is strikingly illustrated in his public career. He was elected by the people to the high judicial office he now holds, judge of the Court of Common Pleas, for Northampton county. This right to independence of thought which he claims for himself he as freely grants to others, and takes issue with no man in matters purely personal. As a lawyer he won the respect of his brethren of the profession, and the confidence of a large clientele, while as judge, he has been just and fearless in his decisions, fairly dealing with all having law business to transact in the court over which he presides. Aside from his professional eminence he has high standing socially, his pleasing personality, his independence and energy winning him a wealth of personal friends. Not yet at the zenith of life, the future is assured; he can look forward with a great confidence, and can review his past with satisfaction.

This branch of the McKeen family in Pennsylvania was among the early settlers of Northampton county, coming from the north of Ireland. Judge McKeen is a grandson of Henry McKeen, who for years was a wholesale jeweler of the city of Philadelphia, he coming from Ireland to that city when a young man. Although he always retained his residence in Philadelphia, he was for many years engaged in cotton manufacturing in South Easton. Judge McKeen is of Easton birth, son of Lieutenant William M. and Annie L. (Adler) McKeen, both now deceased. William M. McKeen, born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, died at the youthful age of thirty-three, death resulting from the effects of wounds received in the battle of Shepherdstown. He enlisted in Company K, 118th Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers (Corn Exchange Regiment), of Philadelphia, August 21, 1862, as lieutenant, saw severe fighting, was wounded in battle, and was honorably discharged from the service March 25, 1863. After the war, Lieutenant McKeen located in South Easton, and there, in connection with his father, Henry McKeen, engaged in cotton manufacturing until his death. His memory is perpetuated in Easton by McKeen Post No. 576, Grand Army of the Republic. His wife, Annie L. (Adler) McKeen, also was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. They were the parents of sons and daughters: Jessie L., married Jacob L. Peters, of Philadelphia; Anna L., married Clarence E. Seitz, of Easton, whom she survives; William M. (2), of further mention; Henry B., of Easton. After the death of Mr. McKeen, Mrs. McKeen married Abraham S. Knecht, attorney-at-law, of Easton, Pennsylvania.

William M. McKeen, third child of Lieutenant William M. McKeen, was born in South Easton, Pennsylvania, January 27, 1869. He attended Easton public schools, completed his preparatory education at Trach's Academy, then entered Lafayette College, class of 1888. Having made choice of the law as his profession, he studied under his stepfather, A. S. Knecht, of the Northampton bar, and at Columbia University Law School, New York City. He was admitted to the Northampton bar, October 2, 1893, and ere this work is completed will have finished his quarter of a century of continuous professional work in the courts of that county, the stripling lawyer of 1893, the learned judge of 1919. He began his professional career as a lawyer alone, but in January, 1895, he became partner with his former preceptor, A. S. Knecht, under the firm name, Knecht & McKeen, that association continuing until the death of the senior partner, January 27, 1908. This connection was of the greatest benefit to the young man, Mr. Knecht repaying richly in experience and wisdom for the youthful energy and enthusiasm the younger man brought into the partnership. Just prior to his partner's death, Mr. McKeen had been elected district attorney, an office which he assumed in January, 1908, and held for four years. He then returned to private practice in Easton, so continuing until the campaign of 1915, when he entered the lists as a candidate for judge of the Court of Common Pleas.



He was not sponsored by either of the leading parties of the county, but made the race running upon a purely independent, non-partisan ticket. He was awarded the verdict of the polls and took his seat upon the county bench on the first Monday of January, 1916. His political preferences are Democratic, but his independence is strongly marked, and he is in no sense a political judge. He is learned in the law, just and upright, his one consideration being that justice shall be meted out in its proper proportions to all offenders and litigants. He is a member of a number of social and fraternal organizations, and greatly enjoys the social side of life as exemplified in fraternity and club. He is deeply interested in all that pertains to the cause of the public good, and in a broad-minded, public-spirited way aids in all good causes.

Judge McKeen married, January 7, 1899, Catherine D. (Tice) Kutz, widow of John Kutz and mother of Natalie C. Kutz, who became Judge McKeen's legally adopted daughter, and is the wife of Dean B. Hale, of Akron, Ohio.

**WILLIAM E. CHURCHMAN**—In July, 1911, there was added to Easton's already splendid list of educational institutions another school for training young men and for special branches of work, a school which during the years that have since passed has fully justified its creation and more than met the expectations of its founders, William E. Churchman and Russell E. Eckert, owners, principal and vice-principal of Churchman Business College. The college is unique in one particular at least in that the proprietors are teachers, superintending the various departments, but also going regularly to their classes. The advantage in that is the coming in contact with each student and becoming familiar with the problems of each. This is a practical way of training a worker for practical work, and that is the great educational idea now prevailing in all schools.

William E. Churchman, son of Charles and Mary E. (Moore) Churchman, was born in Cecil county, Maryland, May 16, 1881. His father is now a resident of Wilmington, Delaware, but Mrs. Churchman is deceased. After courses in the county public schools and North East High School, the young man was a student at St. John's College, Annapolis, Maryland, for a time, then began a course of business college training which fully equipped him for his future career as an educator along special lines. He is a graduate of Goldey Commercial College, Wilmington, Delaware, and Wilmington Business School, finishing in 1900. He taught in the last-named institution for one year. In 1901 he accepted a position with the Easton School of Business as head of the department of shorthand, and from that year dates his Easton residence. For seven years he continued with the Easton School of Business as department manager, then in 1908 was appointed manager of the school. He continued the managing head of the institution until July, 1911, when in association with Russell E. Eckert he founded Churchman Business College, which has enjoyed a prosperous career during the seven years of its existence.

The college was located in Easton's best and finest fireproof building, the Northampton National Bank building, occupying commodious quarters on the third floor. April 1, 1919, the college removed to the corner of Fourth and Pine streets, where they have commodious quarters occupying two floors, with all modern facilities, etc. The college is open the entire year, and from September until March a night school is in session three nights in each week. The faculty consists of Mr. Churchman and Mr. Eckert with eight assistants, all teachers of many years' experience. The courses are commercial, business administration, stenographic, secretarial and English, all well balanced, thorough and complete. The college is taxed to capacity and their experiment of a summer school, Easton's first, has proved

most successful. An added course, public accounting, is in charge of Mr. Eckert, who for the past seventeen years has practiced public accounting.

Mr. Churchman was one of the organizers of Easton's Rotary Club and its secretary from its inception in February, 1915, until June, 1918. He has taken active part in Easton's "Win the War" movements and is interested in other city movements. He married, September 21, 1906, M. Lettie Reed, of Shamokin, Pennsylvania, and they are the parents of Charles E. and Claire E. Churchman. The family home is No. 310 North Tenth street, Easton.

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**RUSSELL E. ECKERT**—As vice-president of Churchman Business College and a partner in its ownership and management, Mr. Eckert occupies a position as business man and educator, for which his many years of business experience eminently qualify him. He is, moreover, as is Mr. Churchman, his partner, a teacher in the college in the practical accounting department and has his private work in accounting as well as his college classes. He is a son of Milton E. and Araminta (Nicholas) Eckert, both born in Easton, Pennsylvania, of ancient Pennsylvania family, and both deceased. Mrs. Eckert was a daughter of Captain Joseph Nicholas, of Northampton county, Pennsylvania, a veteran of the Mexican War. Milton E. Eckert spent his life in Easton, a man of industrious habits and upright life. He was a member of the Baptist church and passed away in 1916, surviving his wife sixteen years.

Russell E. Eckert was born in Easton, Pennsylvania, January 28, 1881, and was educated in the public schools of the city. After completing his studies, he became cashier with the Grand Union Tea Company, at their Easton store, and for three years he held that, his first position in the business world. From that company he passed to the Northampton Portland Cement Company as timekeeper, and from that position received successive promotion until reaching that of chief clerk. He continued with that company for seven years, and during that period gave special study to the science of accounting and finance. For a time after leaving the cement company he was in the accounting department of the Bethlehem Steel Company, but soon resigned to enter the employ of the Zearfoss and Hilliard Lumber Company, serving that company as manager for a term of eighteen months. He had steadily continued his study in expert accounting and finance and had reached a point where he felt justified in announcing himself a public accountant, which he did.

In July, 1911, he made perhaps the most important move of life hitherto, when, in association with William E. Churchman, an experienced business college teacher and manager, they founded Churchman's Business College, each of the owners also taking classes in the studies in which they were specialists. To his seventeen years as an accountant Mr. Eckert now adds seven years as a teacher, and he is but thirty-seven years of age. He is well known as a public accountant, having a number of firms that depend upon him as an expert, and this with his college classes and management fill his time to the full. He is most energetic and untiring, the secret of his success being his determination to succeed.

He has given freely of his energy to the prosecution of the various movements known as war activities, and in the 1917 and 1918 "war drives" in Easton was in charge of the accounts. He so systematized the handling of the materials and the supplies for the Easton Chapter of the Red Cross that a saving in time and money was effected, and he serves the chapter as auditing treasurer. He performed a similar service for the War Chest Fund by systematizing and auditing the accounts, assistance which he will continue to render during the period of the war. He is a member of the Northampton County Historical Society, the Pomfret Club, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Rotary Club and Arndt's Lutheran Church.

Mr. Eckert married, November 22, 1900, Marie E. Walter, daughter of Enos and Clementine Walter, of Palmer township, Northampton county. They are the parents of a daughter, Margaret A. Eckert. The family home is at No. 710 Brodhead street, Easton.

**JOHN MITCHELL TUGGEY**—The grandfather of John M. Tuggey, head master of Bethlehem Preparatory School, was David Tuggey, who came from the south of England many years ago and located in the town part of the Province of Quebec. His wife, Elizabeth A. Tuggey, was born in the same section of England and was a true pioneer. They reared a family in the wilds of a new country and thoroughly furnished them for the battle of life. Among their sons was Charles, who founded in the United States the family of which John M. Tuggey is a representative.

Charles Tuggey was born in Canada, and during his active life was a prosperous carriage manufacturer. He is now living a retired life at Constable, New York, thoroughly enjoying his evening of life. He is a Democrat in politics and one time active in local affairs, always public-spirited and progressive. He married Elizabeth Mitchell, born in Montreal, Canada, of Scotch parentage. Her father, John Mitchell, was born in the Highlands of Scotland; her mother, Janet (Houston) Mitchell, was born in Glasgow, Scotland. Mr. and Mrs. Charles Tuggey were the parents of three sons: John Mitchell, of further mention; David Charles, a farmer, of Constable, Franklin county, New York; Robert Alexander, a hardware merchant, of Montreal, Canada. They also have a daughter, Elizabeth, wife of George Bruce, a merchant of Constable, New York. Constable lies near the Canadian line, and the family is gathered around the old home and their honored parents.

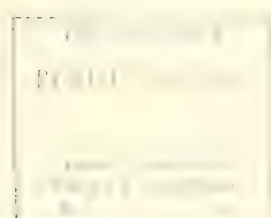
John Mitchell Tuggey was born at Norton's Creek, near Montreal, Canada, February 18, 1878. When he was quite young his parents moved to Franklin county, New York, and in the town of Franklin, he completed high school study. He also was a student at Franklin Academy, in Malone, New York, passing thence to Union University, at Schenectady, New York, whence he was graduated, A.B., class of 1900. The year following graduation he taught at "The Perkiomen School," at Pennsburg, Pennsylvania, and then the two succeeding years was an instructor at "The Gunnery," Washington, Connecticut. From the Gunnery he went to The Thurston School, at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, there teaching for five years, then in 1908 became head master at The Boys' Collegiate School in Pittsburgh. For seven years he continued the highly esteemed head of the Collegiate School, then resigned to accept the head mastership of Bethlehem Preparatory School, an institution of much more than local fame, situated in Bethlehem, Pennsylvania. In 1912 he was awarded the master's degree in the School of Education of the University of Pittsburgh. These years have imparted a wealth of experience and confidence to the young teacher, and from the novice have transformed him, although yet a young man, into the veteran educator. Arguing from the past into the future, there is naught in the coming years but will add to the brightness of the career so auspiciously begun and continued until the present. Professor Tuggey is an Independent in politics, bound by no ties save his own judgment of men and measures; a member of the Protestant Episcopal church, the Rotary Club, the Northampton Country Club, Bethlehem Club, University Club, and several professional societies.

He married (first) Florence McGibbon, September 17, 1902, in Constable, New York, and they had a son, John Mitchell Tuggey, born June 19, 1903. The first wife died January, 1906. He married (second), December 24, 1908, in Brooklyn, New York, Ellen Noble Farnam, daughter of George W. and Elenor Farnam, of Brooklyn, both parents now deceased, her father





*John Mitchell Tuggey*



a prominent business man of Danbury, Connecticut, and New York City, also a veteran of the Civil War. They are the parents of one son.

**DAVID WILLIAMSON NEVIN**—Ranking high both as professional man and citizen, Mr. Nevin, in addition to his two fold distinction, has been of extraordinary value to his country during the strenuous period from which we are so proudly emerging, as a member of the board in charge of the selection of soldiers to go to the front. His official service to his adopted city has been rendered in Common Council, and, as mayor of Easton, he won the commendation of all lovers of good government, and they so heartily rallied to his support that he enjoys the distinction of having held the mayoralty for a longer period than any other man in the history of the city. His residence in Easton dates from September, 1870, and that date he regards as a red letter day in his calendar of life, the city being also a gainer in the opinion of his many friends.

David W. Nevin, son of Samuel Williamson and Harriet (Balch) Nevin, was born near Shippensburg, Pennsylvania, September 9, 1853. His education begun in the public school was continued in Tuscarora Academy, Chambersburg Academy, and Lafayette College. He entered the last-named institution with the class of 1874, and completed his sophomore year, then was stricken with an illness which, for the time being, terminated his college career. Upon recovery, he was employed in the United States Pension Office at Philadelphia, later returning to Lafayette, whence he was graduated, A.B., class of 1875, and A.M., in 1878. He then pursued courses of legal study under the direction of Edward J. Fox, Sr., and on June 14, 1877, was admitted to the Northampton county bar. Being located in Easton he began practice the same year, becoming so well known professionally that he was made the candidate of the Republican party in 1877 for district attorney. From that year dates his political career, and while his first candidacy was unsuccessful, it in no way lessened his popularity. While he has continued in the practice of his profession all these years, now numbering more than forty, his political activity has brought him so prominently into the public eye that it is in the capacity of a city official that he is best known to his fellow citizens. In 1879 he was elected town clerk of Easton for a term of three years and also secretary of the board of health for five years. In 1886 he was elected from the Second Ward to the Easton Borough Council, and when the city went under the provisions of a city charter in 1887, he was elected to represent the same ward in the first city Common Council, and has the distinction of having been chosen its first president. He represented the Third Ward in 1893, and again in 1897 represented the same ward in Common Council. In 1897 he was appointed deputy prothonotary of Northampton county, and in that office continued until 1900. In 1905 he was elected to represent the Third Ward in Select Council for a term of four years, and in 1911, was elected by his fellow citizens to the highest city office within their gift, and for four years he most satisfactorily served them as their chief executive. In 1915, he was again chosen mayor for another four years, and is at present mayor, his term expiring January, 1920.

Three years of his second term have already passed, and during the seven years which he has held the office of mayor, he has more than met the expectations of his friends as an executive of rare administrative power. This is true also of each of the many responsible offices which he has filled, and it is a source of gratification to him that his efforts to have the city substantially benefit through his tenure of office are so fully appreciated and endorsed by all friends of good government. In addition to his professional work and official duties he has business interests of importance, and to him is due the construction of the first electric railroad, not only in Easton, but the road he there built in 1887 antedated those of either New York or



Philadelphia. He was a director of the Easton National Bank for fourteen years, vice-president, 1915, and acting president from August, 1917, to October, 1917, when he resigned all his bank offices. He is secretary-treasurer of the Easton and South Easton Suspension Bridge Company; secretary-treasurer of the Lehigh Bridge Company, and the Weygadt Mountain Railroad Company. On June 22, 1917, he was appointed a member of the United States Selective Service Board, and to the duties of that office he has given devoted attention until the end of the war rendered the duties useless. His public service includes much attendance on public gatherings with consequent delivering of set speeches and addresses, over two hundred speeches having been delivered during his seven years in the mayoralty. One of these was made upon the presentation of Easton's official flag, and the presentation of a sword to General Payton C. March on May 30, 1918, in behalf of the citizens of Easton, Pennsylvania. He was present on November 19, 1863, and heard President Lincoln deliver his famous Gettysburg speech. He has been a promoter of many worthy movements, and perhaps more than any living man has contributed towards Easton's development. Filled with vim and vigor, he is daunted by no obstacle, and everything he undertakes he finishes.

He built the first fraternity house at Lafayette College for Sigma Chi, of which he was a member, and for twenty years it was in use before outgrown. Then for sentimental reasons Mr. Nevins bought the building and converted it into a dwelling. He was the means of saving the historic Taylor house for the Daughters of the American Revolution, and was one of the founders of College Hill Presbyterian Church in 1891, and through his efforts the chapel was built which was the forerunner of the present church edifice. He was chairman of the committee in charge of the building of the present church, and is ruling elder of the congregation. He has been an active Sunday school worker for thirty years, and has frequently been chosen delegate to church conventions and synods. He also inherits the family musical talent, the Nevin name being well known through the compositions of George Balch Nevin, brother of Mayor Nevin, and a cousin, Ethelbert Nevin, is also a composer of note.

Mr. Nevin married, June 10, 1879, Lillias G., daughter of John D. Patterson, a merchant and representative of an old Easton family. Mr. and Mrs. Nevin are the parents of three sons: 1. John Denison, now a captain in the United States Marine Corps, stationed at Washington, D. C. Captain Nevin, married Florence M. McDuffee, and has three children, John Denison (2), Louis McDuffee and Alice McDuffee Nevin. 2. Lieutenant Samuel W. Williamson, a chemist, enlisted for Red Cross service in the present war. 3. D. Burrowes, a florist, of Easton.

Such are the high spots in the busy life of David W. Nevin, lawyer, public official, and worthy citizen. He comes of that sturdy Scotch-Irish stock which helped to lay the foundation of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and has nobly carried forward the work their forefathers began. Hardly past the full prime of life, many years of usefulness remain for him.

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**WILLIAM H. RENTZHEIMER, M.D.**—William H. Rentzheimer, M.D., highly regarded physician of Northampton county, Pennsylvania, where he has been in active practice for more than thirty-five years, is a native of the county, his home town being Hellertown, prominently connected with the early history of which his ancestors have place.

Dr. William H. Rentzheimer was born in Hellertown on March 15, 1860, the son of Tobias E. and Suzanna (Roth) Rentzheimer. In the maternal as well as the paternal lines, Dr. Rentzheimer is descended from early pioneers in the State of Pennsylvania; and in the direct line, his American lineage goes back to his great-grandfather, Carl Rentzheimer, who came to

the United States from Germany to settle in the latter half of the eighteenth century; to be exact, in 1774. He settled in the vicinity of Hellertown, and three succeeding generations of the Rentzheimer family all had birth in that place. As, of course was customary, in fact necessary among the early settlers, Carl Rentzheimer tilled the soil, gaining title to a sufficient acreage only by his own hard labor. His son, Tobias E., also became a farmer, and succeeded to the paternal acres which eventually passed to his son, Tobias E., father of William H. Tobias E. Rentzheimer although now nearing nonogenarian age is still moderately active and vigorous, and of clear mind. He was born in Hellertown, August 30, 1832, and with the exception of his schooldays, and the last forty years which have been spent in retirement, Tobias E. Rentzheimer followed agricultural pursuits, but since he gave up active farming he has resided mainly in Hellertown with his only son, Dr. William H., the subject of this article.

William H. Rentzheimer passed through the usual course in the public schools of his native place, and entered Muhlenburg College. He left that institution as a Junior, having determined immediately to take up medical studies. With that object he proceeded to the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, and in due course, in 1882, gained by his graduation the degree of Doctor of Medicine, and the right to enter as soon as he desired into active practice of that profession.

Dr. Rentzheimer lost no time; he entered into general practice in Friedensville, Pennsylvania, but a year or so later came to his home town, Hellertown, and opened office. That was in 1883, since which year his professional practice has been almost wholly devoted to a wide practice centering in Hellertown. Throughout the county, Dr. Rentzheimer is well known and esteemed, both in his professional category, and as a gentleman who is ever ready to extend help, whether professional or otherwise, to any needy person. As a physician, Dr. Rentzheimer is held in much respect in professional circles, and he holds membership in many professional societies, including: The American Medical Association; Lehigh Valley Medical Association; the Northampton County Medical Association, and the Medical Association of the State of Pennsylvania.

Dr. Rentzheimer is a Democrat in politics, but has not been able to devote any time to active participation in national work; but in community affairs and local politics, Dr. Rentzheimer has been prominent. Had he the inclination and the time, he might have had almost any of the local offices, but the demands of his extensive professional practice compelled him to limit his outside undertakings. Still, for twenty-one years he undertook the onerous duties of secretary of the school board, and for five years was treasurer of the borough. Fraternally, Dr. Rentzheimer is connected with many organizations. He is past master, Hellertown Lodge, No. 503; past high priest, Zingendorf Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; past high priest, Ezra Chapter, South Bethlehem; past illustrious master, Bethlehem Council; past commander, Allentown Commandery, No. 20, Allentown; is now past commander, Bethlehem Commandery, No. 70, Knights of Pythias; has been through the chairs of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows; and belongs also to the Improved Order of Red Men, and the Knights of the Golden Eagle. His college fraternity is Chi Phi. Throughout his life Dr. Rentzheimer has manifested good Christianlike characteristics; he is a member of the Lutheran church, and has unselfishly devoted himself to the affairs of the local church, of which he has been an elder for ten years.

Dr. Rentzheimer was married, in August, 1880, to Ellen E. Beidleman, daughter of Abraham Beidleman, of Bethlehem township, Northampton county, Pennsylvania. Two children have been born to the marriage: May Irene, who is a graduate of the Allentown College for Women; and Stille Agnew, who is a graduate of Muhlenburg College. Both children live at

home. Neither ever married. Dr. Rentzheimer was chairman and medical member of the local draft board, No. 3, State of Pennsylvania, Northampton county, with headquarters at South Bethlehem from the beginning of the war till its close and quite a time after. This is the sixth largest board in the United States.

**REV. FRANKLIN K. FRETZ, Ph.D.**—As pastor of St. John's Lutheran Church, Dr. Fretz has become well and favorably known in Easton, as an able, eloquent preacher, a man of great force of character, and a deep thinker. He is a descendant of John Fretz, who with his brother, Christian, came to Pennsylvania from Manheim, Grand Duchy of Baden, Germany, about 1710, and settled first in Upper Salford township, Montgomery county, where he married Barbara Meyer. In 1738 he bought two hundred and thirty acres of partly improved land in Bedminster township, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, and there resided until his death in February, 1772. Barbara Meyer Fretz died in 1740, leaving four sons: John, Jacob, Christian, Abraham, and also a daughter, Elizabeth.

Jacob Fretz, second son of John and Barbara (Meyer) Fretz, married in 1755, Catharine Nash, daughter of William Nash, and after living elsewhere in Pennsylvania, returned to Bedminster township, in Bucks county. They were the parents of ten children, among whom was a son, Abraham, who was the second child in order of birth.

Abraham Fretz was born January 1, 1758, died February 14, 1839. When he was seventeen years of age, a team and wagon belonging to his father was impressed by the government to carry powder and stores for the American Army from Trenton, New Jersey, to Boston, and he was taken along in charge of the team as driver. While away he witnessed the battle of Bunker Hill, and remained with the army for three months. After his return home he became a farmer, and after his marriage settled in Hilltown township, Bucks county, near Leidy town, and there spent his life farming and weaving. He married, March 14, 1786, Elizabeth Harmon, who survived him four years until 1843.

John Fretz, second son of Abraham and Elizabeth (Harmon) Fretz, was born in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, September 28, 1795, died November 18, 1874. He was a prosperous farmer of Bucks county, a man of good character and reputation. He married in 1827, Elizabeth Kerns, born January 19, 1805, died January 7, 1843. He married (second), Mary Landis, who died January 18, 1889. They were members of the Mennonite church. John and Mary (Landis) Fretz were the parents of three sons: Henry L., John L., and William L.

Henry L. Fretz, eldest of these three sons, was born in Hilltown township, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, November 14, 1846. He was educated in the district schools, spent his youth on the farm, and in early manhood was a stock buyer and shipper. Later he became sole owner of the Clear Springs House, Doylestown, Pennsylvania, and also was a merchant. He married, December 10, 1873, Wilhelmina Kline, born January 7, 1855. They are the parents of following children: Franklin K., of further mention; Joseph H.; Mary Irene; Ida; Arthur Alonzo; John Paul; Frances Grace, a teacher; Flora; Fidella; Lydia Viola, and Elsie Naomi. Two of these daughters are with the Red Cross forces in France, and one of the sons in the U. S. Army.

Franklin K. Fretz, eldest son of Henry L. and Wilhelmina (Kline) Fretz, was born in Doylestown, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, April 6, 1876. After public school study in Doylestown, he entered North Wales Academy, and there spent six years as a student. He then entered Muhlenburg College, whence he was graduated A.B., class of 1897. He then pursued studies in divinity at Philadelphia Theological Seminary, was ordained a minister of the Lutheran church in 1900, and for five years thereafter was pastor of







*Charles H. Knight.*

St. John's Lutheran Church at Quakertown. From 1905-12 he was pastor of St. Mark's Lutheran Church, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. In 1906-07 he was engaged as a social worker in Philadelphia. In 1900 he organized a psychological clinic in Temple University, Philadelphia, and from 1909 to the present he has held the chair of sociology in that institution. In 1909 he received from the University of Pennsylvania the degree Ph.D.

In 1912 Dr. Fretz accepted a call from St. John's Lutheran Church of Easton, and is the honored pastor of that congregation at this date (November, 1919). St. John's has a membership of twelve hundred souls, the largest in Easton, maintains a school, and is very progressive. The pastor is popular and is accomplishing great good. He is chairman of the ministerial committee of the Kiwanis Club. At Muhlenburg he took part in athletics, and made the football team, but was particularly prominent in the literary work of the college, editing the year book, and *Muhlenburg*, the college periodical. In politics he is a Republican.

Dr. Fretz married, November 6, 1900, Cora V. Werkel, daughter of Henry and Amanda (Hartman) Werkel. Mrs. Fretz is a graduate of Temple University, and of Samaritan Hospital; she is active in Red Cross, church and charitable work, is president of the Home Missionary Society of the church, and treasurer of the Northern Conference Home, a branch of the home missionary work. Dr. and Mrs. Fretz are the parents of a daughter, Barbara Catherine.

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**CHARLES HERBERT KNIGHT**—The coming of one man into an established community seems a trifling matter, and often is, but the coming of Charles H. Knight to Easton, was an event, for upon his advent in 1900 he at once became identified with C. K. Williams, and in the eighteen years which have since intervened he has aided wonderfully in the development of many corporations that have added to the wealth of the country and freed a great industry from dependency upon foreign supply of raw material. His own success in life is explained by his constant effort to make an intensive study of his customers' needs, and by his close application to the technical study necessary to equip him for service in the industries he has done so much to develop. Outside his private business interests few men have given more time and thought to the "little things" that in the aggregate help to make the world a better place to live in. He loves boys and young men, and for many years he has been deeply interested in aiding to mould their characters and guide them into useful paths of life. This interest led him into the "White Cross" movement, and for many years he was actively interested in that society devoted to boy welfare.

Charles Herbert Knight was born at Newton, le Willows, Lancastershire, England, June 20, 1876, son of John and Annie (Winstanley) Knight, eighth in their family of sixteen sons and daughters. He spent the first eleven years of his life in England, attended the private schools until the family came to Springfield, Massachusetts, in 1887. There he attended also the public school and pursued special courses in chemistry, a branch of study in which he became quite proficient. He began business life as a clerk in the dry-goods store of Forbes & Wallace, of Springfield, and there remained several years. His father, John Knight, established at Springfield a ball and china clay importing business, with which Charles H. later became identified. In the year 1900 he came to Easton, Pennsylvania, and has become a leader among the business men of the city and in civic affairs.

The Paper Makers Chemical Company, now one of the important industrial corporations of the United States, began business very modestly in the "old Butz Mill" on Bushnell creek, Easton, and from the first enjoyed a good patronage, and in 1907 Charles Herbert Knight and his associates of the Paper Makers Chemical Company took over the English clay importing



business, founded by John Knight, and continued under the title, The Paper Makers Importing Company. That company has wonderfully expanded, and is now the largest American importer of ball and china clays, bringing that needed raw material into this country by full shiploads. In addition to these, the same interests have plants at Kalamazoo, Michigan; Holyoke, Massachusetts; Watertown, New York; and Easton, the last-named under the ownership of the Eastern Paper Makers Chemical Company. Four plants are located in paper manufacturing centers, for the basic idea of such location is prompt service, and a minimum of difficulty and delay in shipping. Mr. Knight is secretary of the Paper Makers Chemical Company, president of the Eastern Paper Makers Chemical Company, secretary of the Paper Makers Importing Company, president of the Western Paper Makers Chemical Company, secretary of the Florida China Clay Company, and secretary of the Immaculate Kaoline Company.

The Immaculate Kaoline Company operates at Langley, South Carolina, mines which have been developed and equipped with the most modern machinery adapted to such mining, and their clay is produced equal to the best imported quality, and this clay, with the product of the Florida China Clay Manufacturing Company, is to a large extent rapidly supplanting the foreign clay. In all these enterprises Mr. Knight has been a leading spirit, and to him their rapid development is largely due. They constitute practically a new American industry, for the materials furnished to papermakers and pottery-makers not only uncover a new source of national wealth but have also divorced the American paper-making industry from its dependence upon a foreign source of supply of raw material. He is a man of national reputation, recognized as a leader, and among the men who may claim the proud title, "self-made," he has earned a leading rank. He claims his success is due largely to his ability to select and surround himself with men of ability, and to all he is sympathetic and genial.

Mr. Knight is a firm believer in inspiration and faith in himself and mankind, and cheerfulness is one of the cardinal virtues of his life. He is a man of the type who can "never say die," and he possesses to a large degree those fine qualities of optimism and application. He is a member of the Easton Board of Trade; Dallas Lodge No. 123, Free and Accepted Masons, Easton; the Rotary Club of Easton; and the Trinity Protestant Episcopal Church.

He married, January 14, 1903, Ethel Gibbons, daughter of Francis Joseph and Alice (Hamby) Gibbons, of Ipswich, Suffolk, England. They are the parents of six children: Marjorie Constance, John Gibbons, Barbara Mary, Josephine, Frederick Charles, and Gwendolyn.

**ROBERT A. STOTZ**—Among the leaders of a younger generation of lawyers practicing at the Northampton bar, Mr. Stotz has been awarded a generous share of the litigation contested before the courts in which he practices. He has won his way to the honorable position which he occupies through his own indomitable will and ambition, being from youth dependent upon his own resources, in securing his classical and professional education. This crucial period of his life was successfully passed, and the trials but developed a stronger, more self-reliant man. He is of the old Moravian family long seated in Northampton county, a son of Reuben J. Stotz, and a grandson of Timothy Stotz, a descendant of Ludwig Stotz of Saxony, who came to America from Saxony in 1755. His wife was Henrietta Weisfodt. Reuben J. Stotz was born at Windgap, Northampton county, in 1836, and there died in 1879. He was a merchant of Windgap after the Civil War, in which he served, ranking as second lieutenant of Company I, 153d Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers. He fought in two of the bloody battles of the war, Chancellorsville and Gettysburg, and came through both unscathed.

He was an influential Democrat and leader of his party in his district. He married Mary A. Heimer, who died in 1897, aged seventy-eight, daughter of Adam Heimer.

Robert A. Stotz was born at Windgap, Pennsylvania, March 29, 1872, and began his education in the public schools of the district. He was also a student at Fairview Academy and Keystone State Normal School at Kutztown, receiving a teacher's license upon graduation from the last named institution. He taught for five years in order to finance a college course, and in 1897 was graduated from Lafayette College, Ph.B., and in 1900 received the degree M.S. from the same institution. He studied under the eminent lawyer, General Frank Reeder, and in 1900 was admitted to the Northampton county bar. He began practice in Easton the same year, and in turn was admitted to all State and Federal courts of the district and to the United States Supreme Court, having appeared before that body, his admission to the Pennsylvania Supreme Court dating from January 5, 1903. His practice is general in character, but he has a large corporation clientele, being counsel for the Easton Transit Company, the First National Bank of Easton, the Northampton Trust Company of Easton, and is Easton's legal representative of the Pennsylvania Railroad. He is a member of the county, State and national bar associations, and is held in high regard by his brethren of the profession.

A Republican in politics, Mr. Stotz has served as a member of the board of education in 1905-06-07, was district attorney for Northampton county, and in 1903-04 United States commissioner for the Eastern district of Pennsylvania. He was a delegate to the National Republican Convention held in Chicago in 1916, which nominated Charles E. Hughes for the Presidency, and he has long been active in the county organizations of his party. Fishing is his favored recreation, and hunting is another of the sports he engages in while spending vacation periods at his Canadian club, the Yananuck Fishing Club of Georgian bay. He is also a member of the Easton Anglers' Association, the Northampton Country, the Pomfret, and the Kiwanis clubs of Easton.

Mr. Stotz married, October 29, 1902, Caroline M. Louder, daughter of George P. and Margaret (Mumma) Louder, of Easton, Pennsylvania, but formerly of Altoona, Pennsylvania. George P. Louder was an engineer and a veteran of the Fifteenth Regiment, Pennsylvania Cavalry, and was engaged at Chattanooga, Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge and Chickamauga, and was with Sherman in his march to the sea. Mrs. Stotz is an active member of the First Methodist Episcopal Church, the Women's Club, and she is interested in all the war activities of Easton's Red Cross chapter. They are the parents of a daughter, Caroline L. Stotz.

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**PAUL DE SCHWEINITZ, D.D.**—Since 1770 this family has had a distinguished representative in this county, four generations of which have been ministers of the Moravian church, high in ecclesiastical position, universally respected throughout the church, and held in highest esteem by all classes in their communities. In Europe the family traces in unbroken line to the year 1350, is of noble rank, and eminent in church and state. The founder of the family in the United States is Hans Christian Alexander von Schweinitz, born at the ancestral estate of Nieder-Leuba, in Silesia, Germany, October 17, 1740, a descendant of the ancient and noble family of that name. He was a *senior civilis* in the *Unitas Fratrum*, or Moravian church, and administrator of its estates in the American colonies. He came to Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, in 1770, and became one of the most distinguished men of the Moravian church. His wife, Dorothea Elizabeth von Schweinitz, was by birth a Baroness von Watteville and a granddaughter of Nicolas Louis, Count Zinzendorf, a Saxon nobleman under whose influence the

Bohemian-Moravian Brethren's Church (*Unitas Fratrum*) was revived and restored to usefulness. The line to Paul de Schweinitz of Bethlehem, the twentieth century representative of the family in the United States, is through the founder's son, the first of the line of American birth.

Lewis David von Schweinitz was born in Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, February 13, 1780, and there died February 8, 1834. He was, like his honored father, a *senior civilis, Unitas Fratrum*, member of the governing board of the *Unitas Fratrum*, or Moravian church in America, administrator and nominal proprietor of its estates, and senior pastor of the church of Bethlehem. At the time of his death he was the most eminent clergyman of his church, and one of the most distinguished cryptogamic botanists of the nineteenth century. At the age of seven he began attending the Moravian school at Nazareth, Pennsylvania, and during the following eleven years he developed an intense interest in botany, cataloguing the flora of Nazareth and vicinity. In 1798 his father was recalled to Germany, and until 1812 the family resided in the Province of Lusatia, Silesia. The young Lewis David completed his theological studies in the college at Niesky, and after finishing his course there became a teacher. He wrote much on the doctrine and form of government of his church, but continued his botanical studies so thoroughly that in 1805 he, in connection with a member of the faculty, published a work in Latin on the fungi of Lusatia. In 1807 he was appointed superintendent of the unmarried men, or "Single Brethren," of the Moravian congregation at Gnadenberg, near Niesky, and in 1808 was called to preach at Gnadau in Saxony. In 1812 he was appointed general agent of the Moravian church in southern United States, and before leaving for his post of duty was married, in Niesky, to Louisa Amelia Le Doux, of Stettin, of French Huguenot parentage. Before leaving, the University of Kiel conferred on him the degree Ph.D. as a tribute to his learning. Dr. von Schweinitz located in Salem, North Carolina, where he attended to his church duties, preached occasionally, and carried on botanical research. He published a work on North Carolina fungi in 1818, and remained in that State until 1821, when he removed to Bethlehem, his birthplace, to take charge of the Moravian Seminary for Young Ladies, and to become senior pastor of the Bethlehem Moravian congregation. The next year he was appointed administrator and nominal proprietor of the church's estates in the North, and from that time until his death, February 8, 1834, he devoted himself to two things: the general agency for the brethren, and the completion of a synopsis of North American fungi, which was published in 1832 by the American Philosophical Society of Philadelphia. This contains descriptions of three thousand ninety-eight species belonging to two hundred forty-six genera, and of this number, one thousand two hundred three species and seven genera had been discovered by the author. By research and by purchase he acquired the most extensive private herbarium in the United States, comprising twenty-three thousand species of phanerogamia, and many thousand cryptogamia from all parts of the world. This collection was bequeathed to the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia. A North American plant (sweet wine sap), *Schweinitzis odorata*, was named in his honor by Stephen Elliott, the naturalist, and in North Carolina a beautiful waterfall, discovered by him, bears his name. His "Memoir," by W. R. Johnston, appeared in London in 1835 and 1836, and a sketch of his life and scientific work appeared in the *Journal* of the Elisha Mitchell Scientific Society of the University of North Carolina. He was senior pastor of the church at Bethlehem, member of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, member of the American Philosophical Society, corresponding member of the Linnean Society of Paris, and of the Society of Natural Sciences of Leipzig. He was one of the most famous clergymen and cryptogamic botanists of his day, and left an enduring fame. The next in line of this distinguished family is Robert de Schweinitz, son of Lewis David and Louisa Amelia (Le Doux) von Schweinitz.



Robert de Schweinitz was born in Salem, North Carolina, September 20, 1819, died in Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, October 29, 1901. He was a clergyman of the Moravian church, and for years was engaged in educational work of the church as principal of the Salem (North Carolina) Female Academy, and of Nazareth Hall, a boarding school for boys at Nazareth, Pennsylvania. For more than twelve years he was president of the governing board for the Moravian church in America, and then until 1898 was general church treasurer. He held many subsidiary offices and served the church in official capacity for sixty years. He was a man of most honorable life and character, highly esteemed by all who came within the circle of his influence. He married Marie Louise von Tschirschky, of the house of Tschirschky-Boegendorff, and on her mother's side of the house of Schoenberg-Briban, of unbroken noble descent from the Middle Ages. The family estate was called Wilka, in Silesia, Germany. These are the three generations: father, grandfather and great-grandfather of Paul de Schweinitz, also a Moravian clergyman.

Paul de Schweinitz, son of Robert and Marie Louise (von Tschirschky) de Schweinitz, was born in Salem, North Carolina, March 16, 1863. He was educated in the Moravian Parochial School, Bethlehem, Pennsylvania; at Nazareth Hall, Nazareth, Pennsylvania; Moravian College and Theological Seminary, at Bethlehem; and the University of Halle, Germany. He was ordained a deacon of the church of his fathers, *Unitas Fratrum*, or Moravian, September 12, 1886, and on September 23, 1888, was ordained a presbyter. His first pastorate was at Northfield, Minnesota, where he served the church as pastor from 1886 until 1890. In 1890 he began a pastorate of more than eight years with the Moravian church at Nazareth, Pennsylvania, but in 1898 he withdrew from active pastoral work to accept the office of secretary and treasurer of the governing board of the American Moravian Church, North. Later he was chosen to fill the several offices which he yet holds, secretary of missions for the American Moravian Church, vice-president and treasurer of the Society of United Brethren for Propagating the Gospel among the Heathen, treasurer of the Moravian College and Theological Seminary, and president of the Moravian Aid Society, since disbanded, besides various subsidiary trusteeships and directorships.

In 1904, at the eleventh annual session of the Foreign Missions' Conference of North America, he proposed the organization of a permanent committee representing all the foreign missions' boards of the United States and Canada, which should be in a position to act for all the foreign missionary interests of the country in negotiation with governments, or in any cases where united action was desirable. During the years 1904 to 1907 he took a prominent part in organizing this committee, which is now called "The Committee of Reference and Counsel," and is the incorporated Executive Committee of the Foreign Missions' Conference of North America, and has become the most effective body in federative and co-operative foreign missionary work. With the exception of an interval of three years, he has been a member of this committee since its final organization in 1907, and at the present time (1919) is the recording secretary thereof. He was a member of the American Executive Committee which organized the World Missionary Conference of 1910 at Edinburgh, and was a member of and one of the set program speakers at the Panama Congress of Christian Workers in Latin America in 1916. He was president of the twenty-fifth annual session of the Foreign Missions' Conference of North America in 1918. He has served on various commissions and committees of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, and has been identified in various ways with the World Conference on Faith and Order, and with the Conference on the Organic Union of the Evangelical Churches of the United States, and is like-

wise serving on sundry committees of the Home Missions' Council of the United States.

Beyond his church societies and connections he has many affiliations, including membership in the Pennsylvania German Society, of which he is a charter member, and a vice-president of the Moravian Historical Society, which he serves as a member of the executive committee. He is also vice-president of the Pennsylvania Huguenot Society, organized in 1917. He is one of the strong men of the Moravian Church and worthily bears an honored name which, in his keeping, is secure from deterioration. On the occasion of the centenary of his *alma mater*, the Moravian College and Theological Seminary at Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, in 1907, the degree of *Doctor Divinitatis, honoris causa*, was conferred upon him and upon two bishops of the Moravian church. This was the first time in the century of this institution's existence that this degree was conferred.

In 1915 he was elected a trustee of St. Luke's Hospital of South Bethlehem, Pennsylvania. He is likewise a director of the Lehigh Valley National Bank of Bethlehem. He was one of the vice-presidents of the executive committee of the great overhead Hill-to-Hill Bridge Campaign in Bethlehem, in October, 1916, which marked a new epoch in the history of Bethlehem, and was the beginning of the movement which resulted in the consolidation of the borough of Bethlehem and South Bethlehem into the city of Bethlehem in 1918. He is a member of the Rotary Club of Bethlehem, an honorary member of the Lehigh University Chapter of the Phi Beta Kappa (the Beta of Pennsylvania), a trustee of St. Luke's Hospital, and a director of the Lehigh Valley National Bank.

The Rev. Paul de Schweinitz married, at Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, January 27, 1887, Mary Catherine Daniel, daughter of Charles B. Daniel, a pioneer of the slate industry in Northampton county, one of the organizers of the Bethlehem Iron Company, now the famous Bethlehem Steel Company, and one of the most prominent business men of eastern Pennsylvania. Charles B. Daniel married Eliza Riegel. Both the Daniel and Riegel families were in Pennsylvania prior to the Revolution. Mary C. Daniel was educated in the Moravian Parochial School at Bethlehem and at Linden Hall Seminary, a Moravian boarding school for girls at Lititz, Pennsylvania. The Rev. and Mrs. de Schweinitz are the parents of two children, born at Northfield, Minnesota, and two at Nazareth, Pennsylvania: Karl, born November 26, 1887; Helena, born May 18, 1889; Dorothea, born September 5, 1891; and Louise, born August 13, 1897. The family home is at Bethlehem.

**BENJAMIN HAYTOCK**—The rapid progress made in silk manufacturing in the United States during the last quarter of the nineteenth century and the opening years of the twentieth century was due to the energy of man and not to fortunate location or new discovery. Men said that silk could be made in the United States, and a great industry sprang into being. Among the men who were pioneers in establishing silk manufacture in the United States, the name of Benjamin Haytock always is found, and it is to him and the four sons whom he inducted into the business that this and the following articles will deal. The father has many inventions to his credit, and during his active career as a manufacturer he originated many methods which simplified the detail of manufacture, sped up looms and increased production. But his best gift to the country of his adoption was his four capable sons, who, following in his footsteps, are all engaged in silk manufacture, and continue the name of Haytock, an honored one in the silk trade. The family is English and Scotch, Benjamin and his three eldest sons—John, William R. and Hartley J., all born in the city of Glasgow, Scotland. The father has gone to his reward, but the three sons named, and Benjamin (2), born in this country, remain the active heads of large silk







John Haytook

manufacturing companies of Northampton county, Pennsylvania, and Phillipsburg, New Jersey.

Benjamin Haytock, the elder, was born in Nelson, England, in 1841, going to Glasgow in his twentieth year, and died of pneumonia in Easton, Pennsylvania, January 7, 1916. He became a textile worker in his native land, residing in Glasgow, where he married and spent the first seventeen years of his married life. In the year 1879 he came to the United States with his family, locating in Lawrence, Massachusetts, spending the first two years with the Arlington Mills of that city. He then removed to Paterson, New Jersey, the silk city of the United States, and formed an association with Dexter, Lambert & Co. Later he was with Chapin & Co., succeeded by the Standard Silk Company, and finally became superintendent of the Hess, Goldsmith & Co. plant. All through these years he was constantly bringing forward new ideas and methods, but always for the benefit of his employers. Finally he left Paterson and located in Phillipsburg, New Jersey, as assistant superintendent of the Standard Silk Co., of that place. Later he organized the Phillipsburg Silk Mill Co., and until his settlement several years prior to his death was vice-president and manager of that large and important silk manufacturing company, now known as the Stewart Silk Co. This brief review does scant justice to the remarkable career of Benjamin Haytock in his relation to silk manufacture in the United States. He was widely known throughout the silk trade as the originator of the best crêpe constructions known to silk manufacturing in this country. He was the able pioneer and the originator of the process of steaming crêpe twist, an idea which revolutionized the crêpe industry here. He patented a mechanical motion for making grenadines, which was a great success, and the idea which he originated for twisting plain work in frames saved from one to two days per warp over the old way. He applied the first stop motion to a silk loom, and a volume would not be sufficient to describe the varied benefits which he conferred upon the silk industry. He was a man of strong will and determined character, nothing daunted him, and difficulties but spurred him to greater effort. He was honored among men, but in his family he found his great source of happiness. He married in Scotland, Helen Richardson, who survives him, a resident of Easton. Two daughters, Mrs. Alexander Smith and Mrs. William Gunning survive their father, as do four sons: John, vice-president of the Haytock-Cronmeyer Company, the Haytock Silk Throwing Company, and the Avoca Silk Company; William R., president of the Haytock-Cronmeyer Company, the Haytock Silk Throwing Company, and the Avoca Silk Company; Hartley J., secretary-treasurer of the Northampton Silk Company, treasurer of the Avoca Silk Company; Benjamin, Jr., secretary-treasurer of the Haytock Silk Throwing Company, treasurer of the Haytock-Cronmeyer Company, secretary and general manager of the Avoca Silk Company, all worthy sons of an honored father.

**JOHN HAYTOCK**—At the age of sixteen years, John Haytock, now a leading manufacturer and business man of Easton, Pennsylvania, left his native Scotland and came to the United States. He had the advantage of association with his capable father, whose memory he honors, but his success in the silk manufacturing business may be more justly attributed to his close application during those years of training and study of the finer technicalities of silk manufacture. He is an authority in the trade, but a greater asset is his strict sense of justice and his ability to win the confidence and co-operation of those who are associated with him and subject to his direction. He is the eldest son of Benjamin and Helen (Richardson) Haytock, previously mentioned in this work.

John Haytock was born in Glasgow, Scotland, October 17, 1863, and there attended the city schools until he was fourteen years of age. In 1877

he went to Nelson, near Manchester, England, where he became an apprentice to the weaver's trade in the employ of his uncle. He remained in Nelson until 1879, then came to the United States with his parents and family who located in Lawrence, Massachusetts. There the lad, John, joined his father in the Arlington Mills, and in 1882 removed with him to Paterson, New Jersey, there becoming an employee of Dexter, Lambert & Co., in the silk weaving department. He remained with that company two years, then was with the Standard Silk Company of Paterson until 1891. In January, 1892, he had charge over the warping department of the Standard Silk Company's plant at Phillipsburg, New Jersey. Later, in 1900, he joined his father in the Phillipsburg Silk Company, and three years were thus spent in the closest and most intimate relation. In 1903 he aided in organizing the Easton Silk Company, now the Haytock-Cronemeyer Company, and became its first vice-president in charge of mill operation, a post he has most ably filled for the past fifteen years. He was also one of the incorporators of the Haytock Silk Throwing Company, of which he is vice-president, and of the Avoca Silk Company, with which he holds the same relation. He is also vice-president of the Haytock Brothers and Cronemeyer Silk Dyeing Company. He is a member of the Easton Board of Trade, and for some time served as chairman of its manufacturers' committee. He has other financial interests outside silk manufacturing; he is a trustee of the First Baptist Church of Easton, and in politics is a Republican, neither holding nor desiring public office.

John Haytock married in Paterson, New Jersey, June 20, 1889, Mary S. Stevenson, daughter of Peter and Elizabeth (McCleary) Stevenson. The Stevensons, like the Haytocks, were a Scotch family who came in 1866 to New York City, where Mrs. Haytock was born. She is active in church work and related charities, in Red Cross and Women's War Work. Mr. and Mrs. Haytock are the parents of three daughters and a son: Elizabeth M., a graduate of the Drexel Institute School of Domestic Science and Arts; Helen R.; Evelyn M.; and Benjamin L.

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**WILLIAM R. HAYTOCK**—From the heights of assured business, Mr. Haytock reviews a connection with silk manufacture which began when he was a youth under the direction of his honored father. He is the third son of Benjamin and Helen (Richardson) Haytock, and the last of their sons born in Scotland. He has risen from the bottom of the manufacturing ladder to the very top, being president of all the companies bearing the Haytock name.

William R. Haytock was born in Glasgow, Scotland, October 6, 1873, and there resided until 1879, when he was brought to this country by his parents, who settled in Lawrence, Massachusetts, remaining there less than three years. The lad, William, attended the public school during that period, and after the family removed to Paterson, New Jersey, in 1882, he continued study in the public schools of that city. In Paterson he began his apprenticeship to the silk business, continuing under his father's watchful, expert supervision until the removal to Phillipsburg, New Jersey. There father and son were again associated in the Standard Silk Company. William R. was advanced to positions of increasing responsibility during the six years he was there employed. He then joined his father and eldest brother in the organization known as the Phillipsburg Silk Company, there continuing until 1903. In that year he was the ruling spirit in organizing the Haytock-Cronemeyer Company, and for two years was secretary-treasurer of that company, being elected president in 1905. In 1906 he joined with his brothers in incorporating the Haytock Silk Throwing Company, and has been president of that company from its beginning. He holds both these important chief executive positions, and is one of the foremost factors in





*Sam. R. Haydock.*









*W. Haycock*

the silk industry of this section of the State of Pennsylvania. In 1913 he organized the Haytock Brothers and Cronemeyer, Inc., silk dyers and finishers, doing all the dyeing for the Haytock-Cronemeyer Company as well as accepting commissions. He holds other important positions in the business life of his district, being president of the Avoca Silk Company, vice-president of the South Easton Water Company, and a director of the Easton Trust Company.

He is president of the Easton Board of Trade, and one of the men who can be relied upon for efficient service and timely aid when Easton's welfare is at stake. He is fond of the great out-of-doors, delights in horseback riding, enjoys motoring, and is a patron of all healthful outdoor sports. For many years he has been a member of the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Phillipsburg, and an efficient member of its board of trustees. Politically he is a Republican, but takes little part in public life, being content to serve his city in a private capacity. His clubs are the Pomfret of Easton, and the Manhattan of New York City. His fraternity is the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

William R. Haytock married, June 10, 1896, Ella M. Dalrymple, daughter of David and Elizabeth (Gardner) Dalrymple, of Phillipsburg, New Jersey. Mrs. Haytock is an active member of the church, is interested in Red Cross work and social life, and is also secretary of the Century Club, of Easton.

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**HARTLEY J. HAYTOCK**—From the age of thirteen years a worker in silk, Mr. Haytock, second of the sons of Benjamin and Helen (Richardson) Haytock, may be said literally to have grown up in the business, for, after graduation as a worker, he at once advanced to the ranks of manufacturers, and is now the honored, financial head of silk manufacturing companies. If asked the secret of his success he would probably tell the inquirer that it was through close application, thorough mastering of all the intimate details of his business, and a sincere interest in the welfare of his employees. Just what this last clause means may be ascertained by comparing conditions in the different mills, and then remembering that strikes are expensive. Mr. Haytock is a leader among those further advanced in modern thought on factory and mill management, in relation to healthful working conditions and ample financial protection for those injured while employed. While the whole trend is toward mutual understanding and co-operation, Mr. Haytock makes it his close study, and keeps in closest touch with his factory force.

Hartley J. Haytock was born in Glasgow, Scotland, September 22, 1868, and there attended the public schools until the coming of the family to Lawrence, Massachusetts, in 1879. In Lawrence he was a pupil in the public school for two years. After the removal to Paterson, New Jersey, he became a worker in the silk mills. He early became an expert, and by the time he was eighteen he was holding a responsible position with the Standard Silk Company, who sold their Paterson plant to the Hess-Goldsmith Company. After spending ten years with that company, he then spent a year with a ribbon manufacturing company in New York. The next seven years were passed with M. J. Green, as superintendent of his silk manufacturing mill, this bringing him to the year 1905, when he came to Easton. Here he aided in organizing and incorporating the Northampton Silk Company. He was elected the first secretary of that company, and in 1906 was chosen treasurer, the two offices being combined. In addition to his dual duties as secretary-treasurer, he is the operating head of the plant, a position he has held ever since the beginning. The plant was started with a force of fifty hands, and now employs more than two hundred and fifty. The company also operates a mill at Perkasio, in Bucks county, Pennsylvania; that plant ranks fourth in

the district in the amount of silk produced. A feature of the management of the Northampton Silk Company is the carrying of employe's insurance in addition to the State liability requirements. Insurance of five hundred dollars is carried after three months, increasing to one thousand dollars at the end of five years. This was extended to include all employes who were in the service of their country during the World War. During the thirteen years of the company's existence there have been no labor troubles at their mills, a record which is perhaps not equalled in the State. The wants of employes are anticipated, and their welfare is carefully considered.

Mr. Haytock is also treasurer of the Avoca Silk Throwing Company, and chairman of the employers' committee of the Easton Board of Trade. As a member of the executive committee of the Liberty Loan for Northampton, Pike and Monroe counties by appointment of the United States Treasury Department, he rendered valuable service, being in charge of the special industries committee during the first Liberty Loan period, and a team captain during the second and third loan periods. He is a member of the Pennsylvania Manufacturers' Association, the National Association of Manufacturers, and of the Silk Manufacturers' Association of America. He is a member of the Rotary and Pomfret clubs of Easton, St. Bernard's Roman Catholic Church, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and in political preference is a Republican, but is very independent in exercising the franchise. His favorite recreation is motoring. He is deeply interested in good roads, and is a member and chairman of the board of trustees of Easton, and Motors Association of Easton, Pennsylvania. He is one of the directors of the War Chest of Easton, and is a Licasion member of the Rotary Club.

Mr. Haytock married Miss Mary A. Green, of Paterson, New Jersey. They have one son, Hartley J., Jr. The family home is at No. 147 James street.

**BENJAMIN HAYTOCK, JR.**—Youngest of the sons of Benjamin and Helen (Richardson) Haytock, their only American-born son, Benjamin, Jr., came upon the scene under more favorable financial conditions, and was able to complete a full course of college work before being called upon to take his place in the family business—silk manufacturing. He advanced rapidly, and is associated with his brothers in the management of the Haytock companies, and an important factor in their success.

Benjamin (2) Haytock was born in Lawrence, Massachusetts, March 17, 1882, and the same year was taken by his parents to Paterson, New Jersey. His education was begun there, but it was mainly in Phillipsburg, New Jersey, that he obtained his public school training. He completed college preparation in the Lerck School in Easton, then, in pursuance of a long-cherished plan, he entered the dental department of the University of Pennsylvania, whence he was graduated D.D.S., class of 1902. He practiced his profession in Easton for two years, and then entered the business enterprises with which his brothers, John and William, were associated. He has closely identified himself with silk manufacture during the years which have since elapsed, and he is winning high reputation in the silk trade. Although yet young in years, in comparison with many others, he capably fills the positions for which he has been chosen, and is an important factor in their management. He is treasurer of the Haytock Brothers and Cronemeyer Company, secretary and general manager of the Haytock Silk Throwing Company, secretary and general manager of the Avoca Silk Company of Avoca, Pennsylvania, and a member of the directorates of all of the above-mentioned corporations.

Mr. Haytock is a very active member of the Easton Board of Trade, was a member of the Exemption Board, and secretary of Local Board No. 2 of Northampton county. He is active in Red Cross work, aided greatly in filling Easton's War Chest, and bears his full share of public patriotic work.





*Benj. Haylock, Jr.*



In politics he is a Republican. His club is the Pomfret of Easton. He married, May 17, 1916, M. Edra Raul, daughter of Louis and Jennie (Morley) Raul, of Easton. Mrs. Haytock is a member of the Woman's Club, the Easton Chapter of the Red Cross, and is active in all. They are the parents of two daughters: Ethel Raul and Jane Richardson.

**JOHN R. BEERS**—Now one of the veterans of Easton, but active, hale and hearty, Alderman Beers reviews a long and active life beginning when a boy amid scenes of the Civil War. He is a son of Stephen Beers, born in Stewartsville, New Jersey, in 1818, who died at Harmony, New Jersey, at the age of eighty-two. His wife, who died at the age of sixty-five, was a daughter of John T. Rerrick, who in the long ago was proprietor of the Lenni Lenape Hotel, in Phillipsburg. Her mother was Sophia Brakeley. Stephen and Anna Elizabeth (Rerrick) Beers were the parents of two sons: John R., who is of further mention, and George, who died young; their daughter, Mary, educated in Easton High School, was a teacher, but died at the age of twenty-one years.

John R. Beers, son of Stephen and Anna E. (Rerrick) Beers, was born in Stewartsville, Warren county, New Jersey, November 17, 1848, but since 1870 has been a resident of the city of Easton, Pennsylvania. He was six years of age when his parents moved to Phillipsburg, New Jersey, and there he attended the public schools, where his first teacher was Miss Emma Ross. His father was a wheelwright by trade, but became a bridge builder and assistant to Henry Naphey, a superintendent of bridge construction for the United States Government during the Civil War. During the last years of the war, 1863-64-65, Mr. Beers was taken to Alexandria, Virginia, by Mr. Naphey to assist him on the bridge there, and, a boy being needed, John Beers, a lad of fifteen, was taken along as a water boy and tool gatherer. So he saw a great deal of the war from its more peaceful side, one of the jobs that he worked on being the erection of two large water tanks at the battlefield of Bull Run for the Orange and Alexandria railroad. When the war was ended, father and son returned to their Phillipsburg home, John R. entering the machine shops of the Central Railroad of New Jersey, there serving an apprenticeship of four years under John Alpaugh, master mechanic of the shops. After finishing his years of apprenticeship at the machinist trade he started upon a travel tour of the machine shops of the West, and during the thirteen months he was absent worked at the trade in seventeen shops in Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Detroit and Chicago. With this valuable experience he returned to Easton and entered the shops of the Lehigh Valley railroad, and for twenty-five years continued in that employ, having been promoted foreman of the new engine building department at the end of the first five years.

This brought him to the year 1895, and a radical change in his business life. He left the railroad shop, purchased the Court House Hotel, and for ten years was the owner and proprietor. He then sold the hotel and bought out Thomas Runyon's wholesale liquor store on Northampton street, Easton, and for seven years was its proprietor, selling out in 1902 to O'Hay Brothers. He has not engaged in private business during the years which have since elapsed, but has given his time and business experience to city affairs through the medium of the office he holds—alderman from the Sixth Ward. He was appointed by the governor to fill out the unexpired term of John Bitters, and at the end of his appointed term in 1914 was elected to succeed himself for a term of six years to expire in 1920. He is a Democrat in politics, his first presidential vote having been cast in 1894 for General George B. McClellan.

Mr. Beers married in Easton, October 18, 1876, Mary Eckert, born in the Sixth Ward of Easton, June 15, 1853, daughter of Reuben and Margaret



(Arnold) Eckert, of Easton. Mr. and Mrs. Beers are the parents of a daughter, Margaret, who married Frederick Kutz, of Easton, and has a daughter, Margaret, who is proof reader in the office of the Recorder of Deeds of Northampton county, and in October, 1918, was appointed as stamp agent for the government for sale of revenue stamps for the Eastern district; Charles P., an adopted son of Mr. and Mrs. Beers, resides in New York City. He conducts a public dance-hall on Forty-second street, New York City, and served in the Spanish-American War.

**REV. JAMES OLIVER LEIBENSPERGER**—St. Peter's Evangelical Lutheran Church of South Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, was organized in 1863, and in 1913 celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of its founding, beginning on Sunday, August 31, and continuing until September 3. At that time the roll of pastors was as follows: 1863-67, Rev. A. T. Geisenheiner; 1867-68, Rev. Jacob Zentner; 1868-70, Rev. J. B. Rath; 1870-86, Rev. C. J. Cooper, D.D.; 1886-1901, Rev. W. F. Schoener; 1901-13, Rev. J. O. Leibensperger. There has been no change in this roll since, although six years have since elapsed, the pastor, then Rev. J. O. Leibensperger, still remaining, his term, eighteen years, exceeding that of any of his predecessors. Leibensperger is an old Berks county family name, Rev. James O. being a son of Stephen and a grandson of Daniel Leibensperger, both natives of that county. Daniel married Anna Butz, and their son, Stephen, was born February 5, 1832, spent his entire life in Berks county, and there died June 2, 1887. He was for many years an elder of Zion Lutheran Church. He married Susan Deisher, born in the same neighborhood as her husband, in June, 1835, died in February, 1898. They were the parents of the following children: Eugene P., a retired farmer of Maxatawney township, Berks county, but still active and interested in public affairs, serving as road supervisor; he married Alice Guldin; Stephen S., born August 2, 1859, a retired farmer residing at Kutztown, Pennsylvania, married Susan Warmkessel, who died in 1914, leaving a daughter, Clara, who married Adam Bleiler, of Weisenberg township, Berks county, and has a son Richard; Edna, residing with her father; James, married Miss Heffner, and lives at Kutztown, Pennsylvania; Mary and Stephen, residing with their father; James Oliver, of further mention; Alice E., married Henry Heilman, of Kutztown, a retired merchant, and has a daughter, Eva, who married Fred Fisher, of Kutztown, a lumber merchant; Ambrose W., associate pastor of Salem Lutheran Church of Lebanon, Pennsylvania. He married Elizabeth Frederick, daughter of Rev. George F. and Anna Frederick, of Philadelphia, her father deceased. They are the parents of a daughter of Catherine, a graduate of Lebanon High School, class of 1918.

James Oliver Leibensperger was born at the home farm in Maxatawney township, Berks county, Pennsylvania, March 26, 1862, and began his education in the township school. He completed courses of study at Kutztown State Normal School, then entered Muhlenberg College, Allentown, Pennsylvania, whence he was graduated with honors, class of 1884. He began the study of theology the following fall at Evangelical Lutheran Theological Seminary, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, continuing until graduation, May 31, 1887. He was ordained a minister of the Evangelical Lutheran Church by the ecclesiastical body governing, on June 6, 1887, the ordination ceremonies being held in Zion Lutheran Church on Franklin street, Philadelphia.

His first pastorate was over Zion Lutheran Church of Girardville, Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania, his term there ending in July, 1889, the church which he found in a weak and dependent condition being left in a strong and self-supporting state. He then became pastor at Denver, Pennsylvania, organizing there St. John's Lutheran Church, and laying the cornerstone for a new church building early in 1890. His pastorate also included the Swamp Church near Reinholds, and later the church at Lincoln

was added to the circuit. He served those churches until 1901, his work being greatly blessed. The church at Lincoln sold its interest in a union church and became an independent body, and all branches of church work showed the deep interest the pastor had awakened among his people.

On December 1, 1901, he became pastor of St. Peter's Evangelical Lutheran Church at South Bethlehem, and there continues until the present, 1919. That church has prospered wonderfully under his pastoral care, the church structure having been enlarged, and a new front completed in 1910. Forty-eight thousand dollars have been expended in the improvements, which have made St. Peter's the finest church on the south side. All this was accomplished without the cessation of religious worship, the Sunday school room being utilized while the additions to the church were being made. Services are held alternately in English and German.

Rev. James O. Leibensperger married, September 22, 1887, at Topton, Pennsylvania, Fianna Eleanor Miller, daughter of Joseph and Mary (Zeigler) Miller, her father a retired farmer of Topton, who died in August, 1860, his widow surviving until February 14, 1918. Mr. and Mrs. Miller were parents of the following children: W. Oscar Miller, of Reading, Pennsylvania, ex-State Senator; Sarah I., married Louis A. Stein, of Kutztown, Pennsylvania, a shoe manufacturer; Mantana, widow of A. S. Haffner, of Topton, Pennsylvania, who died in 1900, a coal and lumber dealer; Alvin J. Miller, a retired farmer of Topton; George I. Miller, died in 1903; Fianna Eleanor, married Rev. James O. Leibensperger.

**HARRY CHESTER POHL, M.D.**—Dr. Pohl has been a practicing physician of Nazareth, Pennsylvania, since 1902, when he began his professional labors in that place. He came not as a stranger to Nazareth and its people, for he was well known as a former member of famous old Nazareth Hall's faculty. During the seventeen years of his active professional work in this place he has gained a large practice, whose demands he ably fills, and he also takes an interested part in the work of the medical societies, county, State and national.

Dr. Pohl is a son of William J. and Louisa (Breinig) Pohl, and grandson of Anthony Pohl, a sieve-maker in calling, and for many years a justice of the peace in Easton, Pennsylvania. William J. Pohl was born in Easton and there has passed practically all of his mature years, an expert mechanic in the employ of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company. After the death of Louisa (Breinig) Pohl, Mr. Pohl married a second time, and he and his wife, Emma (Schlechter) Pohl, are residents of Easton, South Side.

Harry Chester Pohl was born in Easton, Pennsylvania, February 19, 1875. His mother's death occurred when he was a boy of five years of age. He attended the Easton public schools, graduating from the Easton High School in the class of 1891, and he continued his studies in Lafayette College, whence he was graduated in the class of 1895. After graduation he accepted a place upon the faculty of Nazareth Hall, at Nazareth, having classes in physiology, Latin and English, and during the four years of his connection with the hall he pursued post-graduate work in Lafayette College, which subsequently was allowed as one year's credit upon his medical course. Thus, entering Medico-Chirurgical Institute, in Philadelphia, he was awarded his degree of M.D. in the class of 1902, after three years of study.

Dr. Pohl chose Nazareth, the scene of his pedagogical labors, as his professional field, and since 1902 he has given all of his time to a practice general in character, in Nazareth and vicinity. His professional standing is the result of a love of his work and his diligent application thereto, and he is held in affectionate regard in the many families into whose innermost circles his duties have called him. He is a member of the Northampton County Medical Society, the Lehigh Valley Medical Society, and the Ameri-

can Medical Association, having been vice-president of the first-named organization. Dr. Pohl also holds membership in the Academy of Sciences, whose meetings are coincident in time and place with those of the American Medical Association.

Dr. Harry C. Pohl married, in 1902, Amelia Giering, of Nazareth, who was educated in the Moravian schools of this place, and is Dr. Pohl's efficient assistant in his minor surgical operations. They are the parents of one child, Millicent.

**WILLIAM MEAD CORNWELL**—Although one of the youngest merchants in Easton, Mr. Cornwell, head of the Oriental Art Company, has taken his place among the progressive men of his city, and has won his right to the position he holds. He is the son of Rev. George and Mary (Mead) Cornwell, the latter a daughter of William and Louisa (White) Mead. Rev. George Cornwell was a regularly ordained minister of the Presbyterian church, and during the year 1892 was pastor of the Presbyterian church at Poundridge in Westchester county, New York, forty-two miles from New York City. There his son, William Mead Cornwell, was born, and from there he started on his long journey to China, after having been appointed a missionary and assigned to duty at Chefoo, China. He remained faithfully at his post of duty until the year 1909, when his life was sacrificed in the cholera epidemic of that year. His wife died three days after her husband, and both are buried in Chefoo, China. The burial place is marked by a double headstone in the form of an arch, surmounted by a cross. This was erected by his admiring friends among the Chinese. On the front, the inscription is in Chinese; on the other side, in English. They were the parents of nine children, one of their sons, John Nevins Cornwell, an artilleryman, seeing service with the 104th Artillery, Twenty-seventh Division, New York, with the American Expeditionary Forces in France.

William Mead Cornwell was born in the village of Poundridge, Westchester county, New York, April 17, 1892, shortly before his parents sailed for their post of duty, Chefoo China. When departure was finally made he was taken along, an infant in arms, and in China the first sixteen years of his life were passed. He was educated in the mission schools and learned to speak the Chinese tongue like a native. After his return to the United States in 1908, he prepared at Blair Academy and entered Lafayette College, class of 1916. He completed his freshman and sophomore year, but in the junior year he resigned his hopes for a college degree and entered business life.

Before leaving China he had been employed for a time by one of the largest silk and art houses of the Orient, and there gained a knowledge of Oriental laces, silks and art goods, also acquiring the friendship of merchants in those lines, men who were later to become his valuable allies in establishing a business. Upon leaving college he carried into effect long and well-laid plans for opening a store for the sale of Oriental goods, and after securing the financial aid of his business friends in China, who shipped him all the goods he needed, he opened in the First National Bank building the first Oriental art store in Easton. His venture proved successful, and he has developed it along the best lines of modern merchandising, and made his large store on South Third street, to which he removed in April, 1917, the seat of a business to be proud of. He removed from the First National Bank building to North Fourth street, there remaining until the present store was ready for occupancy. His knowledge of Oriental goods and Oriental ways have been of great advantage to him in securing the best import lines and prices, as well as enabling him to display and sell more intelligently than others without his experience, the result being that few stores can be found outside of the great cities with so varied a stock so well chosen





*Wm. M. Cornwell.*



or displayed in so large a store. The business is conducted under the trade name, Oriental Art Company, of which Mr. Cornwell is its founder, owner and manager.

Mr. Cornwell has in contemplation a change in his plan of business operations whereby he will spend a greater part of his time in China, representing his own business interests as well as Easton manufacturers, and acting as a buying agent for imports into the United States.

While in college, Mr. Cornwell was interested in athletic sports, particularly soccer football and gymnasium work. He was later a member of the Easton soccer team, and is still a devotee of out-of-door sports. He is a member of the Young Men's Christian Association, and the year before entering college he was boys' secretary of the Newport, Rhode Island, Young Men's Christian Association. He is a member of the Easton Board of Trade, Easton Rotary Club, Phi Delta Theta, Blairstown Lodge No. 105, Free and Accepted Masons; Lehigh Lodge No. 244, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; is a communicant of the First Presbyterian Church and superintendent of the Sunday school of that church.

Mr. Cornwell married, June 1, 1917, Jessie E., daughter of Jonas E. and Lena V. (Babbitt) Bair, of Blairstown, New Jersey. She was a classmate of her husband at Blair Academy. Mr. Cornwell is an active worker of the church and the Young Men's Christian Association, and is a teacher in the Sunday school of the First Presbyterian Church. Mr. and Mrs. Cornwell are the parents of a son, William Mead (2) Cornwell.

**JOHN ROLLA BARR**—Now retired from active business life, Mr. Barr is enjoying the fruits of an active, well-spent life. He is one of the successful men of his city, and is as well and favorably known as was his honored father. Mr. Barr is a descendant of James Barr, of French-Irish ancestry, who was born in Wilmington, Delaware, married Dorcas Jaraquett, daughter of Major and Eliza (Price) Jaraquett. Major Jaraquett, born April 6, 1755, died September 13, 1834. He entered the service of the colonies in 1776 and fought under General Washington in all the battles in lower New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania. He was also under General De Kalb at the battle of Camden, and was one of the two officers of the regiment left unwounded to direct the fight. After the War of Independence was won he returned to Delaware and with his wife, Eliza (Price) Jaraquett, passed a quiet, contented old age on the paternal estate, their marriage occurring in 1782.

Samuel Barr, son of James and Dorcas (Jaraquett) Barr, was born in Delaware about the year 1800. He learned the shoemaker's trade and for many years was a prosperous dealer in boots and shoes. He married Margaret Cummings, of Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, daughter of Joseph A. Cummings, a Revolutionary soldier, and his wife, Mary A. Cummings, who lived to the great age of one hundred and four years. Joseph A. Cummings and wife were the parents of three sons: Peter, Abraham and Nathan; and of a daughter, Margaret Cummings, who married Samuel Barr. Samuel and Margaret (Cummings) Barr were the parents of three sons: 1. William J., a captain of Philadelphia troops, going to the front as captain of the first regiment to leave Philadelphia, and serving until the close of the war; he then returned to Philadelphia and lived to the age of seventy-three years. 2. Joseph C., a ropemaker, who died in early manhood. 3. John R., of further mention.

John R. Barr, youngest son of Samuel and Margaret (Cummings) Barr, was born in Philadelphia, November 7, 1829, died in Easton, Pennsylvania, February 8, 1917. He was educated in the public schools of Philadelphia, then learned the painter's trade, specializing in ornamental and decorative work, becoming one of the best men of his trade in Pennsylvania. Until 1850 he remained in Philadelphia, then moved to Easton, Pennsylvania,



where for twenty years he was in the employ of David Garris. He then entered the employ of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, and for thirty years, 1870-1900, continued in the service of that company, engaged in the car decorating department. In 1900 he retired, having attained the age of seventy-one years, and during his life having had but three employers: The firm with whom he learned his trade in Philadelphia until 1850; Davis Garris in Easton, 1850-70; and the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, 1870-1900. During this one-half of a century as a journeyman he was often tempted with flattering offers, but he was always paid the highest wages and so well treated that he felt that he must repay in loyalty and good service the extra favors he received. Really his employers were but two after becoming a journeyman. He served Easton as councilman for twelve years, was a member of the Masonic Order, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Order of United American Mechanics and the Improved Order of Red Men. John R. Barr married, in 1852, Sarah A. Weaver, born near Freemansburg, Pennsylvania, in 1832. Mr. and Mrs. Barr trod life's pathway together for fifty-three years; she died in August, 1915; their home was a handsome residence at No. 811 Berwick street, Easton. They were the parents of seven children: 1. William, died in Easton, leaving a widow, Mrs. Emma (Shultz) Barr. 2. Rebecca, married Peter O'Connell, and died in Philadelphia in May, 1918. 3. John Rolla, of further mention. 4. Mary, married Eugene Mutchler, and resides in Easton. 5. Annie, married Ascher Mutchler, and died in 1896. 6. Lincoln, died 1899; married Caroline Bach. 7. Sarah, died young.

John Rolla Barr, son of John R. and Sarah A. (Weaver) Barr, was born in South Easton, Pennsylvania, February 22, 1856. He began his education under Miss Fine, a teacher in the public school, and until fourteen years old his school attendance was very regular. South Easton was in that day little more than a huge market garden and the farmers gladly employed all the boys they could get during the months the schools were closed. In this way the lad spent his school vacation, and until he was sixteen he had no other occupation. He then entered the Lehigh Valley railroad car shops to learn the painter's trade and there served four years. After completing his apprenticeship and serving one year as a journeyman, the company granted him leave of absence, during which he toured the Western States, stopping off at any point which interested him. One of these places was David City, Butler county, Nebraska, where he bought lots and remained a year, and then returned to Easton, which has since been his home.

Upon his return from the West, Mr. Barr was made foreman of the Lehigh Valley paint shops at Delano, there remaining two years before returning to Easton. He was next placed in charge of the decorating department of the Easton shops, a position he held until the company moved that department to Sayre, Pennsylvania. During those years he had acquired an interest in a slate quarry in Moore township, near Point Philip, and this quarry he developed until finally he sold out at a good profit. For a few years he lived a practically retired life, but his energetic nature demanded action, and he again established in business as a painting contractor. He continued actively in business until recent years, but is now living free from business cares. He has always been an active public-spirited citizen, and for years has served as an election official and on registration boards. He is a Republican in politics, a member of Easton Lodge No. 152, Free and Accepted Masons; Lehigh Lodge No. 242, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; and the Order of American Mechanics.

Mr. Barr married in Easton, September 24, 1880, Cornelia Stocker, daughter of William and Sarah (Laubach) Stocker, of Easton. Mr. and Mrs. Barr are the parents of five children: 1. Laila, married Frank H. Raub, and died April 14, 1918, aged thirty-six years. 2. Leslie, died aged nine

years. 3. Rolla, died aged four years. 4. Elvin, born in South Easton, November 9, 1894, and was educated in the grade and high schools of Easton, and at Lafayette College, taking a special course in chemical engineering, finishing with graduation, class of 1918; he then entered the service of his country, trained at Officers' Camp, at Fort Niagara, and at the Coast Artillery School at Fortress Monroe; he qualified, was commissioned second lieutenant of the Seventh United States Anti-Aircraft Battalion, and went overseas; he was promoted first lieutenant, February, 1918; he married in Easton, August 24, 1917, Margaret Magee, daughter of Frank and Catherine Magee. 5. Marian Ethel, was a member of Easton High School, graduating in class of 1918. The family home is at No. 1032 Berwick street, South Side, Easton.

**WILLIAM MOCK, V.S.**—While the veterinary surgeon has now come into his own and has demonstrated his value to the farming industry and stock owners, the animal hospital and infirmary are not yet so common that they fail to excite comment. Dr. Mock has brought such an institution to Easton, and on Northwest street has a building well equipped with all modern aids for the treatment of animals, injured or sick. He is a graduate of Ontario Veterinary College, of Canada, and since 1892 has practiced his profession in Easton. His practice is large, and his professional standing is high. He is a son of Dr. John Mock, a practicing M.D. of Easton, Northampton county, Pennsylvania, and grandson of William Mock, a contractor of masonry, who met his death through a premature explosion in a stone quarry in 1869. That William Mock resided in what is now West Easton, and laid the first paving in the city of Easton, having a contract with the city to pave Northampton street for a certain distance with cobblestones. He was the contractor for the stone work on the Masonic Hall in Easton, for the piers which support the Glendon bridge, and was one of the leading business men of his day, holding the respect and esteem of his fellowmen. He was but forty-nine years of age when he met accidental death, and his loss cast deep gloom over the city in which he had proven his worth as a builder and citizen. He came to Northampton county from Chester county, Pennsylvania. William Mock married Amanda Trittenbach, and both were members of the Lutheran church. They were the parents of an only son, Dr. John Mock, and an only daughter, Mary M., now the widow of Dr. C. C. Disbrow.

Dr. John Mock was a graduate of Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; his private preceptor was Dr. Field of Easton. He practiced his profession in Easton until his death at the age of fifty-nine years. He married Josephine Drew, and they were the parents of an only child, William (2) Mock, of Easton.

William (2) Mock was born in the village of Williamsburg, Upper Mount Bethel township, Northampton county, Pennsylvania, August 9, 1860, and attended private schools. He chose the profession of medicine, but prepared for veterinary practice instead of the regular school of medicine as practiced by his father. He received his degree, V.S., from Ontario Veterinary College, Canada, at the end of a complete course, March, 1902, and the same year he opened an office in Easton, Pennsylvania, and a hospital there yet at No. 53 North Fourth street, with his hospital and infirmary on Southwest street. He is a skilled veterinarian whose services are in constant demand from stock owners in a wide section around Easton. He is also connected with the Messenger Teaming Company, of which he is secretary. Dr. Mock is a member of the American Veterinary Association, the Pennsylvania Veterinary Association, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and in politics is independent.

**WILLIAM B. BURG**—William B. Burg, alderman of Bethlehem, Second Ward, South Side, is a native of the city, having been born in Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, on March 6, 1877. And he has spent practically the whole of his life in the city, the greater part of his business life being seriously handicapped and at times incapacitated by the effect of an injury he received on the football field when a boy.

William B. Burg is the son of Peter and Catherine (Cressman) Burg. His father was from the French province of Alsace, and came to America with his brother, when in his teens. For a time the brothers settled in Philadelphia, and conducted a successful merchandising business in that city. Several years later the brothers, Peter and Charles Burg, removed to South Bethlehem, Pennsylvania. That was in the early fifties, and they established what was then the first business of its kind in Bethlehem, or in Eastern Pennsylvania. They were greengrocers, and established a splendid business in Bethlehem. Eventually the brothers dissolved partnership, and Peter became sole owner, continuing the business alone for many years, in fact, until he was so old that he could not effectively continue it longer. He was one of the pioneer residents of Bethlehem, and when he died in October, 1917, he was seventy-six years old, and had been a merchant in Bethlehem for more than half a century, esteemed and respected by all with whom he came in contact. His wife, Catherine Cressman, survived him, but died November 3, 1918, aged seventy-three years. Her parents were Jesse and Catherine Cressman, the former a prosperous farmer at Zeiglersville, Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, and one of the pioneers of that district. The children of Peter and Catherine (Cressman) Burg, other than William B. Burg, were. 1. Harvey, who died in infancy. 2 and 3. Matthew and Genevieve, who both succumbed in infancy. 4. Alfred, who is identified with the Allentown High School, and is now conducting the high school cafeteria, married Ida Cashner, of South Bethlehem. Their sons, Robert and Richard, died in infancy, but their daughter, Ruth, graduated from the Allentown High School, and is now employed in stenographic capacity by the International Motor Company, of Allentown, and their second daughter, Esther, is still in public school. 5. Charles Burg, who is a traveling salesman for the Van Camp Packing Company, of Pittsburgh, married Emma Baum, formerly of Wilkes-Barre. They have three children living: Catherine, Charles, Jr., and John. 6. Harold, who is in the employ of the Bethlehem Steel Company, married Florence Dottier, of Allentown, who bore him three children: Robert, Althea and Caroline; all live with Mrs. Catherine (Cressman) Burg, and Alderman William B. Burg, at Bethlehem.

William B. Burg, the subject of this article, received his elementary education in the public school of Bethlehem. That closed his academic education, though he had studious inclinations and perhaps felt that he might by his own efforts be able to take a college course. It may have been with this thought that he became an employe of the Lehigh University Library. As library boy he retained connection with the university for two years, when came the accident which was to have such bearing on his after life. He injured his knee joint during a football game, and for twenty-five years thereafter was lame; in fact, it eventually became necessary to amputate the leg. The operation took place in 1916, twenty-five years after the accident had occurred. Not able after his injury to take active outdoor occupations, or to continue in his library work which necessitated much movement, William B. Burg took employment in clerical capacity with the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, with which company he remained for eight years, although during the period he had to attend many hospitals for treatment. Later he was for two years in the employ of the Bell Telephone Company, as solicitor. For four years he worked in the office of the recorder of deeds at Easton, Pennsylvania, and during the illness of the borough secretary, William B.





*W. B. Perry*



Burg, for a term temporarily filled that office with much credit to himself. When the two Bethlehem boroughs were consolidated in January, 1918, William B. Burg took office as alderman of Bethlehem, Second Ward, South Side, which office he will probably hold for many years, since his popularity in the ward is strong.

Alderman Burg is staunch in his allegiance to the Democratic party, in the local affairs of which he has always taken some part. In his ward his influence is strong, and in the city generally he is much respected by those who know him. He is a member of the Lutheran church, and conscientious in his observance of its doctrines. Both he and his mother take much interest in church affairs.

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**WILLIAM WERNER** Thoroughly democratic, kindly disposed and friendly, William Werner, of Easton, is one of the substantial men of the city whom prosperity has not unfavorably affected, but, as a generous friend and supporter of all that is of interest to his fellowmen, he holds closely the friends he has made during a lifetime of business activity. His father, John E. Werner, when a young man came with his wife from Germany to escape militarism and settled in Whitehall township, Lehigh county, Pennsylvania. He was for many years a contractor at the Lehigh Carwheel Company of Fullerton, Pennsylvania, and passed away at a ripe old age.

William Werner was born in Whitehall township, Lehigh county, Pennsylvania, and until eleven years of age attended the public schools of Pleasant Hill, nearby. He then studied under private teachers until beginning business life under the direction of his father, contractor at the Lehigh Carwheel Company. He continued with that company until 1877, then located at Nazareth in Northampton county, Pennsylvania, there beginning his apprenticeship to the watchmaker's trade. He completed the years he had contracted to serve with Richard O. Beitel in Nazareth. He then went to Bangor, Pennsylvania, started in the jewelry business, taking his brother, George A. Werner, in partnership under the firm name of Werner Brothers. A music department was added to the Bangor jewelry store, and prosperity attended both. In 1895 a branch music store was opened at Easton, and when later Werner Brothers dissolved, William Werner took the Easton store as his share of the division, while George S. retained the Bangor establishment.

The original Werner music store in Easton was in the Drake building on Third street, but two years later it was removed to the Warren Building on Northampton street. After becoming well established the business grew rapidly, and larger quarters were then found at the corner of Northampton and Fourth streets. In 1906 the present commodious modernly equipped building at Nos. 432 and 434 Northampton street, was occupied, and to the former music department was added a line of Phonographs, The Werner Company being the first jobbing agency ever established by the Thomas A. Edison Company. In 1908 a complete line of fine furniture was added to the business, and at a factory and warehouse, on Bushnell street, devoted to the repair and refinishing of furniture, orders are filled for pianos of special design and wood. The same year, 1908, the business was incorporated as The Werner Company, with William Werner, president; Walter Loun, secretary, treasurer, and William Werner's three sons, and one brother, John H. Werner, as directors.

The founding and developing of the business known as The Werner Company have been the crowning work of William Werner's life, but by no means does it represent its full scope and interest. He is a man of broad mind, and through various agencies has kept in close touch with the great world outside his own circle. He is a member of the National Retail Piano Merchants' Association, and of the National Talking Machine Dealers' Asso-



ciation. Through these he has kept The Werner Company alive to the needs of modernizing every department, and the business has always been most intelligently directed. When the time came that his close personal attention was not urgently demanded he began indulging a long-cherished ambition, and with his appreciative wife, he has toured the United States, Canada, Continental Europe, Great Britain, Cuba, the Bahamas, and other parts of the West Indies. He is a member of Easton's Board of Trade, and has always been a supporter of the movements for a better and improved Easton. He is affiliated with lodge, chapter, council and commandery of the Masonic order, is an Independent in politics, and a member of the Lutheran church. All good causes appeal to him, and he is one of the most highly esteemed men of his city.

William Werner married May 28, 1884, Anna F. Heller, a graduate of Trach's Academy, daughter of Stephen A. and Sibylla (Bowers) Heller, of Windgap, Pennsylvania. Mr. and Mrs. Werner are the parents of four children: George W., born February 24, 1885, associated with his father in The Werner Company, and a member of the board of directors of the same; Charles and Robert, twins, born February 3, 1887, also associated with The Werner Company, and directors of the same. Charles is now (1918) sergeant in the United States Army at Camp Wadsworth, Spartanburg, South Carolina. He married Ethel McKenna, of Chicago. Robert, twin with Charles, also was in the United States Army at Camp Meade, Maryland, but illness compelled his honorable discharge from the service, and he died October 11, 1918, at "Willana Lodge," Pocono Pines. Dorothy, the only daughter, resides with her parents.

The city home of the Werners is on Burke street, College Hill, Easton, and their summer home, "Willana Lodge," is at Lake Naomi, Pocono mountains. There the summers are spent, and Mr. Werner indulges there in his favorite recreation, fishing, and there his sons delight in fall hunting and winter sports.

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**HOWARD ROBERT McNEILL**—On both maternal and paternal lines, Howard R. McNeill traces to Scotch grandparents. His paternal grandfather, came from Scotland, his birthplace, in 1830, and settled on a farm in the State of Ohio. His maternal grandfather, Daniel Fee, was born in Scotland, and also settled in Ohio. Their children, James McNeill and Mary Fee married in Ohio, and settled in Richmond, Indiana, and there their son, Howard Robert McNeill, president of the McNeill Cooperage Company, of Easton, was born and spent his youth. He is a son of Professor James McNeill, and a grandson of Harbison McNeill, the latter born in Scotland, and the founder of this branch of the family in the United States. James McNeill, son of Harbison McNeill, was born at Point Pleasant, Clermont county, Ohio, a village twenty-five miles above Cincinnati, on the Ohio river, noted as the birthplace of General Ulysses S. Grant. James McNeill was a man of education and culture, a college professor, and during his later active years was superintendent of schools in Richmond, capital of Wayne county, Indiana, an important industrial center and seat of Earlham College, under the direction of Friends. Professor McNeill married Mary Fee, daughter of Daniel and Matilda (Lane) Fee. Both her parents were born in Scotland.

Howard Robert McNeill, youngest of the four sons of Professor James and Mary (Fee) McNeill, was born in Richmond, Indiana, September 11, 1869, and was there educated. After completing his years of educational preparation for the battle of life he entered the employ of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, became an expert telegrapher, and for eight years was employed in that capacity on several of the railroads of the West and Northwest. He then established in the cooperage business in Cleveland, Ohio,

there continuing until 1911, when he removed to Easton, Pennsylvania, his present location. In Easton he has continued in the same business, and as president of the McNeill Cooperage Company is head of a very large and prosperous business enterprise. The company has a plant located across the Delaware in Phillipsburg, another at Elizabeth, New Jersey, with mills in the timber districts of Virginia and South Carolina. At the mills the staves and parts used in the barrels, casks, hogsheads, tanks, etc., manufactured by the company, are sawed from a log, and at the Elizabeth and Phillipsburg plants are converted into the manufactured product and shipped by sea and rail to distant points. The business of the company is very large, and, as its managing head, Mr. McNeill most thoroughly demonstrates his executive ability. He is a member of the Associated Cooperage Industries of the United States, and of the New Jersey Manufacturers' Association. He is a man of energy and public spirit, aiding with his influence and personal effort the advancement of all good causes.

A Republican in politics, he serves his party and his city only in private capacity, for the strife of political conflict and the cares of public office hold no attraction for him, although he is mindful of his every obligation as a good citizen. He is a member of the Easton Board of Trade, and Rotary Club, two organizations whose primary object is the advancement of Easton's best interests. In Masonry he has attained the thirty-second degree of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, and is a noble of Rajah Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, Reading, Pennsylvania; and is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. Golf and motoring are his favorite recreations, but he continues to apply himself closely to his business, and through an intimate knowledge of its technicalities has mastered its problems and won success. His social club is the Pomfret, of Easton.

Mr. McNeill married, June 21, 1893, Ella M. Hastings, daughter of John M. and Jeannette (Elliott) Hastings, of Dublin, Indiana. Mrs. McNeill takes a prominent part in Red Cross and charitable work, is a member of the Woman's Club, and of the board of managers of the Old Ladies' Home. Both Mr. and Mrs. McNeill are birthright members of the Society of Friends.

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**WILLIAM REESER**—In 1915 William Reeser retired from mercantile business, having been a grocer's clerk and proprietor of his own store for nearly half a century, 1866-1915. Fifteen of those years were spent as clerk, the remainder as owner and manager. The business he founded he turned over to his son Floyd, who, in turn, was succeeded by Joseph H. Brown, a son-in-law of William Reeser. The old firm name, William Reeser, is yet borne by the present management, and is a silent tribute to the business ability of the founder.

William Reeser is a son of Charles and Eliza (Bauer) Reeser, and a grandson of Philip Reeser, a farmer of Northampton county, Pennsylvania. Charles Reeser was born at the Northampton county farm of his parents and spent his life engaged in agriculture, his farm just outside the limits of the city of Easton. He married Eliza Bauer, who died aged seventy, he dying aged seventy-two years, both members of the Arndt Lutheran Church. They were the parents of nine children: William, who is of further mention; Edwin, Charles, Jacob, Emmeline, Christian, Jane, Susan and Mary, all living save the last named and Jane.

William Reeser, eldest son of Charles and Eliza (Bauer) Reeser, was born at the home farm near Easton, Pennsylvania, March 12, 1844, and now is living a retired life at No. 138 South Fourth street, Easton. He grew to manhood at the home farm, obtained his education in the public school and continued his father's assistant until reaching his twenty-second year. In 1866, he left the farm to become a grocer's clerk, and has ever since made that city his home. He continued in the grocery business as a clerk for fifteen

years, then, in 1881, established in the same line of business under his own name. He prospered abundantly, built up a very profitable business, and gave himself wholly to its management. For thirty-four years he continued its capable head, then having attained man's allotted "three score years and ten" and secured a competency, he retired from business, and was succeeded by his son. He is a member of St. John's Lutheran Church, of long standing, his service to the church including membership on the official board. He is affiliated with the Improved Order of Red Men, and in his political faith is a Democrat.

William Reeser married, December 25, 1875, Annie E. Hay, daughter of Peter and Juliana Hay. They are the parents of a son, Floyd H., and a daughter, Helen. Floyd H. Reeser was for many years his father's assistant, and in 1915, his successor in business. He is now a silk manufacturer associated with Rowland Pettinger & Company of Easton. He married Margaret Anner, and they are the parents of a son, William H., and a daughter, Anna Elizabeth Reeser. Helen Reeser married Joseph Brown, of Easton, who succeeded Floyd H. Reeser in the grocery business founded by William Reeser, his wife's father. Mr. and Mrs. Brown are the parents of a son, William H. Brown.

**CLINTON THIELENS HILLIARD**—Although a young man in point of years, Mr. Hilliard is a veteran in business experience and responsibility, and the positions he fills are numerous and exceedingly weighty. Even prior to the death of his honored father in 1914, the young man had practically transferred the business burdens of the father to his own capable shoulders, and since that year he has succeeded to the executive control and directorial management of important corporations including the Zearfoss-Hilliard Lumber Company, and the Seitz Brewing Company. He is a grandson of Edward and Sabina (Sandt) Hilliard of Northampton county, Pennsylvania, and a son of Clinton Hilliard, who, until his death, was one of Easton's prominent and progressive business men.

Clinton Hilliard was born at the home in Easton, Pennsylvania, February 5, 1854, and died at his home there, August 11, 1914. He prepared in the city public schools, finishing with graduation from high school in 1870, then entered Lafayette College, whence he was graduated, Civil Engineer, class of '74. He was variously employed until 1880, then formed a partnership with James R. Zearfoss, and engaged in the lumber business under the firm name, Zearfoss & Hilliard. They conducted a large and prosperous business as a firm until 1903, when they incorporated as The Zearfoss-Hilliard Lumber Company; Mr. Zearfoss, president; Mr. Hilliard, secretary-treasurer. Three years later Mr. Zearfoss passed to join the "innumerable caravan" and was succeeded in the presidency of the company by Mr. Hilliard. The executive management of a great lumber company was but a part of the business burden carried by Mr. Hilliard. He was vice-president of the Seitz Brewing Company, a director of the First National Bank, succeeding his father, Edward Hilliard; one of the organizers and director of the Northampton Trust Company, and secretary-treasurer of the Delaware Ice Company.

Genial, generous and friendly, he sought means by which he could add to the happiness of his fellowmen, and make Easton a "better place to live in." To that end he co-operated with the Board of Trade and with philanthropic institutions in their efforts, and was ready to aid any forward movement. A movement entirely his own, was the creation of a public bathing beach at "Eddyside" on the Delaware river, and "Eddyside" became a popular resort visited by thousands of grateful bathers during the summer months.

In Masonry, Mr. Hilliard held all degrees of the York Rite, being affiliated with and a past master of Dallas Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; past high priest of Easton Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; past thrice illus-







*J. M. Rose*

trious master, Pomp Council, Royal and Select Masters; past eminent commander of Hugh De Payne Commandery, Knights Templar; and was a noble of Lulu Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, of Philadelphia. He was a Heptasoph, a Phi Gamma Delta, a member of the Pennsylvania Lumberman's Association, and the Pomfret Club. He was a deeply interested citizen, but sought no office, and was strictly independent in political activities. In religious connection he was a member of Christ Lutheran Church.

Clinton Hilliard married, in 1882, Marie Louise Thielens, daughter of Edward and Emma (Perrin) Thielens. Her father was born in Louvain, that now stricken Belgian City, and her mother was born in Paris, France. Mr. and Mrs. Hilliard were the parents of a son, Clinton T., of whom further mention, and a daughter, Marie Louise, a graduate of Dana Hall. Mrs. Hilliard continues her residence in Easton.

Clinton T. Hilliard, only son of Clinton and Marie Louise (Thielens) Hilliard, was born in Easton, Pennsylvania, February 20, 1884. After finishing public school courses he prepared at Lerch Academy, then entered Lafayette College, taking an electric engineering course which he completed with graduation, class of '04. The third year following graduation he spent at the General Electric Company's school as designing engineer, and his work was confined to direct current motors and generators. He returned to Easton in 1908, and at once took his place in the large business enterprise of which his honored father was head. In 1909 Clinton T. was elected treasurer of the Zearfoss-Hilliard Lumber Company, and in 1914 succeeded his father as president and treasurer of the company. In 1915 he was elected vice president of the Seitz Brewing Company, and in 1916 became president, secretary and treasurer. In 1914, he succeeded his father on the directorate of the First National Bank, and the Northampton Trust Company, and since 1914 has carried all the burdens of managing the estate and business interests left by Clinton Hilliard. He has developed into the strong, self-reliant man of affairs, and is a young man who can be relied upon to bear his full share of any burden in any emergency.

During his college years, Mr. Hilliard was prominent in athletics, and made both the football and baseball teams. He has never lost that interest, and is a patron of all out-of-door recreations, and might even be termed a devotee of the same. He supports all good causes, and was particularly active in the War Chest and Liberty Loan campaigns. He is a member of the Easton Board of Trade, Easton Rotary Club, the Kiwanis Club, Pomfret Club, Easton Anglers' Association, Phi Gamma Delta; Christ Evangelical Church, and president of the church council.

Clinton T. Hilliard married, October 19, 1915, Mary Sleator Willson, daughter of Harvey and Fannie (Sleator) Willson, of Richmond, Virginia.

**JOSEPH W. PASCOE**—When Harry G. Seip's death created a vacancy in the office of chairman of the Republican Central Committee for Northampton county, Joseph W. Pascoe, ex-postmaster of Easton and general contractor, was chosen to succeed to the honor, one which he had once before held for a term of two years. Mr. Pascoe is a man eminently qualified to lead, his long years of experience under varying conditions in different sections of the country giving a broad outlook in life, while the years have matured his judgment and added to his wisdom. Joseph W. is a son of Richard W. and Jessie MacDougall (Campbell) Pascoe, his father of English and his mother of Scotch parentage and ancestry.

Richard W. Pascoe was born in Cornwall, England, and there spent his minor years. He was engaged in mine operation there and became well known as a man of great ability in his business. About the year 1846, he was selected to go to Scotland, and to open up and develop a copper mine which was owned in England. While there engaged, he met and married



Jessie MacDougall Campbell, and in 1849, leaving his wife in Scotland, he came to the United States. This was the year of the California gold discovery, but he was not carried away by the excitement, going instead to Pottsville, Pennsylvania, at the solicitation of coal operators whom he met in New York. At Pottsville he was coal mine foreman, there remaining one year. In 1850 he sent for Mrs. Pascoe who joined him in Pottsville. His life from that time forward was one of honorable achievement as a mining expert, and during its course he developed a copper mine in the Lake Superior region, opened a zinc mine at Friedensville, in Lehigh county, Pennsylvania, for the Wharton and Wetherell interests of Philadelphia, and superintended its operation for several years; attempted the development of an alleged gold mine in South Carolina; again connected with the Friedensville zinc mine, and finally was connected with the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company until his death in 1887. His gold mining venture in the South, undertaken in 1863, resulted in his being conscripted for service in the Confederate Army, and it was not until the close of the war in 1865 that he was freed from military duty. He then returned to Friedensville and his old position as superintendent. During his Lehigh connection he resided in Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, and there died and is buried.

Jessie MacDougall (Campbell) Pascoe was a Presbyterian in religious faith and reared her sons in that belief. Her father, Colonel Malcolm Campbell, was an officer of the British Army in active service in India and elsewhere. Mrs. Pascoe died in Easton, the mother of nine children: Archibald Campbell MacDougall, died at the age of fifty-six, married Pauline Rhinehart; John Henry, born August 25, 1851, died in 1909, married Annie L. Reinsmeth; Mary, died young; Sarah, died young; Joseph W., to whom this review is inscribed; Richard F., now (1918) warden of Northampton county prison and of mention elsewhere in this work; William, died in 1917, in Carlisle, Pennsylvania, aged fifty-nine, married Alice Cooper; Thomas, died in boyhood; Benjamin, died in youth.

Joseph W. Pascoe was born in Friedensville, Lehigh county, Pennsylvania. He there attended public schools then taught by the well remembered Adam Markle, a teacher who firmly believed with Solomon, that to spare the rod was to spoil the child, and no children were spoiled under his instruction. After the Friedensville school, he entered Kutztown State Normal School where he completed his studies in 1875. He did not attend continuously, however, but worked at times in the zinc mine where his father was superintendent. After the State Normal School, he returned to the zinc mine and was there employed until 1878. This zinc mine was a very valuable property, said to be the richest in the world in its deposits free of arsenic. It was opened and developed by Richard W. Pascoe, and both before and after his Civil War experience was operated by him as superintendent.

In 1878 Mr. Pascoe left Friedensville to go to Iowa City, Iowa, and there installed the machinery at the plant of the Iowa City Packing Company. After completing that assignment, he returned to Chicago where until 1882 he was in charge of the core department of the Chicago Malleable Iron Company. In 1882 he returned to Pennsylvania, located at Bethlehem, where for fifteen years he was superintendent in charge of the construction of bridges and buildings for the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company. He efficiently and capably fulfilled his obligations to the Lehigh until 1897, then located in Easton and became a private contractor, a business he has most successfully conducted until the present (October, 1918), with the exception of four years during which he served Easton as postmaster.

Since attaining his majority, Mr. Pascoe has been an active worker in the Republican party and deeply interested in public affairs. He was chosen to represent his district upon the County Republican Central Committee and for two years was its capable chairman. That position was resigned when

he was appointed, February 16, 1911, postmaster of Easton, he holding that position under appointment of President Taft until 1915. He is a member of the Republican clubs of the city and county, and since casting his first presidential vote in 1876 for Rutherford B. Hayes, has been a consistent and loyal supporter of the Republican candidates. In September, 1918, he was again chosen leader of the Republican forces of Northampton county and as chairman of the county committee is a potent force in the campaigns waged in the county.

In 1911 Mr. Pascoe was made a Mason and is now affiliated with Easton Lodge, No. 152, Free and Accepted Masons; Easton Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Penna Council, Royal and Select Masters; Hugh de Payens Commandery, Knights Templar; and with all bodies of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite in which he holds the thirty-second degree. He is a charter member of Easton Lodge, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; is past president of Eastern Eyrie, Fraternal Order of Eagles; member of Easton Lodge, Loyal Order of Moose. He was one of the first ten charter members of the Kiwanis Club and is one of the men who can always be counted upon to support any worthy movement for civic improvement. Mr. Pascoe has never married.

**VAN SELAN WALTER**—In Forks township, Northampton county, within a quarter of a mile of his present residence on Cattell street, Easton, Van Selan Walter was born. The Walter family early settled in Northampton county where their residence outdates the Revolutionary War. Van Selan is a son of William H. Walter, and a grandson of Frederic Walter, both born in the county. William H. Walter, born in Forks township, near the birthplace of his son, Van Selan, was a land owner, farmer, and distiller. He met his death by accident, drowning at the age of thirty-two years; he was born in 1810, died in 1842. He married Elizabeth Berger and they were the parents of five children, two now living: Edward Walter, of Easton, and Van Selan Walter, to whom this review is inscribed.

Van Selan Walter was born in Forks township, Northampton county, Pennsylvania, January 3, 1839, and is now living a retired life at his home in the city of Easton, close by the home of his childhood. He attended public school and Leshner's Academy, in Easton, but from the time he was ten years of age, he was employed on the canal as a driver during the summer months and until the canal was closed for the winter. He was but a boy of three years when his father died, and as soon as possible he began aiding his mother in her task of providing for five young children. He drove a team on the canal until he was fifteen years of age, then was his mother's assistant in other ways, and for a time taught a country school. He next spent three years learning the carpenter's trade, and after becoming an expert workman and well informed on all building problems he engaged in business for himself as a contractor. When he was twenty-three years of age, his work was interrupted by his patriotic service in defence of the flag. He enlisted in December, 1862, in Company E, 153rd Regiment, Pennsylvania Infantry. John P. Ricker was captain of Company E, and Charles Glanz, colonel of the regiment. They were engaged at Chancellorsville, April 30, 1863, and the regiment suffered severely, and Colonel Glanz was taken prisoner. They were again engaged at Gettysburg, where Captain Ricker was wounded and many of Company E captured by the Confederates, Corporal Walter being among the number. He soon escaped and was mustered out of the service with his regiment July 23, 1863.

After returning from the army, Mr. Walter again engaged in contracting and building in Easton, and so continued until 1913, when he retired. He had begun as a wage earner on the canal in 1849, a lad of ten years, and sixty-four years later, he retired, the veteran contractor, aged seventy-four years.

Those sixty-four years had been years of trial, and from his early struggle he emerged the strong, self-reliant young man, able to direct his course through life, and in old age retired with an established reputation and with a sufficient competence. To this, add ten months of valiant service to his country in her hour of need, and you have the condensed life story of one of the men who have literally built a city and whose work shall endure. Monuments to his skill and integrity as a contractor and builder exist everywhere in Easton, for a full half century has been devoted to his work in that city.

Mr. Walter is a Democrat on State and national issues, but in local affairs has always been extremely independent. He was a member of the board of trustees of St. Peter's Lutheran Church and is yet an active member of the congregation. He has always kept in touch with his army comrades through the medium of the local post of the Grand Army of the Republic to which he belongs, and has long been a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He married, July 20, 1866, Sallie A. La Ras, born in Forks township, Northampton county, Pennsylvania, near the Mount Bethel township line, February 15, 1848, daughter of Martin and Mary Susan (Levers) La Ras. Mrs. Walter is a granddaughter of John George La Ras, a pioneer undertaker. Her father, Martin La Ras, also, was engaged in the undertaking business, until his death at the age of sixty. Mrs. Martin La Ras died at the age of fifty-eight years.

Mr. and Mrs. Van Selan Walter are the parents of five children: 1. Reverend Clinton Elmer Walter, a minister of the Lutheran church, of York, Pennsylvania, married Elizabeth Cox and has three children: Clinton Elmer (2), now with the American Expeditionary Forces in France, Rainbow Division, Company E; Corilla Lawrence; and Martha Tyson. 2. Flora Elizabeth Walter, deceased. 3. Stewart Edward Walter, deceased, married Mary Kutz and left two children: Fayette Elizabeth, and Marie, of Easton. 4. Mary Susan Walter, married Reverend Philip H. Pearson, of the Lutheran ministry, a native of Mount Bethel, Pennsylvania, stationed at Collingswood, New Jersey. 5. Anna May Walter, deceased.

**FLOYD HAY REESER**—When chosen president of the Roehlen, Pittenger Silk Company of Easton, Mr. Reeser withdrew from the management of the grocery business with which he had been associated from school days, and to which he succeeded upon the retirement of his honored father, William Reeser, who founded the business in 1881, and gave it the name it yet bears, William Reeser, groceries. The founder conducted the business thirty-four years, 1881-1915, then retired in favor of his son, Floyd H., who, when assuming other responsibilities, was succeeded by his brother-in-law, Joseph Brown. As a silk manufacturer the son is meeting with the same success as when a grocer, and the name Reeser bids fair to shine as brightly in the business firmament of Easton during the coming century as it has during the past half-century. Floyd H. Reeser is a great-grandson of Philip Reeser, a farmer of Northampton county. The farm, known as the Reeser homestead, lying just outside the city limits of Easton, and first owned by Charles Reeser, son of Philip, was the birthplace of his son, William, and his grandson, Floyd Hay Reeser.

Charles Reeser cultivated the homestead farm until his death at the age of seventy-two years, his entire life from boyhood having been spent in farming. He married Eliza Bauer, who died aged seventy. Both were members of Arndt Lutheran Church. They were the parents of nine children: William, Edwin, Charles, Jacob, Emmeline, Christian, Jane, Susan, and Mary, all living except the last named.

William Reeser, the oldest son of Charles and Eliza (Bauer) Reeser, was born at the homestead near Easton, Pennsylvania, March 12, 1844, and is now a retired merchant of Easton, residing at No. 138 South Fourth street.



He attended public school, and remained at the homestead until 1866, then forsook the farm for mercantile life, becoming a grocer's clerk in Easton and so continuing for fifteen years. He established the retail grocery house of William Reeser, in 1881, and for thirty-four years was its capable and prosperous owner and manager. In 1915 he retired, turning his management over to his former energetic and efficient assistant, Floyd H. Reeser. Mr. Reeser is a member of St. John's Lutheran Church, and is a man of upright life and kindly disposition. He married, in December, 1875, Annie E., daughter of Peter and Julianna Hay. They are the parents of a son, Floyd H., and a daughter, Helen, wife of Joseph Brown, the mother of a son, William P. Brown.

Floyd Hay Reeser was born at the homestead near Easton, Pennsylvania, July 10, 1881. He was educated in the grade and high schools and Wood's Business College, all of Easton, completing a two years' course at the last named institution. From the school he went into his father's grocery store as clerk, and in time became his trusted assistant, and able to carry a good share of the burdens of the business, thereby relieving the older shoulders which had borne them so long. In 1915 William Reeser retired from business, leaving his son at its head. He continued under the same firm name until 1918, when he established in the silk manufacturing business, organizing and becoming president of the Roehlen, Pittenger Silk Company of Easton, an enterprise which is fast taking rank among the important industries of Easton. He is a member of Easton Lodge, No. 121, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; Easton Lodge, No. 45, Loyal Order of Moose, and St. John's Lutheran Church. In his political bias he is a Republican.

Mr. Reeser married, in Easton, January 1, 1915, Margaret Anner, of Phillipsburg, New Jersey, daughter of Henry and Margaret Anner. Mr. and Mrs. Reeser are the parents of two children: Anna Elizabeth and William H. Reeser.

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**WILLIAM OSCAR WOLFRAM**—Winning success in one business is considered a fair test of a man's ability, but Mr. Wolfram, after winning high reputation as a machinist, abandoned his trade and established the business of mechanical dentistry, attaining in that line even a greater success and higher reputation. He is one of Easton's native sons, and when a young man passed through an experience that he will never forget, and one that will be told so long as the story shall be told of the great blizzard of 1880, which damaged the suspension bridge spanning the Lehigh between North and South side, Easton. Mr. Wolfram was on the bridge when the crash came and was thrown into the icy river. Luckily he escaped bodily injury, and was able to swim to the shore, but he has never fully recovered from the effects of his winter swim and its attendant shock. He is a grandson of Gunther Wolfram, who came from his native Bierenberg, Hanover, Germany, in 1834, with his wife Mary Catharine (Vosbrink) Wolfram, and their children. They settled in New York City on Houston street, where he followed his trade of tailor until their removal to Easton, Pennsylvania. In Easton he established a tailoring business of his own. At one time he with his son operated a boat on the canal between Mauch Chunk and Philadelphia. He died in New York City while on one of his regular trips to that city. His wife died in South Easton, aged about seventy-six years.

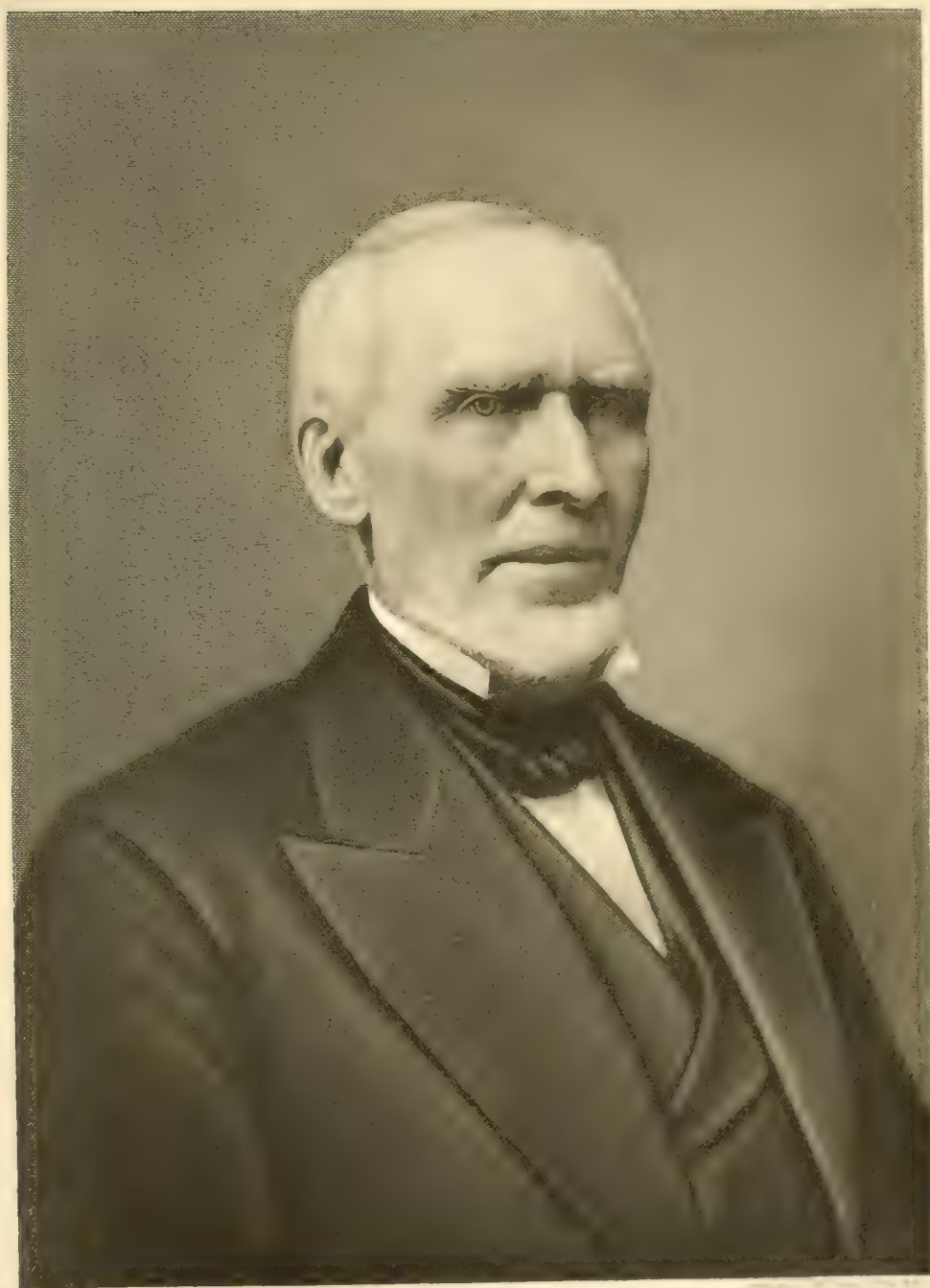
Richard Wolfram, son of Gunther and Mary Catharine (Vosbrink) Wolfram, was born in New York City, April 11, 1830, and that city was the family residence until 1842, their home being on Houston street. They came to Easton in that year, and for a time he attended the public school. He then went with his father and brothers on the canal, and from a boat boy became a blacksmith's apprentice, under Amos Rodgers, with whom he worked about five years. He then became an employee of the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and

for fifty years was employed in their Easton shops as a machinist, retiring in January, 1911. He married Ellen Lynch, born in Frenchtown, New Jersey, in 1838, her parents moving to Easton when their daughter was eleven years of age. Her father, William Lynch, a shoemaker, died in South Easton at the age of seventy-five. His wife, Elizabeth (Fisher) Lynch, born in Bloomsbury, New Jersey, died in South Easton, Pennsylvania, aged seventy-six. Mrs. Ellen (Lynch) Wolfram died in Easton, in January, 1911, her husband then going to the home of his son, William Oscar, where he yet resides. Richard and Ellen Wolfram were the parents of five children: William Oscar, of further mention; Charles Elmer, who died in South Easton, aged twenty-four years, leaving a widow, Rebecca (Lantz) Wolfram; Mary Martha, died in childhood; George Henry, now of Newark, New Jersey, married Lilly Yarrington, of South Easton; and Wilbur Burrell, of Philadelphia, who married Lillis Jones, of Carversville, Pennsylvania.

William Oscar Wolfram, eldest son of Richard and Ellen (Lynch) Wolfram, was born in Easton, Pennsylvania, July 14, 1862, the family home then being on the site of the present Lehigh Valley Railroad roundhouse. He began school attendance in the old building used as a town hall in South Easton, he then being five years of age. His first teacher was John Eckert, an olden time teacher who believed that to spare the rod was to spoil the child. The boy improved his time, and as he was able to attend regularly nine months out of each year until fifteen years of age he consequently obtained a good education, two years being devoted to high school study under J. J. Cressman, a Lutheran minister. The lad spent his vacation months working on the farms which then comprised most of the area now known as Easton's South Side, and for this work he sometimes received a quarter of a dollar weekly, in addition to his board, and sometimes a bushel of apples to take home. From his fifteenth year to his eighteenth he was variously employed, driving teams or clerking, but at the age of eighteen he became a machinist's apprentice in the Lehigh Valley Railroad shops under John I. Kinsey, then master mechanic of the shops. He served four years as an apprentice, and then continued as a journeyman machinist for ten years, becoming a skilled and reliable worker in metal. He then abandoned the machinist's trade and established in an entirely new line, mechanical dentistry. He thoroughly mastered the details of that business, and has long been rated as one of the best in his line. For eight years he had his plant on South Third street, but in 1902 he erected a two and a half-story double dwelling and there conducts his business. He is a Republican in politics, a member of St. Peter's Reformed Church, and of the Junior Order of United American Mechanics.

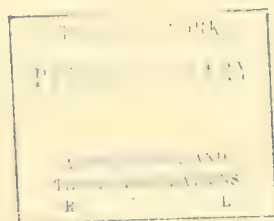
Mr. Wolfram married, in Easton, in 1882, Sallie Hay, born at the Hay homestead on Fourth street, Easton, in 1861, daughter of Adam Louis and Elizabeth Eve (Smith) Hay. They are the parents of three children: 1. Richard Louis, born in Easton, July 27, 1883; educated in the public school; at the age of fifteen he left school and became associated with his father in mechanical dentistry and so continues; he is a member of St. Peter's Reformed Church, and a Republican in his political faith; he married Lelah Hopper, of Easton, October 8, 1910, she a daughter of John and Rose Hopper. 2. Elizabeth Ellen, married J. Floyd Eichlin, and resides in Williams township, Northampton county, Pennsylvania, her husband a farmer; they are the parents of two sons, Joseph Oscar and Richard Floyd Eichlin. 3. Isabel Grace, married Edward A. Mewhinney, and resides at Attleboro, Massachusetts; they are the parents of a son, William Edward Mewhinney.

**JOHN BROWN**—The two men who in their day and generation contributed most largely to the wonderful development of the slate industry of Northampton county were John Brown and his son, Robert S. Brown, both



*John Brown*





residents of Easton, and both long since passed to their reward. John Brown came to Pennsylvania from New York State, but Robert S. was a native son, and at the time of his death in 1909 was president of the American Slate Company, a corporation which controlled sixty per cent. of the Bangor slate output. John Brown passed through a wide business experience, and was the possessor of an ample fortune when he entered the slate business, but Robert S. entered the business in youth and was his father's assistant before he succeeded him at his death in 1889. They were two strong men and made honorable names for themselves in the business world.

Arms—Sable three lions passant between two bendlets argent and as many trefoils slipped ermine.

Crest—A buck's head sable attired or, issuing from a crown, paly, gold.

Motto—*Si sit prudentia.*

John Brown was born at Newburgh, New York, June 9, 1808, died at Easton, Pennsylvania, November 4, 1889, and is buried in Easton Cemetery. He was reared upon the home farm, and attended public school until fourteen years of age, then obtained permission to leave home and work upon the Delaware & Hudson Canal, which was then being built. After the completion of the canal he did not return to the farm, but continued in public employment, finding a minor position with the Lehigh Coal & Navigation Company. There he developed strong qualities and began a rise in position which led him to one of the best and most profitable places within the company's gift. For forty years he continued with the company and ranked among the leading men of the corporation. During his connection with the Lehigh Coal & Navigation Company he resided in White Haven, Pennsylvania, but after resigning his position moved to Easton, where he built a handsome residence which was his home until the end of life came.

In Easton Mr. Brown found that he had been such an active worker for so many years that time hung heavy on his hands. Gradually he became interested in the slate quarries at Bangor, and began investing in the stock of various companies until his stock and actual quarry holdings were larger perhaps than any other resident of Easton. The active management of most of the properties which he controlled he turned over to his son, Robert S. Brown, but kept in personal touch with the business all his life. He had other business interests as well, and several well known Easton industrial and manufacturing corporations claimed his interest as an investor. He was also interested in the Lehigh Valley, the Lehigh & Susquehanna and the Bangor & Portland railroads, and when the time came to pay the last honors to his mortal remains, officials of these corporations and many other business men with whom Mr. Brown had been associated came to render homage to their fallen comrade.

Mr. Brown married Maria Stoddart, born at Stoddartsville, Pennsylvania, named in the family honor, July 23, 1810, died in Easton, March 11, 1883, daughter of Leonard and Sarah (Ellis) Stoddart, of ancient Pennsylvania family, the Ellis an English family, the Browns of Scotch-Irish blood. Mr. and Mrs. Brown were members of Brainerd-Union Presbyterian Church and its liberal supporters. They were the parents of four children: 1. Sarah, born September 20, 1840, died in the Yosemite Valley, in June, 1911; wife of Dr. E. L. Diefenderfer. 2. Elizabeth, the only survivor of the family, a resident of Easton, her home at No. 123 North Third street; she is a lady of quiet life and gentle manner, a devoted member of Brainerd-Union Presbyterian Church, and deeply interested in the work of the Red Cross and the Navy League, to both of which she belongs. 3. Maria Louisa, died unmarried, April 1, 1914. 4. Robert S., of further mention. The family home was on Wolf street, Easton, and there both John Brown and his wife passed away. The old home is now the site of Easton Hospital.

Robert S. Brown, only son of John and Maria (Stoddart) Brown, was born at Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, August 27, 1857. While quite young his parents moved to White Haven, Pennsylvania, and there he attended public school and business college, his education also including military school training. He began business life under the preceptorship of his able and honored father, taking charge of his slate quarrying interests while still a very young man. After the death of John Brown in 1889, Robert S. succeeded him, rose to the very front rank among slate operators, and was one of the best known men in the slate business. He was president and owner of the American Slate Company, and through his holdings in that company owned or controlled the Bangor Excelsior Slate Company, of which he was president; president of the Bangor Union Slate Company, Pennsylvania Structural Slate Company, and was lessee of the Albion quarry at Pen Argyl, the North Bangor quarry, and the Keenan Structural Slate Company. He was also president and general manager of the Genuine Bangor Slate Company. He managed his various slate properties with judgment and skill, causing them to return liberally in dividends. In addition he was largely interested in Easton financial institutions, serving as director of the Easton National Bank, the Northampton Trust Company, and the Northampton National Bank. He maintained a suite of offices in the Drake building in Easton, and there a large force of clerks were kept busy in the various departments of his business. He gave his close personal attention to his large interests and was essentially the business man, self-reliant and strong in his ability to plan and to execute. He gave liberally to all worthy causes, but quietly and unostentatiously, few knowing the extent of his benefactions. He was a member of Easton Lodge, No. 121, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and of the Pomfret Club.

Robert S. Brown was survived by his second wife, Ida Keiper Brown, who died in Easton in the early part of the year 1918. They were the parents of four children: 1. Robert S. (2), residing in Easton. 2. Frank R., died in Easton in 1916. 3. Elizabeth M., of Easton. 4. L. Renton, of Easton.

**JOHN SANFORD NOBLE**—When a young man, Frederick Waldo Noble came to Easton from his Connecticut home, and until his death, at the age of sixty-seven, was a prominent citizen of Easton, identified with the business and public life of the city. He left an only son, John Sanford Noble, who, since his father's death, has been the Easton representative of this old and honorable New England family founded in 1632 by Thomas Noble, who died in Westfield, Massachusetts, January 20, 1704.

(I) Thomas Noble was admitted an inhabitant of Boston, Massachusetts, January 5, 1653, but removed the same year to Springfield, Massachusetts, where he resided until 1689, going thence to Westfield, where he died fifteen years later. He married November 1, 1660, Hannah Warriner. The line of descent is through the founder's son, John (1), his son, John (2), his son, Thomas (2), his son, Sylvanus, his son, Rev. Birdseye Glover, his son, John Waldo, his son, John Sanford Noble of the eighth American generation.

(II) John Noble of the second generation, was born in Springfield, Massachusetts, March 6, 1662, died in New Milford, Connecticut, August 17, 1714. He married (second) in 1684, Mary, daughter of Richard Goodman, of Hadley, Massachusetts.

(III) John (2) Noble was born February 15, 1685, and died at the great age of eighty-eight. He was captain of the train band at Milford, Connecticut, in 1732, and in August, 1720, united with the Milford Congregational Church. He married (first) Hannah, daughter of Thomas Pickett, who died March 1, 1716.

(IV) Thomas (2) Noble was born January 16, 1712, died November 4,





*Robert J. Brown*



1783. He erected the first house in New Milford north of Gallows Hill, and there resided until death, a wealthy property owner and influential man. He was selectman in 1771, and was representative five sessions ending in 1774. He married, June 29, 1737, Mary, daughter of Captain Thomas Curtis, of Kensington, Connecticut.

(V) Sylvanus Noble was born at the homestead in New Milford, Connecticut, July 11, 1756, died March 26, 1837. He married July 11, 1790, Elizabeth Glover, of Newtown, Connecticut.

(VI) Rev. Birdseye Glover Noble was born in New Milford, Connecticut, April 26, 1791, died in Bridgeport, Connecticut, in 1848. He was a graduate of Yale College, class of 1810, and studied theology at the general seminary of the Episcopal church in New York City. In 1813 he was ordained rector of Christ Church, Middletown, Connecticut, and later was a trustee of Washington College, now Trinity College, Hartford, Connecticut. He was a man of scholarly attainment, high intellectual power, and was a power for good in whatever sphere he moved. He married Charlotte, daughter of John and Amy (Northrop) Sanford. They were the parents of five children: William Henry Noble, brevet brigadier-general and eminent citizen of Bridgeport, Connecticut; John Sanford, a hardware merchant, of Easton, Pennsylvania; Charlotte Elizabeth, married Rev. Charles H. Force, a Presbyterian minister; Frederick Waldo, of further mention; Edward Sylvanus, died young.

(VII) Frederick Waldo Noble was born at Middletown, Connecticut, May 15, 1821, died in Easton, Pennsylvania, in 1887. He was educated in the public and private schools of New England, and was variously engaged until 1846, when he located in Easton, Pennsylvania, there engaging in the hardware business, his store located at the corner of South Third street and Center square, the Easton Trust Company building now occupying the site. He continued in the hardware business until 1868, then sold out. Later, in partnership with his brother, John S. Noble, and others, under the firm name Noble, Kellogg & Company, he built the Geneva Fox River Railroad. He was one of the organizers of the Merchants Bank of Easton, and a member of its original board of directors. He was identified with other public enterprises of note and was one of the progressive, public-spirited men of his day whose word endures. He was the owner of a fine stock farm, actively interested in the Farmer's Institute, and in the annual agricultural fairs held in Easton. He was a Whig, later a Republican, and a member of the Protestant Episcopal church, a faith in which he was reared. Frederick W. Noble married, September 20, 1849, Anna Sebring, born at Easton, September 10, 1829, died in 1892, daughter of William and Elizabeth (Davis) Sebring, her father an eminent lawyer, and public man. Mr. and Mrs. Noble were the parents of four children: John Sanford, of further mention; Elizabeth Sebring, born April 27, 1853, died December 21, 1875; Nina, born November 26, 1854, died July 4, 1871; Edith, born March 26, 1857.

(VIII) John Sanford Noble was born in Easton, Pennsylvania, March 2, 1851, only son of Frederick Waldo and Anna (Sebring) Noble. He completed public school courses with graduation from Easton High School, class of 1868. He then entered Lafayette College, completed the first year of the scientific course, then withdrew to join an engineering corps connected with a railroad enterprise in which his father was interested in Ottawa, Illinois. He spent two years in the West, then returned to Easton, and after a special course of study at Lafayette he engaged in the hardware business with his uncle, also John Sanford Noble. They operated under the firm name, Noble & Company, for five years, then the junior partner withdrew and began the study of law. He soon gave up the law and engaged in business, opening insurance, conveyancing, and brokerage offices. In 1869 he formed a partnership with H. T. Buckley, in the private banking firm, H. T. Buckley &



Company of Easton. For more than forty years he has been a notary public; for several years he was city clerk; was one of the organizers of the Easton Board of Trade, and its first secretary; and was one of the leading factors in inducing the location of the Simon Silk Mills at Easton. He has aided in a public-spirited manner all movements tending to better conditions in his native city, and he ranks with commercial and financial leaders of Easton.

Mr. Noble is a Republican in politics, and has served in Common Council as city clerk, and for twenty-three years as a return judge of election. He is affiliated with Saranac Tribe, Improved Order of Red Men; member of the McKinley Club; and is a communicant of Trinity Protestant Episcopal Church. He married in Mauch Chunk, Pennsylvania, April 18, 1883, Florence Baldwin, daughter of Isaac and Charlotte (Holland) Baldwin. Mrs. Noble died in Easton in 1908, a most devout church woman. Children: Charlotte, residing with her father; John Sanford (3), a sergeant in Battery A, 107th Regiment, United States Field Artillery, now serving in France with the American Army of Occupation. He was in the hard fighting at the St. Mehiel salient, Chateau Thierry, and Argonne Forest, but came through safely from those desperate conflicts which proved the American soldier to be of the finest quality.

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**EDWARD MASON HILL**—The passing of Alvin Hill removed a prominent and interesting figure from Bethlehem's list of business men, one who had been active in the upbuilding and development of the city. He was of an old New England family, reared in the school of experience, and was one of the strong men of his city. His great-grandfather, Henry Hill, was a farmer, of Maine. His grandfather, Benjamin Hill, died in Maine, aged forty-two years, the father of nine children, two of whom, Joseph and Alvin, located in Bethlehem, Pennsylvania.

Alvin Hill, son of Benjamin and Huldah (Parker) Hill, was born at Brownfield, Oxford county, Maine, December 9, 1843, died in Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, January, 1912. His father and grandfather were both born in the State of Maine; his mother, who died in 1870, was a daughter of Caleb Parker, a soldier of the War of 1812. He passed his youth until sixteen years of age on the paternal farm and in attendance at the district school. In 1859 he went to Boston, and being then thrown upon his own resources, he rapidly developed a strong, self-reliant character and a strong faith in his own ability to make his way in the world. In the spring of 1864, he enlisted for ninety days in a military company known as the Old Fusiliers, that company being stationed at Fort Warren for the protection of Boston Harbor. In the same year he married, in Boston, Ruth J. Annis, born in Benton, New Hampshire, but grew to womanhood in Stoneham, Massachusetts, daughter of Pearly Annis, a farmer. The young couple resided in Stoneham until 1874. Mr. Hill was engaged in the manufacture of boots and shoes. In 1874 he located in Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, and became a hide and tallow dealer, being associated in that business with his brother, Joseph Hill, now too deceased. Joseph Hill had previously purchased a tannery on Monocacy creek, and in 1875 at the old Moravian Tannery, probably the first in Pennsylvania, the brother conducted a profitable business until 1882, when the death of Joseph Hill dissolved the partnership. Alvin Hill then operated the plant under his own name until 1904, when he admitted his son, Edward, to a partnership; the latter is now his father's successor. Alvin Hill was a good business man, had every confidence in his own judgment, and never hesitated to embark in any business enterprise that his judgment approved. Thus he acquired large holdings of Bethlehem real estate, both improved and unimproved. He was a director of the First National Bank, and a heavy stockholder in the Bethlehem Electric Light Company, the Bethlehem and Nazareth Street Railway Company, and the former Mont-

gomery Traction Company. He was one of the incorporators of the Cutter Silk Mill Company, the former mill on River street, owned by that company, now the property of Saaquoit Silk Mill Manufacturing Company, of Philadelphia. He was also interested in and a stockholder of the old Bethlehem Fair and Driving Association. He was very progressive in his ideas and never refused an investment offered him because it was "new fangled." He gave every proposition careful consideration and made up his own mind concerning the value of the proposal to him. He prospered abundantly and was held in high esteem by contemporaries.

In 1888 Mr. Hill was elected a member of the Borough Council from the Third Ward of Bethlehem, served three years, and in 1891 was re-elected for a similar period. During his six years in council he served on many important regular and special committees, and was chairman of the committees, water and streets. He was a member of Wesleyan Methodist Episcopal Church, and from 1877 was a member of the board of trustees. He gave liberally to all good causes, and every church need or benevolence always had his generous support. He was a member of Lehigh Council, No. 356, Royal Arcanum; and of Bethlehem Conclave, Improved Order of Heptasophs. He was of friendly social nature, made friends easily and always retained them. In politics he was a Democrat in early years, but eventually leaned towards Republicanism, but was independent.

Alvin Hill married in Boston, Massachusetts, in 1864, Ruth J. Annis, who died in Bethlehem in 1889, the mother of seven children, two of whom are yet living: Edward M., of Bethlehem, and Joseph E., of Philadelphia. Mr. Hill married (second) in 1890, Elizabeth Gangewere, daughter of Dr. Benjamin F. and Hannah Gangewere, who were then residing in Catasauqua, Pennsylvania. By his second marriage Mr. Hill had two children: Lloyd Benjamin, an inspector of the Bethlehem Steel Works, married Lillian Fahrenhold and has two children, Bettie and John; the second son, Russell Parker Hill, is in the United States service, enlisted in the Naval Reserve. Russell married, March, 1919, Loretta Ryan, of Troy, New York. Mrs. Hill survives her husband.

Dr. Harvey Hill, a son of Alvin and Ruth J. (Annis) Hill, a practicing physician of Northampton, Pennsylvania, died at the age of thirty-one, unmarried. One of the two living sons of Alvin Hill, Joseph E. Hill, resides in Philadelphia. He married Mabel Jahannette and has two children: Bettie and Joseph.

The second living son, Edward Mason Hill, was born in Stoneham, Massachusetts, March 31, 1869, and was brought to Bethlehem by his parents in 1874. He was educated in the Bethlehem public schools and Schwartz Academy. He became associated with his father in business, and in 1904 was admitted a partner. Mr. Hill has always remained in the business of Alvin Hill & Son, and at present is proprietor of the same. Edward M. Hill married, in 1904, in New York City, Nancy Smith, who was born in Canada. They have one child, Alvin Mason Hill, born December 9, 1906. Mr. Hill is a lover of all out-door sports, such as football and baseball, the latter especially. He is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Bethlehem Club, and the Moravian congregation.

**JOHN RICE**—Now executive head of the General Crushed Stone Company of Easton, a corporation to which he came as general superintendent in 1900, Mr. Rice, in the importance of the work which he is doing, is following in the footsteps of his honored father, George Rice, and his grandfather, John Rice, both of whom were leading constructive engineers, contractors and builders of their day. John Rice was identified with the building interests of the city of Philadelphia during his lifetime. George Rice sought a broader field and became a great constructive engineer identified

with works of national importance, such as the Chicago Drainage Canal, the Philadelphia subway, the Philadelphia and Reading railroad, work which resulted in the abolition of hundreds of grade crossings in the city of Philadelphia, with great engineering enterprises in many other localities. The first of this family of builders has long since passed away, also his son, George Rice, who died in Pottstown, Pennsylvania, the city in which his wife Isabella Hitner (Potts) Rice was born and which was named in honor of her ancestor, John. She is of the famed Potts family, of Pennsylvania, founded by Thomas Potts, a family now in its ninth generation in America. The third of this trio of builders, John Rice, right at life's prime, has gone far along the road to professional and business success, and with the past as a criterion his future seems bright. The first of this family in the United States was William Rice, who came from Ireland when a young man and settled in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He married and had a son, John Rice, born in Philadelphia, the grandfather of John Rice, of Easton, Pennsylvania.

John Rice, of Philadelphia, became a leading contractor and builder of that city and rose to importance both in business and civic life. He was a member of the Fairmount Park Commission of Philadelphia, a director of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, chairman of the Public Buildings Commission, and one of the founders of the Union League of Philadelphia. It is an interesting fact in connection with the last statement that George Rice, son of John Rice, before his death in 1918, was the oldest living member of the Union League of Philadelphia. John Rice married Mary Brown Kennerdine, daughter of Jacob Kennerdine, with whom John Rice first became associated in the contracting business.

George Rice, son of John and Mary Brown (Kennerdine) Rice was born in Philadelphia, August 1, 1838, and resided in Pottstown, Pennsylvania, at the time of his death, 1918. During his active years he was a leader among Pennsylvania's civil engineers and won his reputation through achievement of the highest order. He completed his education, won his spurs, and entered the engineering department of the Philadelphia and Reading railroad, and was advanced to resident engineer. In 1863 the Philadelphia and Reading raised a company of infantry, of which Mr. Rice was appointed captain after the completion of his service in the ranks. A member of the Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, he compiled a record of soldierly merit. After his term of service ended, he returned to Pottstown, with the Philadelphia and Reading railroad, and until the years bore heavily was actively engaged in business connected with his profession—civil engineering and construction work. He was for years vice-president of E. D. Smith & Company, builders of the great Chicago Drainage Canal, the Philadelphia subway, the Philadelphia and Reading subway, and of other noted works in different parts of the United States. George Rice was chief engineer of the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company, chief engineer of the Street Railway Companies of Pittsburgh, and in charge of the construction of the original cable and electric railway system in that city. In addition he was identified with many other important enterprises, and as constructing engineer his services were always in demand, and were even so up to the last, as consultant. Finally he retired, and at his Pottstown home reviewed a life of honorable achievement.

George Rice married Isabella Hitner Potts, born June 5, 1836, daughter of Henry and Isabella (Hitner) Potts, a descendant of Thomas Potts, the founder of the family in America. The family is historic in Pennsylvania, their fame forever preserved by the important cities, Pottstown and Pottsville, and by the worthy deeds of nearly two centuries of men and women bearing the name. George and Isabella Hitner (Potts) Rice are the parents of a son, John Rice, of whom further mention follows, and a daughter,







*W. J. Riepl*

Helen, wife of H. Hammer, deceased. Mr. George Rice died Thursday, September 27, 1918, at his home at Pottstown, Pennsylvania, after an illness of two years.

John Rice, of the fourth generation of the Rice family and of the ninth generation of the Potts family in America, was born in Pottstown, Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, October 10, 1866. He prepared for college in the well known Hill School of Pottstown, going thence to Sheffield Scientific School, Yale University, there continuing until graduated Ph.B., class of 1885. Immediately after graduation he began his business career by entering the service of the Philadelphia Bridge Company of Pottstown, Pennsylvania, there remaining four years in the draughting department. He then joined his father in Pittsburgh, and in association with him installed the Pittsburgh system of electric railways, and for ten years was engaged in electric railway, general construction and engineering work in Pittsburgh and other American cities.

In the year 1900 John Rice was appointed general superintendent of the General Crushed Stone Company of Easton, Pennsylvania, and since that year has made Easton his home. He was advanced to the rank of vice-president in 1901, and in 1909 was elected president of the corporation, his present office. The company is an important and prosperous one, the great advance in road building and concrete construction taxing the resources of the stone crushing companies to their limit. He is also president of the Amies Road Company and had other business interests of importance. He is a member of the Easton Board of Trade and interested in all that pertains to Easton's commercial development. He was appointed, October, 1917, county chairman of Northampton county, Pennsylvania, of the United States Fuel Administration.

A good red-blooded man, Mr. Rice delights in out-of-doors recreation—golf, motoring and fishing most appealing to him. A list of his clubs includes the Rotary, Pomfret, Northampton County Country and Easton Anglers, all of Easton; the University and St. Anthony's, of Philadelphia; St. Anthony's and Yale, of New York City; Graduates, of New Haven; and the Bethlehem, of Bethlehem, Pennsylvania. His college fraternity is Delta Psi; his political preference, Republican. In 1912 he was Presidential elector, and he served a term in Easton City Council.

Mr. Rice married, January 5, 1898, Carrie Arndt Drake, daughter of Samuel Drake, of Easton, whose career is elsewhere traced in this work. Mrs. Rice is active in the Woman's Club of Easton, and in Red Cross work, and bore her share of the extra burdens imposed by the late war. They are the parents of two children: Virginia, a graduate of the Misses Masters School at Dobbs Ferry, New York, in 1918; and John, preparing for Yale at the Hill School, Pottstown, Pennsylvania.

**MARTIN JOSEPH RIEGEL**—For more than half a century Martin J. Riegel, now living in honored retirement in Easton, Pennsylvania, was in the book and stationery business in Easton. Riegel's was headquarters for school books for Easton children until "free textbooks" took that business away from the retailers. That void was quickly filled by a line of musical instruments which compensated for the loss of the school book. Mr. Riegel came to Easton in 1856 a young man of twenty-one, a coach builder by trade, but mercantile life attracted him, and until his recent retirement he was continuously in the book, stationery and musical instrument business, the first eight years, 1856-1864, as clerk, then about half a century as proprietor. To a long and honored business career in Easton, Mr. Riegel has added public service of importance, and as a member of the First Reformed Church of Easton he has proved that he was not a man whose sole interest was in business. He is now well into octogenarian ranks, but his appearance would indicate a much younger man. He can



review his life in retrospect with the calm satisfaction that rightfully follows the knowledge that duty has been well performed and responsibility fully met.

Martin J. Riegel is a son of Joseph and a grandson of Matthias Riegel, who lived and died in Hellertown, Pennsylvania. He was a farmer many years of his life, and a man well liked by all. He married Miss Cram, and among their children was a son, Joseph, of further mention.

Joseph Riegel was born at the homestead in Lower Saucon township at Hellertown, Northampton county, Pennsylvania, in August, 1807, died in Hellertown, August 3, 1885. He spent his early life on the farm and obtained his education in the district school, and in the Vanderveer School in Easton. As a young man he taught school, then returned to farming for a time, finally devoting his entire time and energy to mercantile business. He was postmaster for twenty-five years, justice of the peace many years, and a member of the Reformed church. He was a Whig in politics until the downfall of that party, when he became a Republican, remaining loyal in his devotion to that political body until the end of his life. He was a candidate for sheriff at one time, but the county was normally strongly Democratic, and he was defeated. As justice of the peace he did much legal business for his neighbors, but his advice to them was always to avoid litigation. Joseph Riegel married Mary Newcomer, born in Upper Saucon township, Lehigh county, Pennsylvania, March 11, 1812, died at the Hellertown home, June 26, 1878. Mr. and Mrs. Riegel were the parents of five children: Catherine, born August 26, 1830, died April 25, 1900, married Daniel H. Smith, of South Bethlehem, Pennsylvania; Henry Matthias, born July, 1833, died October, 1863; Martin Joseph, of further mention; Samuel Peter, born November, 1837, died in 1855; Charles Jacob, born January 28, 1841, who removed to Grand Rapids, Michigan.

Martin Joseph Riegel was born in Hellertown, Pennsylvania, December 11, 1835, and now (January, 1919) is residing in Easton, Pennsylvania, a retired merchant. He attended the village school, where his first teacher was a Mr. Shorter. The schoolhouse was of stone, rough casted without and very bare within. Long benches before sloping desks were the seating accommodations; the curriculum, the three "Rs." One of the readers used was printed in German, called the "German Friend." This book he had translated in part into English when he was twelve years of age. His public school attendance was limited to but a few months each year, according to the custom of that day, but Joseph Riegel, the father, was greatly in favor of education and wanted his children to have all possible advantages. When the public school was closed he sent them to a private school taught by Plato Stout. At the age of fifteen Martin J. left home and went to Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, where he served a three years' apprenticeship to the coach builder's trade under Lehr & Sellars. He had not completed his term when he was taken sick and returned home and remained there until his health was regained.

This brought him to the age of twenty-one and the year 1856, a year which marked the beginning of his mercantile career. In that year he came to Easton and entered the employ of William Maxwell, a book seller whose store stood on the present site of the northeast corner of the Square. For eight years he continued with Mr. Maxwell as a clerk, and during that period decided that it was a business he should like to make his permanent lifework. In 1864 he started in the book and stationery business for himself, the transition from clerk to proprietor being very easily effected. He soon developed a profitable business along general lines, especially in school books and supplies, continuing those lines until the era of "free textbooks." In 1884 he added a musical department, and in time his sale of pianos, organs and other instruments, with the supplies they necessitated, became a

most important item of the store business. He dealt very successfully for about fifty years, and then full of years and honor retired to a well-earned rest.

In addition to his private business, Mr. Riegel aided in founding many of the enterprises of the city, notably the Easton Improvement Association, the Northampton Improvement Association, of which he was president; the Easton Heights Cemetery Association; also was helpful in aiding Mr. Simon in locating his silk mill in Easton, an industry which has been a strong factor in Easton prosperity, the mill starting with two hundred employes, the payroll since having so swollen that it now contains fifteen hundred names. For his untiring efforts in securing the amount asked for to secure the mill, Mr. Riegel received a public vote of thanks.

A Republican in politics, Mr. Riegel, under the borough form of government, served Easton as councilman for a term of three years. When the city adopted a charter he was elected to represent his ward in the first City Council, and was chairman of the highway committee. For more than fifty years he has been a member of the First Reformed Church, has been a member of the Consistory since 1869, was member of the board of deacons, and about 1900 was elected an elder. He is a member of lodge, chapter, council and commandery of the Masonic order, also is an Odd Fellow.

Martin J. Riegel married, in Easton, November 11, 1861, Anna L. Hess, daughter of Owen W. and Anna Maria (Hoover) Hess, and a granddaughter of Judge Hess of the Circuit bench. Mrs. Riegel died December 11, 1904, and is buried in Easton Cemetery. She was also a devout member of the First Reformed Church of Easton. Mr. and Mrs. Riegel were the parents of a son, Henry Martin Riegel, born in Easton, March 3, 1864, a graduate of Lafayette College, class of 1884. A classmate of his was General Peyton C. March, United States Army. Immediately after graduation he became his father's store assistant, continuing with him until March 3, 1900, when he became manager of the musical literature department of the G. Schirmer music store, New York City. He continued in that position for fifteen years, then with broken health returned home and died September 11, 1914. After graduation he kept up his studies and was master of twelve languages, his knowledge of eight of these qualifying him to teach them. When the New York publishing house, Henry Holt and Sons, were about to publish a translation of "Parsifal," they sent for Mr. Riegel, stating that they wished his judgment on the manuscript, in these words: "You know more about this than anyone else in the United States." He approved the translation after examination, and it went to the presses, Mr. Riegel receiving a handsome copy of the first edition by Mr. Holt, Jr. He was a studious lad, it being remembered by his father that at the age of eight he asked if he could not have a Webster's Unabridged Dictionary for his own. His request was granted and the boy rejoiced in his new acquisition. He was unmarried. About 1878 Mr. Riegel was one of the prime movers in organizing St. Mark's Lutheran Church.

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**GABRIEL SCOTT BROWN**—One of the leaders in Northampton's industrial development, Mr. Brown has become conspicuous through his intimate connection with that greatest of factors in modern constructive enterprises—Portland cement, its manufacture and sale. He came to the Alpha Portland Cement Company, of Easton, in 1868, an inexperienced man, and sixteen years later he was elected president of the company, a record of honorable achievement. He is of Scotch parentage, son of Thomas Mitchell and Jane (Lorimer) Brown, born at Lochmaben, Scotland. Thomas M. Brown came to the United States in 1840, settled in Wayne county, Pennsylvania, and until his death in 1902, at the age of seventy-five, engaged in farming. His widow died in 1916, aged seventy-three years.

Gabriel Scott Brown was born at the home farm in Dreher township,

Wayne, county, Pennsylvania, November 10, 1870, and there attended public schools until his seventeenth year. He then entered Hillman Academy, Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, to complete his college preparation, and entered Princeton University, where he received his degree, C. E., with the graduating class of 1894. The same year he entered the service of the Lackawanna Iron & Steel Company at Lebanon and Cornwall, Pennsylvania, remaining with that company in positions of increasing responsibility until 1898. In November, 1898, he came to Easton as chief clerk in the offices of the Alpha Portland Cement Company. He met the demands made upon his ability and skill so satisfactorily to the company that the year following he was elected secretary-treasurer, and on January 18, 1906, was elected member of the board of directors. For twelve years, until 1911, he continued in that dual capacity, then was chosen second vice-president in charge of production and construction work. In November, 1914, he was advanced to the highest office within the gift of the board of directors, and as the executive head of this now great company, the fourth largest cement manufacturing company in the United States, he directs vast operations, and is an important figure in an industry which in no small way he has been instrumental in developing from one of feeble proportions and uncertain life.

Mr. Brown is largely interested in various other enterprises of importance. He is a director of the First National Bank of Easton; is a director, treasurer and member of the executive committee of the Portland Cement Association of the United States and Canada, one of the most efficient of America's trade organizations; is one of the most active members of the Easton Board of Trade, and was (1918) its efficient president. He is a member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, American Society for Testing Materials, and the Princeton Engineering Association, having served the last-named as president. His club membership is with the Pomfret of Easton, and member of board of governors; Princeton, of New York City; Princeton, of Philadelphia; Nassau, of Princeton; the Rotary, of Easton; and the Northampton County Country Club. He is a member of College Hill Presbyterian Church, and in political preference is a Republican.

Mr. Brown married, October 14, 1896, Grace Little, daughter of Harlan Page and Mary (Hager) Little, of Scranton, Pennsylvania. She is active in society, church and charity, devotedly interested in the work of Easton Hospital and the Red Cross, having for many years been a member of the hospital board of trustees. Of patriotic ancestry, she is eligible to the various orders based upon early military service, and is a member of Easton Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution. A woman of broad mind and culture, all forms of useful service appeal to her. Another of her activities is the Woman's Club of Easton, of which she has long been a member. Mr. and Mrs. Brown are the parents of sons and daughters: Elizabeth, a junior at Smith College, class of 1920; Frances; Mary Little; Lorimer Hager; and Thomas Mitchell (2).

While Mr. Brown's advancement in the business world has been rapid, it has been made solely upon merit. His thorough professional training and unremitting industry would have won success even under adverse conditions, but he happily caught the tide ready to turn, and on its flood he launched his fortunes. The great demand for Portland cement found him ready, and although the industry grew by leaps and bounds, it never found him unprepared, and he ranks today as a leader among leaders in the industry with which he is connected. He stands for all that is best in civic life and belongs to that large body of citizens whose proudest title is that of American business men.

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**HARRY WINTER COOLEY**--On the site of the present Rader store, on Northampton street, Easton, Harry W. Cooley was born, and in that sec-



tion of Easton his business life was spent, he being for several years a partner in the Hapgood Shoe Company, wholesale dealers in shoes and allied lines. He was a man of influence in his city and was highly esteemed by his business associates as a man of sound judgment and honorable, upright life. His years of usefulness were cut short while he was just in the prime of life, but he accomplished much and won an honorable position in the life of his native city.

The Cooleys, upon leaving England, came to America, the original American ancestor coming as a land agent for English interests. His chief patron was a nobleman. He also invested in land for his own account and became the owner of several tracts in New Jersey. He was the ancestor of Harry Winter Cooley, of Easton, to whom this review is dedicated, the line of descent being traced through Samuel Cooley of the second generation in New Jersey.

Samuel Cooley was born in New Jersey, located in Milford in that State, and there lived all his life after, serving for twenty-five years as justice of the peace. He married Abigail Britton, and they were the parents of six children. One of his daughters married a Mr. Hulsizer and located in Illinois, when it was the Far West. Later he settled on ground upon which Chicago was later built, but finally located near the present site of Peoria, Illinois, becoming very wealthy through the rise in land values. The line of descent from Samuel Cooley is through his son, Samuel L. Cooley.

Samuel L. Cooley was born in Milford, New Jersey, in 1825. He was educated for the profession of law at the MacCartney Law School, and practiced his profession at Easton until his death, attaining eminence at the Northampton bar. He was an ardent Republican, and from the founding of the party was one of the delegates which sat in that first Republican convention in 1856, which nominated John C. Fremont for the Presidency of the United States. When the Whig party finally gave up the ghost and left the way clear for the successor, Samuel Cooley gave it his enthusiastic support and continued allegiance until his death. He married May 10, 1854, Caroline Wilking, born in Easton, October 26, 1833. She was educated in the public schools and at Moravian Seminary, Bethlehem, and grew to womanhood at the Wilking home, No. 210 Ferry street, where she was born. Mr. and Mrs. Cooley were the parents of two sons: Wilking Britton, born in Easton, May 18, 1855, a graduate of Lafayette College, assistant chief of the United States Post Office money order department at Washington, and at his death in New York City in 1911 was manager of a department of the John Wanamaker store. He married Florence Stemm, of Easton, who survives him with a daughter, Helen Cooley; and Harry Winter Cooley, whose life is the inspiration of this review.

Jacob Henry Wilking, father of Mrs. Samuel L. Cooley, was a son of William Henry Wilking, of Stettin, Prussia, who came to America to escape service in the German army during the Napoleonic Wars. He married Annie Abel and located on Cherry street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Later he settled in Easton, where he followed his trade tailoring all his life. Both he and his wife died in Easton. Jacob Henry Wilking was born at the Philadelphia home on Cherry street, in 1808. He married Margaret Schlough, daughter of Samuel Schlough, a large carriage manufacturer of Easton, Pennsylvania, in the early days. Mr. Wilking, in Easton, engaged in the clothing business at No. 208 Northampton street and continued in business until his death in 1874. He was a Lutheran in religion, a Republican in politics, and belonged to both the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and Masonic lodges. His wife died in 1865. They were the parents of three children: Henry, who was born, lived and died in Easton, a clothing merchant, married Amy Fine; Caroline, married Samuel L. Cooley, of previous mention; Anna, married Dr. Charles Voorhis.

Harry Winter Cooley was born in Easton, Pennsylvania, June 12, 1857, died in the city of his birth, January 2, 1904. He attended the public schools of the city, but he was fonder of work than of study, consequently he was little more than a boy when he began his business career as a clerk in the office of Mr. Cummings of the Easton Gas Company. He remained with Mr. Cummings for two years, then became bookkeeper for H. A. Sage, his relations with Mr. Sage continuing without interruption for several years. He had now reached an age of sound judgment and business discretion and deemed it time that he began the founding of a business connection which would be permanent. This he found with the Hapgood Shoe Company, an Easton wholesale shoe house to which he was admitted a partner. He continued in business with unvarying success, until his death, in the Hapgood Shoe Company, his chief business interest and one to which he gave his personal attention. He had other large interests, and was vice-president of the Seitz Brewing Company. Finally his call came and he passed to eternal rest universally esteemed and deeply regretted. He was a Republican in politics, took an active part in public affairs, being a member of City Council several terms, and president of that body; was a director of Easton Trust Company, and active in all things for the public good. He was a member of Pomfret Club, one of the first Elks in Easton, and was vice-president of the American Wholesale Shoe Association. His business and his home filled his life to the full.

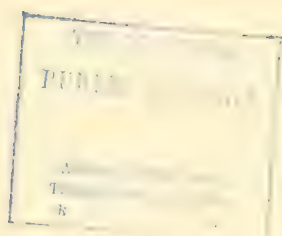
Mr. Cooley married in Easton, Pennsylvania, Alice Wind, daughter of Harry F. and Virginia (Morlin) Wind. Mrs. Cooley, Sr., is a great-granddaughter of Jacob Abel, who built his home at the "Point," now Scott Park, the house he built there yet standing. After the battle of Trenton, Washington is said to have been ferried across the Delaware and to have been entertained over night at the Abel home, which was then run as a public house.

Mrs. Cooley, Jr., survives her husband with two children: Bessie, married Senator Clayton Hackett, and has a daughter, Ann; Donald, manager of the Hackett store, married Hellen Warner, and has a son, Harry.

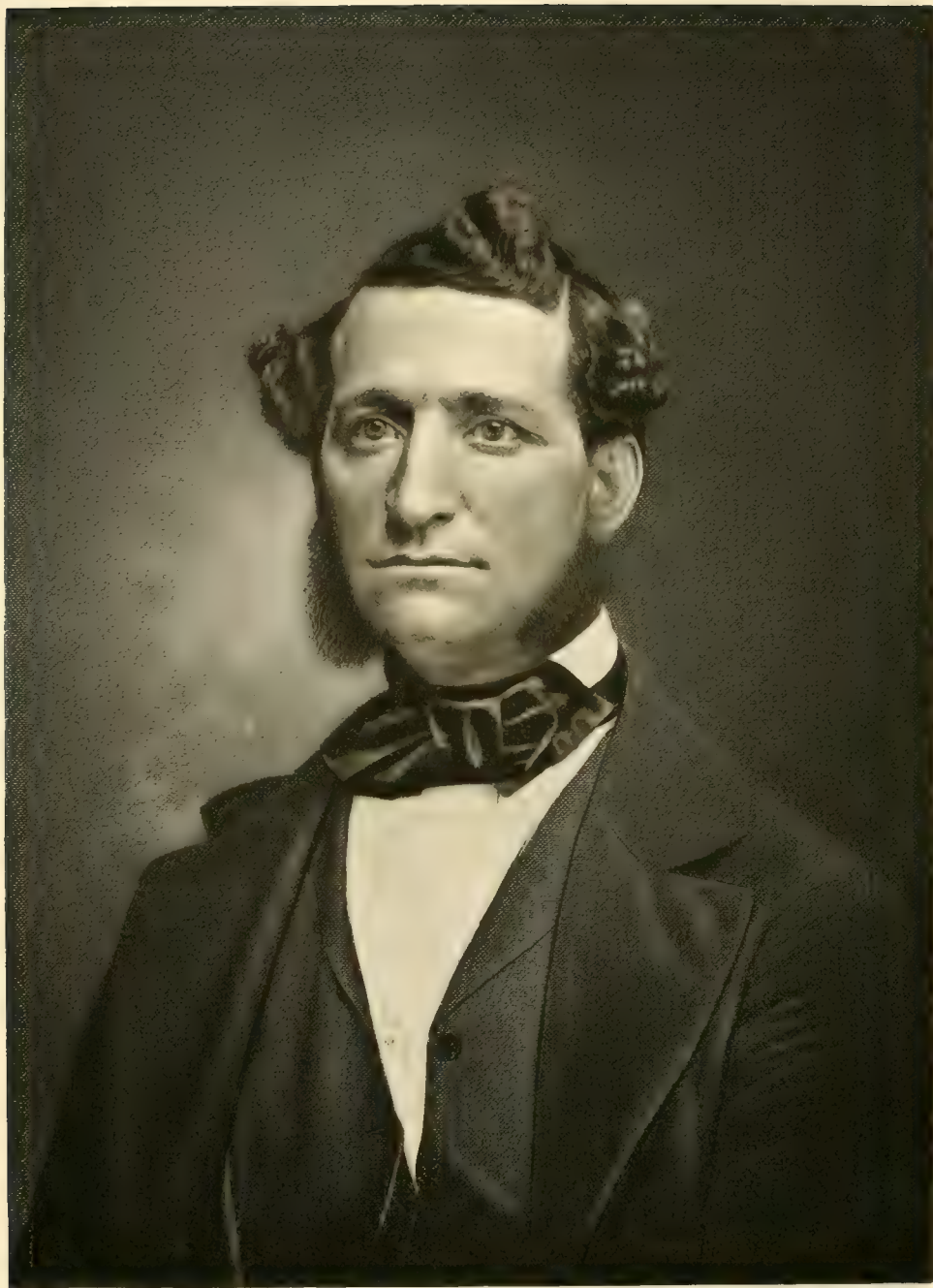
**EDWARD GEORGE AICHER**—As a member of the firm, Aicher Brothers, wall paper merchants and decorators, of Easton, Pennsylvania, and as president and general manager of the South Easton Water Company, Mr. Aicher is well known in Northampton business circles. He is a son of Frederick Aicher, born in the Wurtemberg district of Germany in 1824, and came to Easton, Pennsylvania, in 1841, there following his trade as a shoemaker. He was a man of industry and intelligence, rearing a large family, of whom Edward George was the youngest of thirteen children. His wife, Magdalena (Fisher) Aicher, was born in the same district as her husband, and is still living in Easton, aged eighty-six years.

Edward George Aicher was born in Easton, Pennsylvania, November 17, 1875, and was there educated in the public schools. He became a painter's apprentice early in life, becoming an expert interior decorator, a branch of the trade in which he specialized. He became a member of the firm, Aicher Brothers, when a young man, and continued in intimate connection with that successful firm of wall paper merchants and decorators until 1913, when his interests became divided. He then became financially concerned in the welfare of the South Easton Water Company, and was chosen its first president. Later, when the company reorganized, he was again elected president and general manager of the company, a position he most ably fills. He is a member of the Easton Board of Trade, serving on the legislative committee, and has been very active in past committee work of the board.

A Republican in politics, Mr. Aicher has been much in the public eye







*J R Tomp*

as member of the school board and select council, serving on the former during the years 1909-1910, and in the latter body, 1911-1912. In 1916 he was the candidate of his party for the State Legislature. In Masonry he is affiliated with lodge, chapter, council and commandery of the York Rite, with Bloomsburg Consistory, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, and with Rajah Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, Reading, Pennsylvania. He is a charter member of Easton Lodge, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, member of the Pomfret Club, and the Young Men's Christian Association. His favored recreation is motoring.

Edward G. Aicher married, February 22, 1903, Elizabeth Sheppard, daughter of Benjamin and Sarah (Dilts) Sheppard, of Easton. Her father was one of the owners of the old Glendon Iron Works, and a prominent business man. Mr. and Mrs. Aicher are the parents of a son, Edward Franklin Aicher, born October 30, 1912.

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**THOMAS RICHARD POMP**—The family was brought to Pennsylvania in 1760 by Rev. Nicholas Pomp, to Easton, in 1796, by his son, Rev. Thomas Pomp, and was worthily born by the latter's son, Thomas Richard Pomp, who, departing from the holy calling of his fathers, engaged in secular pursuits. All have gone to their eternal home, but the name is an honored one to which Eastonians are glad to render homage.

Rev. Nicholas Pomp was born January 20, 1734. He pursued regular courses of scientific and theological training at the University of Halle, founded in 1694, at Halle, a city of Prussian Saxony, after which he was sent to America under the auspices of the Fathers in Holland. He came in 1760 and began his ministerial work at Faulkner Swamp Church and its several affiliated congregations in different localities. He continued his work very successfully in Pennsylvania until 1783, then accepted a call to Baltimore, Maryland, where he found a disorganized congregation. He labored there most satisfactorily, faithfully, and acceptably, reuniting discordant element and restoring harmony and peace. In 1789 he retired from the ministry, the infirmities of age being upon him, and came to Easton to spend the evening of his life with his son, Rev. Thomas Pomp. He died in Easton, September 1, 1819, and was buried by the side of his wife in the German Reformed Cemetery. Later the monument and bodies were removed to the Easton Cemetery, where a monument marks the spot, thus described:

In Memory of  
Rev. Nicholas Pomp  
Who was born  
Jan. 20, A. D., 1734,  
And Departed This Life  
Sept. 1, A. D., 1819;  
Aged 85 years, 7 months  
and 27 Days.

Rev. Nicholas Pomp married Elizabeth Antes, a widow, who bore him a son, Thomas, the beloved Rev. Thomas Pomp, of Easton. There are many stories yet told of Father Pomp, as he was lovingly called, one of them which is here preserved:

One Sabbath day while riding to fill a pulpit engagement he saw two young men of his congregation out with their guns after wild pigeons. The young men saw their pastor approaching, and, fearing reuke, laid their guns behind a log but not before they had been seen. They were walking sedately away as their pastor rode up. At that moment a large flock of pigeons alighted in a nearby tree, and, Father Pomp observing them, said, "Boys, hand me one of those guns." The blushing lads handed him a gun and the old pastor, riding up within range, fired, and brought down a goodly number of pigeons. Returning the gun to the lad with a smile he said: "Boys, you must kill pigeons when they are here, you can't kill them when they are not here. Take them home to your mother and tell her to cook them for my dinner."

Rev. Thomas Pomp was born in Skeppack township, Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, February 4, 1773, died in Easton, Pennsylvania, April 22, 1852. His father was then pastor of several congregations in the county and there the lad passed the first ten years of his life. Baltimore was next the family home, and there under a broader, intellectual and moral outlook he grew to manhood, pursuing under most favorable conditions higher literary and theological studies. His education, both classical and theological, was acquired under the immediate care and supervision of his honored, devoted and well educated father, and in the year 1793 he entered the holy ministry to the great joy of his pious parents, who had looked forward with deep concern for the future of their son, hoping and praying that he would choose his father's calling.

Seldom, indeed, and only at long and uncertain intervals, does the church produce a character whose private and public life presented so beautiful and faultless a picture as that of Rev. Thomas Pomp, whose memory is yet green in Easton, the city he served for more than half a century. He entered the ministry at the age of twenty, in 1793, served German Reformed congregation in Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, for three years, then accepted a call from the Easton church, entering upon his duties as pastor there in July, 1796. The charge then consisted of four congregations, Easton, Plainfield, Dryland, and Upper Mount Bethel. But after coming to Easton he supplied several pulpits in the neighborhood until a fall from his horse occasioned injuries which prevented him from either horseback or carriage riding. Yet so anxious were the people to have the Word preached to them that on more than one occasion strong men came to Easton with a litter and carried him a distance of twelve miles on their shoulders to the church in which he was to preach. For fifty-six years he continued pastor of that charge, although several changes were made in his field towards the close of his ministry. In 1833 he gave up the congregation in Lower Saucon township, which had been added twenty-five years earlier, and an assistant was granted him at the close of forty years' service. In 1848 or 1849 the Plainfield congregation was resigned, and two years later the Dryland or Hecktown congregation was also dropped. It was with extreme reluctance that he finally consented to give up preaching "the Gospel of the Grace of God" to the dear people he had so long and faithfully served, and also with such universal acceptance, and to whom he was bound by the strongest and tenderest ties of Christian love and affection. On April 22, 1852, he died in Easton, aged seventy-nine years, two months and eighteen days. During his fifty-six years in the ministry he baptized 7,870 persons, confirmed 3,616, married 2,059 couples, and officiated at 1,670 funerals. These figures taken in connection with the thousands of miles traveled in sunshine and in storm, the exposure and all circumstances attending country travel in that day gave some idea of the nature and great extent of his official labor. He was lovingly known as Father Pomp, and numbered his friends among all classes and creeds. He was buried in Easton Cemetery, where a beautiful marble monument, erected by the German Reformed Church, marks the spot. On the west side of the monument is this inscription:

In Memory of  
Rev. Thomas Pomp.  
He was born in Montgomery county, Pa.,  
Feb. 4, 1773, died April 22, 1852.  
In the 80th year of his age and the  
59th year of his ministry.

And on the north side was this inscription:

The only son of one of the founders of the German Reformed church in America. He early consecrated himself to the services of the church of his father. He was ordained to the ministry of the Gospel in 1793. In July, 1796, he became pastor





*Rev. Thomas Pomp*



of the German Reformed church of Easton, Pennsylvania, in which capacity he served the congregation until enfeebled by age and called to an Eternal reward. His long and arduous ministerial labors and personal worth will ever be held in affectionate remembrance by a grateful people.

Rev. Thomas Pomp married Mary Catharine Jansen, born May 20, 1770, who survived him until September 1, 1805, and was then buried by his side. They were the parents of ten children: Nicholas Peter, born in 1798, died in Easton, August 18, 1836; Elizabeth, born April 18, 1799, married Samuel Kinsey, and died at her home, Hokendauqua, April 28, 1870; Rebecca, born in 1801, died June 8, 1803; Sophia, born May 4, 1803, married Rev. Joseph B. Gross, and died June 7, 1874; Susanna Wilhelmina, born March 20, 1806, died in Easton, 1808; Mary Catherine, born in April, 1808, died in Easton in 1892; Frederick William Henry, born January 4, 1811, married Mary A. Young, and died July 26, 1878; Amelia, born May 12, 1813, married, and died aged fifty-nine years; Eleanora, born October 16, 1815, married Joseph F. Berg, and died July 19, 1883; and Thomas Richard, to whose memory this review of an honored Easton family is dedicated. Such were the honored sires of Thomas Richard Pomp, who inherited many of his father's traits, although he chose a business life and ministered to men's bodies, being in the drug business. But he was of the same plain, practical type of man, devoted to his business but doing his full duty by his fellow-men and contributing to the upbuilding of the city of his birth.

Thomas Richard Pomp was born in Easton, March 7, 1818, and there died August 18, 1862. He attended the Easton schools until thoroughly prepared, then entered Franklin and Marshall College, Lancaster, Pennsylvania, where he completed his education. He had a brother, Peter Pomp, in the drug business in Easton, located in what is known as the Pomp building, and after finishing his college course he entered the employ of that brother, thoroughly learning the drug business before leaving. He then opened a drug store in York, Pennsylvania; later he returned to Easton and opened a drug store on Northampton street, now Fourth street. He was very successful in the management of that business, and continued its head until the end of his life. He was a man of strong character, deeply concerned and helpful in all that pertained to Easton's welfare, and in a liberal, public-spirited way aided in all forward movements. He was a thorough musician, both vocal and instrumental, inheriting his love of music from his father, who was devoted to his violin. This love of music is a family trait. He was a member of the German Reformed church of which his father was pastor during all but the last ten years of his son's life, the organization being known as the First Reformed Church of Easton. In politics he was a Republican.

Thomas R. Pomp married in Easton, October 23, 1840, Julia Anna Oberle, born at the Oberle farm homestead near Easton in 1814, and educated in the public and private schools, finishing at a seminary in Easton. Mrs. Pomp was a daughter of George H. and Elizabeth (Schwitzer) Oberle, and the mother of four children: George Oberle, died aged seven years; Mary Elizabeth, died aged five years; a third child who died in infancy; Anna Julia, a resident of Easton, active in all branches of church work.

**HORACE ABRAHAM SAYLOR** Horace Abraham Saylor, an enterprising, aggressive, and capable young business man of Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, who came particularly into prominence in the city by his public work of patriotic character during the European War, is a son of an old Pennsylvania family. His father was very well known in the city of Bethlehem; so, also, was his grandfather, who was instrumental in causing the erection of three of Bethlehem's churches.

Horace A. Saylor was born in the city, July 27, 1891, and has spent his



whole life in it; and it is more than probable that he will continue to live in it for many years, seeing that he is now satisfactorily established in independent business of apparently permanent stability and promising development. He is the son of Horace A. and Estella (Wolfe) Saylor, of Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, and grandson of the Rev. O. L. Saylor, of Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania, and later of Bethlehem. The grandfather, O. L. Saylor, was a man of many attainments and wide experience. In his early days he was a physician, and held the degree of Doctor of Medicine, and it was in that professional capacity that he gave national service to the cause of the Union during the Civil War; he held an honorable record as an army surgeon, and for some time during the campaign was attached to the Schuylkill County, Pennsylvania, Volunteers. He must have been a man of unusual calibre and wide learning, and also a man of strong, upright character, for his record shows that soon after the close of the Civil War he entered the ministry; and it was as a Doctor of Divinity instead of Doctor of Medicine that he subsequently labored. He became the presiding elder of the Evangelical church, and to his efforts mainly may be attributed the erection of three of the churches that now stand in Bethlehem. The Rev. O. L. Saylor was a prominent Mason, and by his work, both in a professional capacity and as a citizen, did much to aid the development of Bethlehem. He died in 1902. His son, Horace A. Saylor, father of Horace Abraham, the subject of this article, was born in Schuylkill county in 1862, and survived his father only two years, death coming in 1904, at Bethlehem. His activities also were professional, though in the literary world instead of medical or clerical. For twenty-two years he had a distinct part in the promotion of public projects in the city of Bethlehem, for during that period he was associated with the editorial department of the Bethlehem *Times*, and his reportorial activities did much to keep that paper to the front, and also to keep the people of Bethlehem well informed on subjects that were of vital interest and importance to them as taxpayers. Mr. Saylor was possessed of abundant energy, and his pen was a force; he became very well regarded in the city, and popular among those with whom he intimately associated. He was a member of the Evangelical church, and prominently identified with the functioning of local branches of many fraternal organizations, being a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, of the Loyal Order of Moose, and the Eagles. Almost to the day of his death he was an active member of the staff of the *Times*, always keen to be the first to report news of consequence, and his somewhat early death, being only forty-two years old when that occurred, may have been hastened by his inclination to forget physical limits in his keen and strenuous efforts to give the public "the whole story," and to be the first to give it. His widow, Estella (Wolfe) Saylor, still lives, and resides in Bethlehem with her only child, Horace Abraham. There were two children of the marriage of Horace A. and Estella (Wolfe) Saylor, but the other child, James, died at the age of seven years.

Horace Abraham Saylor, subject of this writing, was educated in the public schools of Bethlehem, and in course of time entered upon a business career. He was first employed in the treasury department of the Bethlehem Steel Company, in the employ of which company he remained for two years in that capacity, and for a further, like period was connected with the construction of a coke oven plant at the Bethlehem Works. In 1914 an opportunity to enter into independent business came to him, and he joined the firm of Miller & Cunningham, cigar merchants, and owners of the well-known cigar store of that name on Broad street, Bethlehem. His partners are not actively connected with the business; Mr. Miller is secretary to Charles M. Schwab, president of the Bethlehem Steel Company, and Mr. Cunningham was one of the early volunteers for military service, and eventually served in France, as sergeant of an ammunition truck train in France and 103d Train,

28th Division. Mr. Saylor, however, has proved that he possesses good executive ability and superabundant energy, together with a cheerful optimism and a manner of approach that brings him many friends and much business.

Mr. Saylor has also proved during the years of war that he is a good organizer of public movements. He is president of the Yo Eddie Club of Bethlehem, the achievements of which have been noteworthy and commendable. The club was formed during the trouble in Mexico, when so many of the National Guard troops of the United States had to go into active service on the Mexican border, and some into Mexico with General Pershing. Its object was to furnish comforts and tobacco to local troops then in active service, and its members which at the outset were only forty-two were wont to collect money on the streets of Bethlehem to accomplish that purpose. Bethlehem furnished a company of troops for the army of General Pershing in Mexico, and during the whole period of the service of that company in Mexico, the Yo Eddie Club kept its members well supplied with tobacco. And upon the return of Company "M" to Bethlehem, a magnificent banquet was given to the whole company, the funds to defray the cost of which had been raised mainly from the proceeds of a vaudeville performance at the Broad Theatre, most of the performers being members of the Yo Eddie Club. When the United States was ultimately drawn into the great World War the Yo Eddie Club again became active, adopting as the "Object and Purpose" of the club "to do beneficial work for patriotic causes, for the duration of the Great World War." The administration of the club was in the hands of a board of trustees, of which Mr. Saylor was president from the outset. Soon after the country's entry into the war, the members of the club became active, spent \$200 in advertising their purpose, and did not hesitate to sing on street corners to achieve their purpose to raise Company "M" to war strength. When that company left Bethlehem, it had been recruited to full war strength, principally through the efforts of members of the club. And through the effort, mainly, of one of the trustees of the club, Fred C. Kline, who organized a ball game between Company "M" and Battery "A," which netted \$1,800 profit, both military units left with their mess funds increased substantially, each unit taking half of the proceeds of the game. The next noteworthy undertaking of the club was a minstrel show which ran for three nights, playing to crowded houses each night, and netting a total profit of \$2,500, which was to provide a tobacco fund for Bethlehem soldiers. And the Yo Eddie Club did not confine its efforts only to Bethlehem and soldiers of that district; the members forming the minstrel show gave a performance in Easton, Pennsylvania, for the benefit of the mothers of 1917, and raised in Easton for that purpose a satisfactory sum. However, the selective service draft called so many—twenty-six—of the minstrels into military service that further performances by the troupe were not possible. Later the Yo Eddie Club organized two successful carnivals, with a resultant profit of \$4,500. The efforts of the club were endorsed by the City Council, by the Chamber of Commerce, by the Bethlehem Club, and all classes of Bethlehem residents support its work. Latterly, it has reached a membership of thirteen hundred, including Charles M. Schwab, and it was the only patriotic organization allowed to function in Bethlehem after the last drive of the combined war charities organizations. Each soldier upon leaving Bethlehem for camp was given an American flag, and a tobacco kit, and in addition a good "send-off"; and returning, furloughed soldiers found their tobacco needs well provided for, whilst those in active service were maintained in smoking comfort up to the limit of the funds of the club, which were continually augmented by the aggressive, enterprising work of its members. More than 2,500 soldiers were on the register of the club, and received tobacco kits in turn; and after going overseas, where the sending of tobacco was forbidden,

the club furnished the men, through their respective commanding officers, with money orders with which they could purchase their tobacco needs from their canteens at the expense of the people of Bethlehem. Altogether, the work of the Yo Eddie Club has been commendable, and its successful work must reflect creditably the personality and administrative ability of Mr. Saylor, its president.

Mr. Saylor is a member of the Evangelical church, and fraternally belongs to the Elks, Lodge No. 191, of Bethlehem, and the Eagles, Eerie No. 284, Bethlehem. On January 13, 1915, he married Lillian May, daughter of Daniel Hartman, of Allentown. She died December 10, 1918, and is buried in Nisky Hill Cemetery.

**HOWARD P. KINSEY**—In business himself for nearly half a century. Mr. Kinsey has a store which is one of Easton's historic landmarks, and the very oldest store from the standpoint of continuous location. It was established by Mr. Kinsey's maternal grandfather, James Black, certainly about 1812, for business records of the store bear that date. James Black was an expert coppersmith, and the products of his shop were in demand from points even as far distant from Easton as one hundred miles. Howard P. is a son of Phineas, son of Samuel, son of Ingham Kinsey, the pioneer of the family in Easton. He is supposed to have been engaged in teaching school in Easton. His son, Samuel, was in the office of the Thomas Iron Company. He died at Hokendauqua, Pennsylvania. Phineas Kinsey was for many years in the drug business in Easton. He married Margaret Black, a daughter of James and Mary (Kechline) Black. Her father was born in Bath, Northampton county, Pennsylvania, but in youthful manhood settled in Easton, where he became noted as a coppersmith. Phineas and Margaret (Black) Kinsey were the parents of three children: Mary B. Kinsey, a resident of Easton; James Black Kinsey, born in Easton in 1850, died in 1892, associated all his business life with his brother, the latter of further mention.

Howard P. Kinsey was born in Easton, Pennsylvania, April 13, 1853, and at the age of seventeen was graduated from the Easton high school. He was prepared to enter Lafayette College, but the death of an uncle caused him to forego further educational advantages, and at once enter upon his business career. This was in 1870, and Mr. Kinsey is still in business at the same location in which he began his business career forty-eight years ago, entering the store as a clerk with his uncle, Daniel Black, who was the son of the founder of the business, James Black. The latter died in early life, about 1825. His widow continued the business until her son, Daniel, had arrived at suitable age to take over the business, which he in turn carried on until his death, in 1896, when Howard P. Kinsey succeeded to the business, which he continues at the present, 1919. The business has undergone various transformations. It was originally a coppersmithing and tin store. Eventually tin roofing became the principal line of business, together with heating arrangements for private homes. This line has gradually merged into a supply establishment for tanners and plumbers, in which branch a large business is conducted in both wholesale and retail. The store carries a full line of household articles in cooking utensils, etc. Mr. Kinsey conducts also a manufacturing and repair shop in tin and galvanized iron work.

Mr. Kinsey has been a member of Easton's Board of Trade since its organization, and is a member of the Rotary Club. For years he was a member of the board of governors, of the Pomfret Club, and yet retains his club membership. He is also a member of the Northampton County Country Club and the Easton Anglers' Association. Spending stated vacation periods at the club preserves in the Pocono Mountains, his favorite recreation has always been with rod and reel. In religious connection he is affiliated with the First Reformed Church. He is a director of Northampton National Bank



and president of the Fire Insurance Company of Northampton County, and is a director of the Delaware Valley railroad and a director of the Easton Delaware Bridge Company.

Mr. Kinsey married, January 29, 1884, Katherine Fuller, daughter of John and Elizabeth Fuller. They have no children. The family home is at No. 226 Northampton street.

**JEREMIAH S. HESS**—Jeremiah S. Hess, principal of the coal and lumber business he established in Hellertown more than fifty years ago, which business is now and for many years has been one of the largest in the county, has had a unique career in many respects. He has been a Sunday school superintendent for fifty years; was a church organist for twenty-five years; was a trustee of a well-known college for a generation; was in academic occupation for some time; has studied for the ministry; has traveled extensively in foreign countries; was a post-graduate student in German universities; and notwithstanding all his professional, academic, theological, church and business activities, he found time to enter determinedly into public affairs of political character. And his record in local office eventually brought him election to the State Senate; truly a full and varied, as well as a useful and creditable life-record.

Jeremiah S. Hess was born in Hellertown, Pennsylvania, December 3, 1843, the son of Samuel and Lucetta (Klein) Hess. His mother was a native of Lehigh county, Pennsylvania, and she survived her husband by nineteen years, her death coming in 1894. The Rev. Samuel Hess, father of Jeremiah S., was born on the old family estate known as Hess Mill, near Hellertown, Pennsylvania. He was a prominent member of the Reformed Church ministry, and for forty years was pastor in Bucks county. He organized three churches, and was very highly regarded throughout Eastern Pennsylvania among members of the Reformed church, although his pastorate was in reality in only one community throughout the forty years of his ministerial activity. He was prominent among Pennsylvanians of German origin, as he might well have been, for the American progenitor of the Hess family was one of the pioneer settlers of Bucks county, and a resident within the State as early as 1741, he, Nicholas Hess, having in that year left Zweibrucken, Germany. He settled in Springfield, Bucks county, and his son, George, bought the mill, near Hellertown, that bears the family name, and in which the Rev. Samuel Hess, father of Jeremiah S., was born.

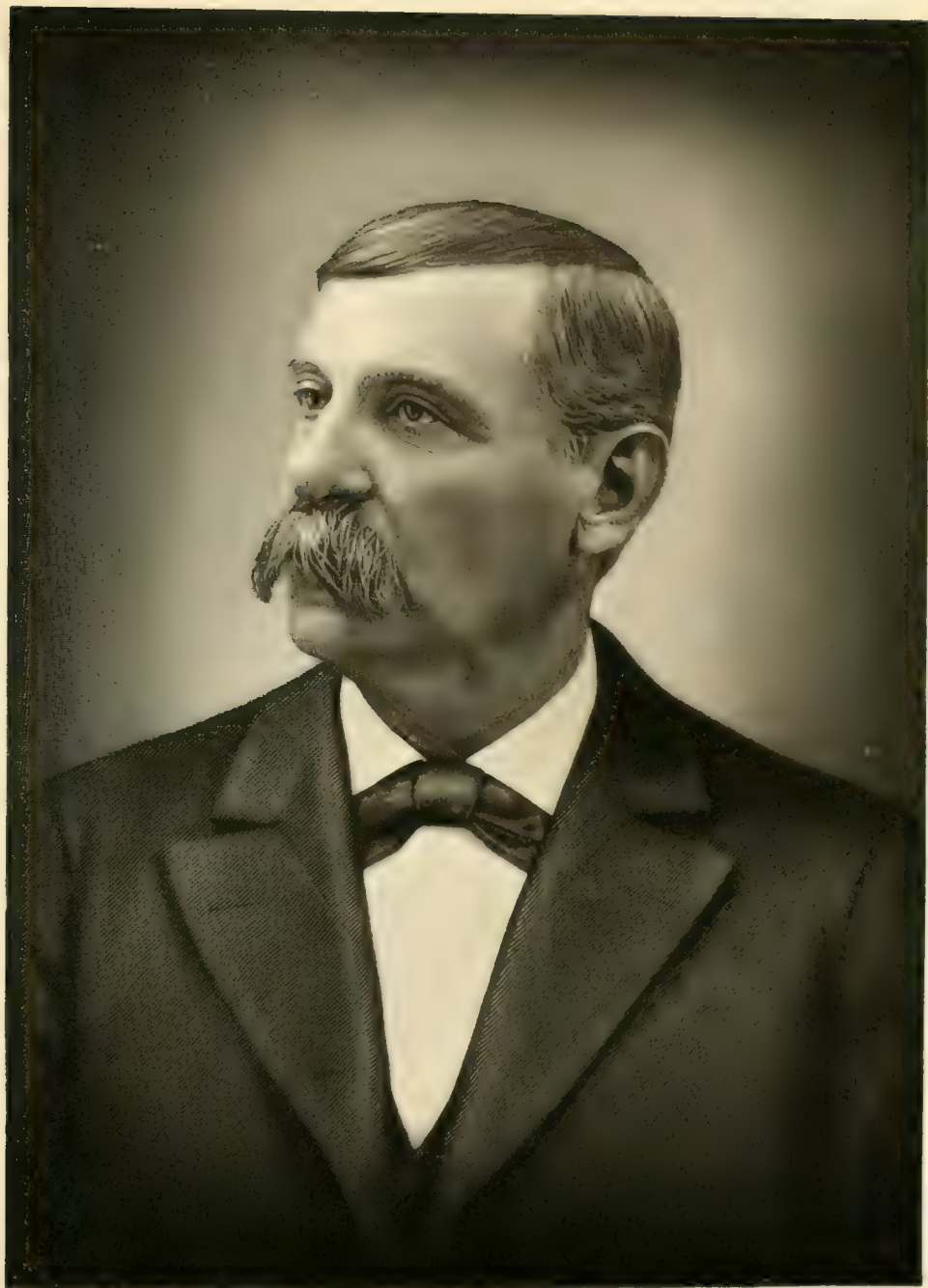
Jeremiah S. Hess received his elementary education in the public schools of Hellertown, and had preparatory instruction in the Allentown Seminary and the Bethlehem Seminary. He must also have studied privately, for he entered the Franklin and Marshall College at an unusually early age, and at his graduation therefrom, in 1862, he was the youngest in his class, being only a little over eighteen years old. He intended eventually to enter the ministry, but for a while after graduating from the Franklin and Marshall College young Hess accepted an education appointment in the Allentown Seminary. In 1864, however, he entered the Theological Seminary in Mercersburg, remaining there for one year. For two years thereafter he was in Europe taking post-graduate academic instruction in German universities, Berlin, Bonn, and Tübingen, Germany. During his period in Europe, he traveled extensively on that continent, passing through Germany, Switzerland, France, and England. He wished to obtain the broadest possible education before starting his life-work in the ministry, at which there was every prospect that he would succeed. But a physical breakdown in the fall of 1867 caused him to return to the United States, and give up his studious occupations for a time. Eventually, in the following year, he had to forsake altogether the intention of entering the church ministry, for his health would not permit him safely to do so. He then applied himself vigorously to

business, and established himself, in a small way, in the coal and lumber business in his home town, Hellertown. He has remained there ever since, and, while incidentally his coal and lumber business developed until it became one of the most substantial in the county, he has not permitted business interests to absorb his whole time. Indeed, the record of his additional activities within the community would make it almost appear that his business was not his chief interest. Certainly, Mr. Hess has placed the church first among the additional activities he found time to participate in. He became superintendent of the Christ Union Sunday School, Hellertown, in 1868, and remained its superintendent until 1918. He organized the Sunday school in 1868 with one hundred and two members; its present strength is more than five hundred. A local newspaper, recording his fifty years of Sunday school office, stated: "During his superintendency he missed very few Sundays, and then only because of illness." That, coupled with twenty-five years as organist of the church, is a remarkable record for a busy man of business. But he also had many other public and community duties and interests which took much of his time. He is a "died in the wool" Democrat; one of the staunch, unbending type, true to the highest principles for which the Democratic party stands, which is so often forgotten in the stress of party exigencies by less conscientious political leaders. Mr. Hess has been active in furthering the real principles of the Democratic party all his life, and has been preferred to office many times; he has held almost all local offices, including that of burgess, member of council and school board, and for one term sat in the State Senate, being elected senator in 1882, and serving as such for four years. He was the county chairman of the party for several years, and many times attended the State convention as delegate; and was sent as delegate to the National convention; so that his place among the political leaders of Northampton county is sufficiently clear. Mr. Hess has apparently been indefatigable; for twenty-five years he served as trustee of the Theological Seminary at Lancaster, and was secretary of its board for twenty years. He is an honorary member of the Phi Beta Kappa college fraternity, and had prominent place in the class records at Franklin and Marshall College, being second honor man in his year; and has had an active record in the functions of the local Masonic bodies, having been secretary of the Blue Lodge for twenty-five years, and being one of the charter members of the Hellertown body. He also belongs to the chapter, Zendergdorf, Bethlehem, of which he is past high priest. But failing eyesight during the last year or so has caused him to relinquish his active part in almost all these institutions. He still is able, though, to attend to most of the principal business affairs connected with his coal and lumber interests, and bearing in mind his age, seventy-six years, he is still in remarkable health.

Mr. Hess was married, at Hellertown, in 1875, to Tillie Henninger, daughter of Moses and Rebecca Henninger, of that place. His wife still lives, and they are the parents of four children: 1. Herbert H., who was born on April 30, 1876, and married Emily Lindley, of New Brunswick, New Jersey. 2. Clara, who is unmarried, and lives with her parents, was for five years a student under Rafael Joseffy, the great Russian pianist. She is now giving piano lessons. She is treasurer of the Liberty Bell Chapter, Allentown, of the Daughters of the American Revolution. 3. Mary L., who also lives at home, is unmarried, and is a teacher in the Bethlehem High School. 4. Samuel, deceased, whose promising career was cut short by his accidental death during a football match in which he was playing while a senior at Lehigh University. For three years he conducted a private school in Hellertown, and a number of these students have since risen to high position in the commonwealth.

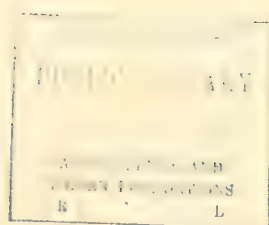
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**TRYON DRY FRITCH**—The milling firm of T. D. Fritch & Sons, of Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, is the monument Tryon D. Fritch erected in the



*J S Fitch*





business world, and although he surrendered the active management to younger men in 1908, the lines along which he operated are closely adhered to, and his spirit of energy, progressiveness and integrity pervades its every department. Tryon D. was the son of another miller, Nathan Fritch, the son of John George Fritch, who learned the milling business from his father, Johannes Fritch, who came from Hesse Darmstadt, Germany, to Pennsylvania in 1764 and established a homestead in Long-a-thal (Long's Valley), Longswamp township, Berks county, Pennsylvania. Johannes Fritch was born in Hesse Darmstadt, June 14, 1744, came to Pennsylvania at age twenty, and five years later (1769) married Maria Palsgrove, of Montgomery county, Pennsylvania. They settled on a farm in Long's Valley and there Johannes Fritch owned and operated a grist mill in connection with his farming operation. He prospered and founded a family which in this branch has continued the founder's choice of a business, and in each generation they have been millers and mill owners. Tryon D. Fritch, now retired, is of the fourth generation in Pennsylvania. Johannes and Maria (Palsgrove) Fritch were the parents of four sons and a daughter: John, born in 1771; Elizabeth, born in 1772; Jacob, born in 1779; John Henry, born in 1781; John George, born in 1786. Descent in this branch is through the youngest son, John George Fritch, grandfather of Tryon D. Fritch, of Bethlehem. John George Fritch was born at the homestead in Long's Valley, Longswamp township, Berks county, Pennsylvania, October 10, 1786, died in Kutztown, Berks county, in 1862. He spent his life engaged in milling, learning the trade in his father's great mill in Longswamp township, and many years were there spent. Finally he retired and spent the last years of his life in Kutztown, Pennsylvania. John George Fritch married (first) Nancy Schwarz and they were the parents of four sons and two daughters. He married (second) Mrs. Dinah (Weida) Matthias and they were the parents of a son, Allen. Children of first marriage: Nathan, through whom the line continues to Tryon D. Fritch; George, married Diana Matthias; John, married Mary Glassmeyer; Levi, married Sarah Long; Anna, married Reuben Howetter and moved to Illinois; Henrietta, married Aaron Long.

Nathan Fritch, eldest son of John G. Fritch and his wife Nancy Schwarz, was born at the homestead in Longswamp township, Berks county, Pennsylvania, September 10, 1806, and died in June, 1883. Following the example of his father and grandfather, he became a miller and for many years owned and operated the old Fritch grist mill, then retired, and in time passed the business over to his son, Tryon D. Nathan Fritch married Mary, daughter of Jonathan Dry, and they were the parents of nine children: 1. Frank D., who still operates the old Fritch mill in Longswamp township, married Sarah Wisser. 2. Jonas, married (first) Mary Bogh, second Martha Auché. 3. Tryon D., whose career is hereinafter traced. 4. David D., a graduate, M.D., University of Pennsylvania, 1876, but after two years practice in the village of Longswamp, Pennsylvania, he engaged in the milling business at Macungie, Pennsylvania, and continues in that line a successful manufacturer of wheat and rye flour; he is also a large land owner and well known potato grower. 5. Nathan D., married Joanna Warrakesel. 6. Mary, married Dr. Peter Wertz. 7. Sarah, married John Mohr. 8. Susan, died unmarried, aged twenty-two years. 9. Emma, married Harry Bogh, lived several years in Albuquerque, New Mexico, and died at the home of her brother, Dr. David D. Fritch, in 1902. Jonathan Dry, father of Mrs. Nathan Fritch, was born in Rockland, Berks county, Pennsylvania, May 22, 1787, and died November 23, 1872. He married Susan Romig, born January 16, 1788, died July 26, 1857, and they were the parents of nine children: George, Moses, Jonathan, Joseph, David, Mary Marie Nathan Fritch, Hannah, Elizabeth and Judith.

Tryon Dry Fritch, son of Nathan and Mary (Dry) Fritch, was born at

the homestead in Long's Valley, Longswamp township, Berks county, Pennsylvania, October 11, 1844, died in Bethlehem, June 7, 1914. After completing his school years he began learning the miller's trade under the direction of his father in the old Fritch grist mill in Longswamp township, there becoming an experienced and expert miller. Finally he left the old mill (which with the homestead is yet owned in the family, and operated by Frank Fritch) and located in Norristown, Pennsylvania, there continuing the milling business in partnership with his brother, Jonas D. They operated the Stutzinger mill, known to an earlier generation as the Hubener mill, but four years later, in 1887, Tryon D. retired from the partnership, removed to Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, and there, in partnership with his brother, Dr. David Fritch, operating as Dr. Fritch & Company, built up a very large and prosperous milling business. In Bethlehem he built the Diamond Roller Mills at the corner of South Main and River streets, which he conducted from 1889 until his retirement. The firm, D. D. Fritch & Company, was succeeded in 1889 by the firm Fritch & Enger, the brothers David D. and Nathan D. Fritch withdrawing, and Tryon D. continuing. In 1904 the business was reorganized and became an exclusive Fritch concern under the name T. D. Fritch & Sons.

The Diamond mills, with a daily capacity of two hundred barrels of high-grade flour, was built in 1886 and began business in 1887. In 1892 an elevator was added, and in 1908 another addition was built. The mill now is four stories in height, with a ground plan 50 by 120 feet. The firm, in addition to their large milling business, own and operate the Lehigh Coal Company of Bethlehem, theirs the largest retail coal business of the city. Tryon D. Fritch continued the active head of the business until 1908, when ill health compelled him to withdraw in favor of his able sons, who were the fifth generation to engage actively and practically in the business of flour milling. Mr. Fritch is a director of the Bethlehem Trust Company, which he aided in organizing, a director of the United Cemetery Association, and a director of the Macungie Silk Mills Company. He was a member of the Salem Lutheran Church, and for several years a member of the church council. He was a man of upright, honorable life, and was highly esteemed as a business man and citizen.

Tryon D. Fritch married, August 28, 1886, Adelaide Bortz, who survives him, daughter of Jonas and Caroline (Wetzel) Bortz. They were the parents of following children: Peter Harvey, died aged twenty-four; Lillian, Agnes, and Preston, died in infancy; Ella, married Rev. Victor James Bauer, a clergyman of the Lutheran church, pastor of the church at Bethlehem; they are the parents of two children, Nathan Fritch Bauer, died aged twenty days, and Tyron Fritch Bauer; Charles, died aged twenty-nine years, leaving a daughter, Helen; Sarah, died in infancy; Nathan, married Delia Lauer, and has a daughter, Marion Lauer; Harry J., married Winifred M. Applegate; Walter M., married Thalia Koons. Mrs. Tryon D. Fritch continues her residence in Bethlehem, where her daughter Ella, and son-in-law, Rev. Victor J. Bauer, make their home with her.

**WILLIAM WHITE COTTINGHAM, A.M., LL.D.**—From birth until his death, which followed eighty-nine years later, William W. Cottingham was a resident of Easton. In 1834, when the law regarding public schools went into effect in the State of Pennsylvania, he was a boy of eleven, and he became one of the first pupils of the first public schools in Easton, a school taught by Josiah Davis. That was his introduction to the public schools, and eighteen years later, in 1852, he began his long and most valuable connection with the city public schools, which only terminated with his death sixty-one years later. He first taught a school in South Easton, continuing until 1853, when he was unanimously elected superin-



tendent of the Easton school, and ever afterward received the unanimous vote of the school board at every recurring election of the superintendent, thus presenting the unique experience of a public official holding for sixty years an office which he never sought and for which he never electioneered nor solicited a nomination, nor the vote of a director, nor the influence of a friend. When he entered upon the duties of his office in September, 1852, twenty-eight teachers constituted the city's teaching corps, and under their instruction sat twelve hundred scholars, housed chiefly in ill adapted church basements and in old, abandoned frame structures originally designed and used for military drill rooms. It is a sad commentary that although the public school law had been in operation in Easton about twenty years, not one cent of public money had been expended in the erection of schoolhouses, nor could the school district at that time claim ownership of real estate to the value of one dollar. At the close of Dr. Cottingham's term, many teachers were employed in Easton public schools and many scholars were receiving instruction in specially designed and constructed buildings modernly equipped with courses of study ranging from kindergarten to high school, scholars going from the latter to college without other preparation. Under him the pupils were first graded and properly placed in classes and rooms, and in 1854 he suggested a plan which still governs the management of the schools, a plan proposing the establishment of a high school, the systematic arrangement of the subordinate schools, and a thorough course for each. That original plan of work has been enlarged, improved and extended, but the basic element still remains. It was through his efforts that four scholarships to Lafayette College were obtained and offered as prizes in the high school. He secured from the board the plan of awarding diplomas, and designed the certificate of graduation which is now given to each high school student who completes the course. An analysis of his life's work reveals a man of scholarly attainments and strong intellectuality, thoroughly consecrated to his work.

Moreover, Dr. Cottingham loved his work, and in return was held in highest respect and veneration by the thousands who have attended the public schools, and by all who had been in any way associated with school affairs in Easton. His counsel and advice were sought constantly by men charged with the guidance of the affairs of the school district, and no important step was ever taken without first consulting him.

Easton always delighted to honor her veteran educator, but perhaps the honor which he held in fondest memory was the celebration tendered him upon reaching the thirty-third anniversary of his superintendency. On April 28, 1887, the board of control, teachers, pupils, high school alumni and citizens generally united in an elaborate celebration in honor of his third of a century connection with the schools of Easton as superintendent, and in demonstration of their appreciation of his labors in elevating them to such a high standard of educational value. On October 28, the fiftieth anniversary of his election as superintendent was celebrated by a public demonstration in which the state superintendents and deputy state superintendents of public instruction and other prominent educators of the state, the boards of control, teachers, high school alumni and citizens of Easton, together with the faculty of Lafayette College and the entire teaching force of Northampton county united in paying honor to him as the organizer and administrator of the Easton schools. He died in the morning after sixty years of service as superintendent of schools, the oldest in the state, if not in the world, both in years of service and actual age. On the morning of his funeral his body lay in state in the Easton High School building, and was viewed by thousands of school children of the city, who marched with their teachers from the school buildings of the district.

Dr. Cottingham was second of the nine children of Robert and Sophia

(White) Cottingham, of Easton, his mother a daughter of William and Susan (Everhart) White, her father a one-time sheriff of Northampton county and proprietor of the old White's Hotel, which was located in the northeast corner of Center Square, a hotel in which General William Harrison (Tippecanoe) was entertained when a candidate for the Presidency. Robert Cottingham was born in Maryland in 1799, came to Easton in 1820, engaged in the dry-goods and grocery business, and died June 28, 1880.

William W. Cottingham was born in Easton, December 6, 1824, and died in his native city at his home, No. 34 South Fifth street, March 1, 1913, after a month's illness. He was educated in Easton's public schools, a private academy, Lafayette College (A.B., 1848), and Princeton Seminary. After graduation from Lafayette in 1848 he was a tutor at the college in 1848 and 1849, and after leaving Princeton he was principal of an academy at Haddonfield, New Jersey. Prior to his college term he had been his father's assistant in his dry-goods and grocery store, two years sufficing to convince both father and son that the latter's talent did not lie in that line of effort. While teaching at Haddonfield he accepted a recall from the trustees of Lafayette and returned to the college as a tutor, but he soon resigned and, during the school year 1852-53, taught school in South Easton. There he became interested in the work of teaching the boys employed on the canal, and quite decided to devote his time to that service. But in August, 1853, he was elected superintendent of the Easton public schools, an office he held until his death nearly sixty years later.

In addition to his duties as superintendent, which were exceedingly weighty, for the system had to be built up from practically nothing, Dr. Cottingham, in 1864 secured for the use of the Easton schools district the transfer of the building and library of the Easton Library Company, which had been closed and unused for several years, and maintained the same under his personal supervision as a circulating library for many years for the use of the public schools. This library later became the nucleus of the Carnegie Free Library, now owned and operated by the city. In 1869 he was instrumental in effecting for the first time in this country a union between the public schools by influencing the board of trustees of Lafayette College in granting a number of free scholarships as prizes to graduates of the Easton High School. He was continually studying to benefit the schools, to broaden the system and to make the work of education in Easton of more practical and far-reaching benefit. But while he was systematizing the school, the transactions of the school board were conducted utterly without method. The papers were thrown into old boxes or baskets and stored in room or cellar in a way to insure their never being found in the future, when their value would be appreciated. Dr. Cottingham suggested the use of books for the recording of all transactions of the board, and for its account and regular business. He offered to keep the accounts and records of the board complete, and thus the present set of books in use by the school board came into being. Furthermore, he took all the old records, bills, petitions and receipts, filed them with care and put them in a place of safety. For a number of years he also performed the clerical work now done by the secretary and librarian, and the manifold duties which devolved upon him in this connection often caused him to write busily in his office until midnight, after the arduous duties of the day. This extra duty he performed without compensation until 1873, when he was relieved by the appointment of a secretary. In 1892 he succeeded, after repeated and strenuous efforts, in ingrafting vocal music as an essential and permanent study in the curriculum of the Easton schools. His capacity for work was enormous, and Easton can never forget his self-sacrificing devotion to the labor of upbuilding the public school system, now the city's pride. No city ever had an abler superintendent of public instruction, and few men

so won the love of those under him as did Dr. Cottingham. The city of Easton early recognized the value and importance of official school supervision, and was the first locality in the State of Pennsylvania to establish the office of superintendent of schools. That appointment antedated even that of the state superintendent, as the latter at that time was simply an ex-officio attachment to the state secretaryship, having been erected a separate and independent State department in 1854, a year after Dr. Cottingham's appointment in Easton. His career, therefore, spans that of all state superintendents of public instruction up to the date of his death, 1913. The present status of the Easton public schools reflects faithfully the life work bestowed upon them by Dr. Cottingham, and upon its thoroughly organized educational system with a high school distinguished for its efficiency as an educational agency, and upon an adequate supply of modern and thoroughly equipped school buildings his fame securely rests.

When eighty-six years of age, Dr. Cottingham was elected secretary of Dallas Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, for the forty-fourth term, an office held by Dr. W. H. Kinney from the chartering of the lodge in 1867 until later in the same year. Then Dr. Cottingham, a charter member, was elected secretary and served continuously for forty-five years, when he declined another election. One of Dr. Cottingham's accomplishments was a beautiful style of penmanship, as clear-cut as copper plate. In 1901 Lafayette College conferred upon her son the honorary degree of LL.D. He was a companion of Easton Chapter No. 172, Royal Arch Masons; a Sir Knight of Hugh De Payens Lodge No. 19, Knights Templar; and a member of the United Order of American Mechanics. In 1891, upon the organization of the city and borough superintendents convention of Pennsylvania, he was elected its first president. In religious affiliation he was the oldest member of the First Presbyterian Church of Easton at the time of his death, as he was also the oldest member of the Masonic order in the city.

Dr. Cottingham married, March 20, 1855, Louisa Catherine Abel, born in Easton, August 6, 1835, died at the home of her son, No. 671 Ferry street, in February, 1915, surviving her husband two years. Mrs. Cottingham was a daughter of John and Maria E. Abel, and possessed a wide circle of devoted friends. She was a long time member of the First Presbyterian Church, and was widely known and sincerely loved. Dr. and Mrs. Cottingham were the parents of three daughters and a son: 1. Laura Stewart, married Joseph Morrison, of St. Albans, Vermont, where he is chief engineer of the New England Southern railway; Mrs. Morrison died at the home of her parents, December 31, 1912, while home on a visit. 2. Annie White, married Charles Herbert Talmadge, of New Bedford, Massachusetts. 3. Jennie Belle, married Allen L. Vories, of New Orleans. 4. William White (2), of further mention.

William White (2) Cottingham, only son of William White (1) and Louisa Catherine (Abel) Cottingham, was born in Easton, Pennsylvania, September 30, 1874. He finished graded and high school courses with graduation with the class of 1891, entered Lafayette College, class of 1895, completing three years of the engineering course. He then began practical engineering work, forming a connection with the Wabash railroad system with headquarters at Kansas City, Missouri. Later he was with the American Biscuit & Manufacturing Company of Memphis, Tennessee, going from Memphis to St. Paul, Minnesota, with the National Biscuit Company, which had absorbed the American. For a time he was the St. Paul factory superintendent, then became a traveling salesman for the company, his territory lying in the South. He next became superintendent of freight and customs department of the Southern New England railway at St. Albans, Vermont, there continuing until 1900, when he returned to Easton as office manager of the Macan Company. He continued in that position



until 1912, when he became assistant treasurer and a member of the board of directors, his present connection. Mr. Cottingham is a member of Dallas Lodge No. 396, Free and Accepted Masons; member of the Tall Cedars of Lebanon; Northampton County Republican Club; and of the First Presbyterian Church.

Mr. Cottingham married, January 22, 1919, Anna May, daughter of Ferdinand R. and Alice (Baum) Bell, of Easton.

**ARNOLD FREDERICK GERSTELL**—The twentieth century has witnessed few greater wonders than the growth of the Portland cement industry. The growth of great public works, the building of public roads, the construction of subways and railway tunnels, all produced a wonderful demand for concrete in all its forms, and with it for its prime material, Portland cement. This brought about a tremendous development in the industry and brought with it a new group of men with new ideas, broadened views and wider scope. To them the industry owes a debt. This group of men, numbering among their leaders T. Rogers Maxwell, formerly of the Atlas Portland Cement Company, Colonel Trexler and E. M. Young, of the Lehigh Portland Cement Company, Edward M. Hagar, of the Universal Portland Cement Company, and finally Arnold F. Gerstell, of the Alpha Portland Cement Company, were the men to whose management and broad views the great modern growth of the industry is largely due. The change in the cement industry meant cost, economy and greater efficiency. It brought about greater competition at lower prices, and it was due to the work of the men named in these lines of great mechanical efficiency that the United States produces alone as much cement per annum as the rest of the world, and that cement here is rapidly superseding iron, steel, brick, lumber and stone in all the fields of engineering and construction.

Among the group of men named, Arnold F. Gerstell was a leader in resourcefulness, courage, energy, activity and verity. Coming into the management of the Alpha Portland Cement Company in 1899, after a career as sales-manager for the Standard Oil Company in various cities of Maryland, West Virginia and Pennsylvania, he brought his family to Easton, and as vice-president and general manager of the Alpha Company, soon made his influence felt. Easton was his home until death, and he won not only the highest distinction in business life as president of the Alpha Company, but equal distinction as a man and citizen. His social and business qualities, that rare combination of the clear and definite, well-poised business man with the gentle, humane and sensitive nature of the Southerner, made him very dear to all with whom he was associated in a social or business way, and he will long be remembered in the industry of which he was so distinguished an ornament, and which owes so much to him as one of that group of men who have been responsible for its modern greatness.

Arnold Frederick Gerstell was born at Westernport, Maryland, near Keyser, West Virginia, in 1861. He died very suddenly at his home on College Hill, Easton, Pennsylvania, October 16, 1914. He was the son of Dr. Arnold Frederick Gerstell, who was born in Germany, and Hannah (Cresap) Gerstell, his mother coming of an old Revolutionary family. He was educated at Highland Falls Academy, New York, and Hillsdale College, Michigan. He specialized in civil engineering, and for twelve years after leaving college was engaged with the engineering corps of the West Virginia railroad, and other railroads in Maryland and West Virginia. In 1889 he entered the employ of the Standard Oil Company, and until 1899 he was with that company, filling positions as manager at Cumberland, Maryland; Wheeling, West Virginia; and Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

In 1899 he was elected president of the Alpha Portland Cement Company, the plant of that company then consisting of one small mill at Alpha,

New Jersey, producing 300,000 barrels yearly. After fifteen years of his management, the company's plant consisted of one mill at Alpha, two at Martins Creek, Pennsylvania, one at Manheim, West Virginia, one at Cementon, New York, with a total capacity of 7,000,000 barrels yearly. The single mill at Alpha began at once to take on new life and vigor; new methods were adopted, additions were made, and an active sales campaign instituted. Not content with the additions made to the original plant, Mr. Gerstell bought for his company the old Martins Creek Cement Company and the Higginbotham mills at Martins Creek, acquiring wonderful quarries of rock well suited to the manufacture of Portland cement. He reconstructed both plants, developed electrical installation for their operations, and gave the business of the company a decided impetus. Next he acquired the cement works of the Buckhorn Portland Cement Company at Manheim, West Virginia, and the plant of the Catskill Cement Company on the Hudson, about one hundred miles from New York City. These plants he reconstructed and converted into successful, profitable mills. In 1909, upon the death of Mr. McKelvey, Mr. Gerstell succeeded him as president of the Alpha Portland Cement Company. It was at about this time that the formation of the North American Portland Cement Company, which bought the Hurry & Seaman rotary kiln patents, was accomplished, Mr. Gerstell having a leading part in the negotiations which led to the organization of that company. Later, during the years the company controlled the patents above named, he was one of the vice-presidents and active in the management.

Combining the qualities of the civil engineering experiences gained in railroad construction with the selling abilities that marked him as the trained and successful Standard Oil sales-manager, Mr. Gerstell was particularly fitted for the high position he filled. Closely in touch with the market, always quick to respond to its requirements in specifications, transportation and price, he at the same time developed remarkable qualities as a manufacturer, and was always prompt in availing himself of the very latest improvement in machinery. He was among the first to adopt electrical installation, also among the leaders in installing in his plants gas engines and turbines, and in all things kept the Alpha mills and quarries up to the highest standard of economical and successful production of uniform quality cement.

In addition to his duties as chief executive and director of the Alpha Portland Cement Company, Mr. Gerstell was a director of the First National Bank of Easton, Northampton Trust Company, Alpha Supply Company, member of the New Jersey State Chamber of Commerce, and of the American Association of Portland Cement Manufacturers (vice-president and member of the executive committee). He was an attendant of College Hill Presbyterian Church, and most generous in the support of any worthy cause. His clubs were the Manufacturers of Philadelphia, Livingston of Allentown, Pomfret of Easton, Northampton County Country and Lehigh County Country. He was a member of the Lafayette College Athletic Association, Travelers Protective Association, Easton Board of Trade, Easton Young Men's Christian Association, Pennsylvania Society of New York, National Geographic Society, American Highway Association, Navy League of the United States, director of St. Luke's Hospital, South Bethlehem; member of International Peace Forum; Wheeling Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; advisory board of Easton Hospital, and at one time of the Easton School Board. He was a man of influence in all of these organizations, and in many held important office. Sound in judgment, he was often consulted by the officials and gave freely of his business ability and experience when asked.

Mr. Gerstell married in 1891, Fannie Brown Buxton, a niece of ex-

Senator Henry G. Davis, of West Virginia, and of Col. Thomas B. Davis, of West Virginia. Her mother, Eliza A. (Davis) Buxton, a daughter of Caleb D. Davis, son of Robert Davis, son of Thomas Davis, th's Davis family coming from Maryland to West Virginia. Thomas Davis, an extensive land owner of Maryland, married Mary Pierrepont, and reared a large family. Robert Davis, their son, lived at "Ranters Ridge," near Woodstock, Maryland. He married Ruth Garter, and they were the parents of five sons; including Caleb D., who at one time was a prosperous merchant of Baltimore. Later Caleb D. Davis moved to Howard county, Maryland, and engaged in farming on the banks of the Patapsco. Later he took contracts for railroad work, and for building in the village of Woodstock. He married Louisa, daughter of John Riggs and Sarah (Gassaway) Browne. Mrs. Davis, sister of Elizabeth Browne, was the mother of Arthur Pue Gorman, United States senator from Maryland, sitting in the United States Senate with his cousin, Henry Gassaway Davis, senator from West Virginia. Caleb D. and Louisa (Browne) Davis were the parents of five children: John B. Davis, who died February 11, 1889; Henry Gassaway Davis, United States senator, Democratic candidate for vice-president, and father-in-law of Senator Stephen B. Elkins, the Republican leader of West Virginia; William R. Davis, died in 1879; Col. Thomas B. Davis; and an only daughter, Eliza A., who married Upton M. Buxton. They were the parents of Fannie Brown Buxton, widow of Arnold F. Gerstell, residing in Easton, the family home at the corner of Lafayette and Meixell streets, College Hill. She has two children: Robert Sinclair Gerstell, a graduate of Princeton, class of 1917; Mary Louise Gerstell, a graduate of the Baldwin School, Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania.

The following are not time-worn formalities, but the heartfelt expression of men who knew Mr. Gerstell, office employees of the Alpha Portland Cement Company:

#### ARNOLD FREDERICK GERSTELL

"Everybody loved him." Thus did one who had worked with our President for more than a dozen years, express the relations existing between him and his associates.

A born leader, he set us a high standard of efficiency, doing more himself than he required others to do.

By his broad-minded trust, he earned a confidence, a respect, and a loyalty that few employers have received. Withal, he demonstrated that an employer may be gracious while being insistent on strict performance of duty—on exact work.

He was ever an inspiring example of the tireless leader who would have none but the best, at the same time possessing a gentleness and a generosity that made him a friend of every employee of the Alpha Cement Company. We did not know how much he meant to us until his chair was empty, and we realized that we must go on without his leadership, but we do know the example of his life will never be forgotten.

He knew that we loved him and respected him, and would have gone to the uttermost for him, and we believe that this knowledge bore him up and sustained him in many trying moments.

We take this means of expressing to the family of our beloved President, Arnold Frederick Gerstell, and to the directors of the Alpha Portland Cement Company, our sympathy, also our gratitude for the privilege of having worked with him, our feeling of personal loss, and the respect with which we shall always hold his memory.

The following resolutions, beautifully engrossed, illuminated and bound, were sent to Mrs. Gerstell:

At a meeting of the Association of American Portland Cement Manufacturers, held in New York City, December 9, 1914, the following minutes were adopted:

WHEREAS: This Association through the death of ARNOLD FREDERICK GERSTELL, which occurred on October 16, 1914, has been deprived of one of its most useful and esteemed members; therefore be it

RESOLVED: That the Association give expression to the sincere sorrow and regret occasioned by his untimely demise, and that we take this occasion to pay to the memory of the deceased the tribute so fully deserved by his high character, his sincere friendship for members of the Association, and unselfish devotion to its best interests; and be it further







*L. J. Goodrich*

RESOLVED: That these resolutions be spread upon the Minutes and a copy of same sent to the bereaved family of the deceased.

PERCY H. WILSON,  
Secretary.

JOHN B. L. \_\_\_\_\_,  
President.

At a meeting of the board of directors of the Alpha Portland Cement Company, held November 18, 1914, the following minutes were unanimously adopted:

It was with feelings of profound regret we learned of the death of our esteemed president, Arnold Frederick Gerstell, which occurred on Friday, October 16, 1914.

Mr. Gerstell entered the service of this company sixteen years ago as vice-president, and continued in its service to the day of his death. In May, 1909, he became its president. Under his guidance and management the business of the company increased greatly, so that at the time of his death it is twenty-five times larger than when he entered its employ and the manufacturing plants increased from one to six. There can be no better testimonial of his great business capacity, his executive ability and his management of men than these facts.

The success of his company was the ideal of his life, and with that end in view he threw into his work all the power and force of his mind and body. He was truly without a peer in the cement industry. By his frankness, fair dealing, honesty, and courage he commanded confidence. Whilst aggressive in business he was not offensive. By his suavity of manner and charming diplomacy personal to him he accomplished his purpose without leaving any sore spots, and always retained the confidence, esteem, respect, and friendship of his competitors in trade. He was of quick, keen, business perception; he presented his views and suggestions with sound argument, never assertive, and if any suggestions were made which appealed to him as better than his own he was quick to perceive and adopt them. By his own personality, his sound judgment, his broad-minded grasp and genial disposition, he drew us all very close to him and our association with him in the business of this company has been one of our greatest pleasures, and in all time to come will be one of our most pleasant memories.

Owing to the guidance and administration the company today is thoroughly organized, and in most excellent condition. He walked out of our lives in the very glory and consummation of his work.

He was a devoted husband and father, and to his dear wife and children we extend our sincere condolence.

In social life he was a lovable character; he was a true friend, strong in purpose and gentle as a child. He was honest, considerate of the weakness of others, faithful in every trust, by his strong magnetism all he drew to him became his friends. Like the strings of a well tuned instrument he blended into a delightful harmony. To the ending of such a life death hath no sting, the grave no victory; his life labor was well done; he laid down the work and passed to life Eternal. "Well done thou good and faithful servant."

F. M. COOGAN,  
Secretary.

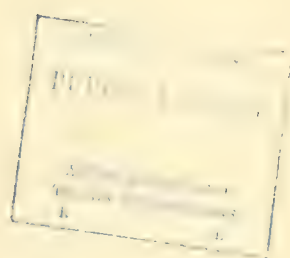
G. S. BROWN,  
President.

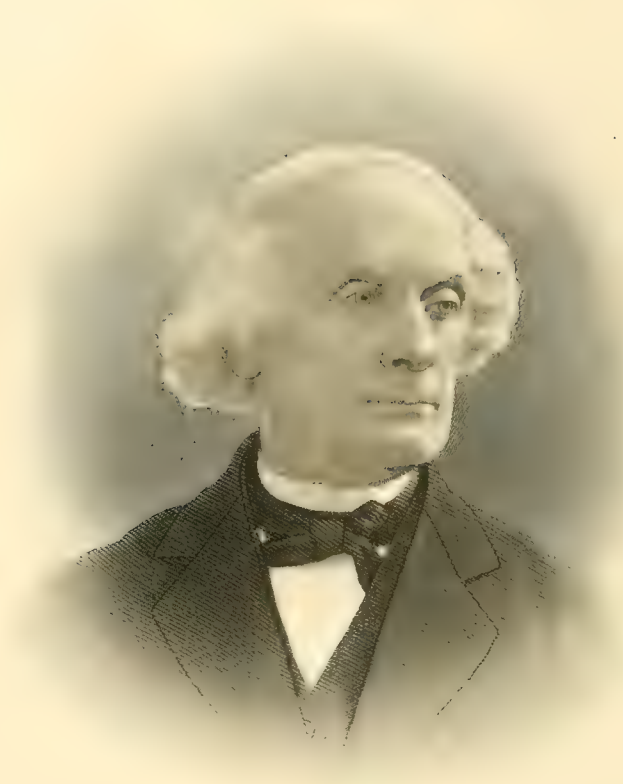
**DAVID JUNKIN GODSHALK**—David J. Godshalk, one of the prominent newspaper men of Pennsylvania during the generation just passed, editor of the *Globe* of South Bethlehem and other periodicals in this part of the State, was a member of one of the oldest, if not the very oldest family in Pennsylvania, where it was founded as early as 1694. The immigrant ancestor was George Godshalk, who formed one of the colony founded at Germantown ten years before by a band of Mennonites and other sects of a similar belief. Although the majority of these came from Germany, as the name of the settlement indicates, there were many who were of Dutch and Swiss origin besides a considerable number of English Quakers. The Quakers and Mennonites had much in common in their religion, and they were always friendly, and often settled in the same region, so that their descendants became indistinguishable. There are, for instance, a number of families, the origin of which was originally thought to be German, now known to have come from Holland and Switzerland. George Godshalk himself came from London; the spelling of the name suggests a long period of residence in England, although the origin of the family was unquestionably Dutch. From Germantown the family spread throughout the State.



where it is now so numerous as to make it appear probable that there were several ancestors in the early days coming independently from abroad.

From this ancient and much to be respected family, David J. Godshalk was descended, his immediate parents being Benjamin and Anna Rosina (Unangst) Godshalk, old and highly esteemed residents of Williams township, Northampton county. It was there that David J. Godshalk was born December 23, 1836, and it was there that the first few years of his life were passed. He was still a child when the family removed to Easton, and it was at the public schools of that place that he received his education. When the lad had reached the age of thirteen years, his father apprenticed him to his uncle, Frank P. Sellers, of Doylestown, who published a temperance journal called the *Olive Branch*, and there the boy learned the printer's trade. Afterwards, Mr. Sellers' printing establishment was sold to a Mr. Moyer, who transferred it to Norristown, Pennsylvania, and there turned the paper into an abolitionist journal, although the original name was retained. Young Mr. Godshalk went with the paper to Norristown, and continued to work for it until 1851, gaining a large experience in his work and becoming familiar with every detail of publishing a paper. In that year he secured a position in the printing house of John A. Gray, of New York City, and for a number of years was employed in that and other establishments in the metropolitan city. He was connected for a time with the *New York Times*, in a number of capacities, including those of compositor and proofreader, and he also acted as a correspondent with that paper occasionally. Another connection of Mr. Godshalk at about this time was that with B. F. Coles, of Kennett square, publisher of the *Kennett Square Free Press*. The paper was owned by the late Dr. Frank Taylor, and Mr. Godshalk assisted Mr. Coles in the reportorial and editorial departments, and with the general management thereof. The *Kennett Square Free Press* was a most ably conducted sheet, and such men as the late Dr. Stebbins and Barclay Pennock, a companion of Bayard Taylor in many of his travels, were contributors to it. In the year 1860, Mr. Godshalk went to Norristown again and there took charge of the publication of a small paper known as the *National Defender*, owned by Edwin Schall, an old and intimate friend. The *National Defender* was concerned with the many great issues that just then were agitating the nation, and Mr. Godshalk had a great opportunity to exhibit his talents as a writer, as well as his skill in publishing. He renewed his connection with the *New York Times* at this time, and was employed in that and other metropolitan offices during the exciting months preceding the election of Abraham Lincoln to the presidency. He continued in active newspaper work for a time after the outbreak of the Civil War, until his intense patriotism caused him to enlist in Company I, Twenty-Second Regiment, New York National Guard, in 1863. For three months he was with his regiment at the front, and took part in the campaign at Harper's Ferry and Winchester, Virginia. The Twenty-Second was then sent back to New York to assist in quelling the draft riots in that city under General Canby. Later it formed a part of the provisional corps of General Smith at the Battle of Gettysburg, but was not actually engaged in that great struggle. At the close of hostilities, Mr. Godshalk was mustered out and returned to New York City, where he was engaged in newspaper work for a time. From New York he returned to Pennsylvania to his old home town of Easton, where, in association with William Eichman, he founded the *Easton Daily Express* and opened a job printing shop. Not long after, General W. E. Doster suggested to the two young men that they carry on their enterprise in the flourishing city of Bethlehem, advice that appealed to them as excellent, and they accordingly removed to this place and commenced the publication of a weekly journal called the *Chronicle*. It was in 1865 that the first daily paper in Bethlehem was founded by Mr. Godshalk, and on February 4, of that year, the first issue of the *Daily Times* appeared. For





*Traill Green*



twenty-two years he remained at the head of this very successful sheet, but in 1887 sold it to the present Times Publishing Company. He went to Trenton, New Jersey, immediately afterward, and there formed an association with Edward Fitz George, with whom he conducted the *Trenton Times*. This association did not last quite a year, however, and Mr. Godshalk sold his interest in that publication and purchased from Howard Mutchler a half interest in the Easton *Daily Express*. But Mr. Godshalk had labored hard, at high nervous tension, for a long period of years, and his health began to give such unmistakable signs of failing that he was unable to continue, and was obliged to give up active life for a time. It soon appeared that it was nothing beyond overwork, however, and in 1889 he came back into the saddle and purchased the South Bethlehem *Star* from M. S. Grim and J. S. Harlacher. This paper he edited himself until 1901, when he first came to be associated with the South Bethlehem *Globe*. The ownership of the *Globe* was changed just about that time and Mr. Godshalk became its editor, a post he continued to fill with great distinction until the time of his death. Under his masterly direction the *Globe* became one of the best and most influential papers, not only in this city, but throughout the State, and through its columns the original and brilliant personality of Mr. Godshalk made itself potently felt.

Mr. Godshalk was a conspicuous figure in the general life of the community and was particularly prominent in fraternal circles here and elsewhere in the State. He was actively affiliated with the Masonic order, and was past master of Bethlehem Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; past high priest of Zinzendorf Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; past thrice illustrious master of Bethlehem Council, Royal and Select Masters; and a member of the Hugh de Paven Commandery, Knights Templar, of Easton. Besides these Masonic bodies he was affiliated with the J. K. Taylor Post, Grand Army of the Republic, and a past commander of the same; a charter member of the Lehigh Council, Royal Arcanum, of Bethlehem; and of Bethlehem Conclave, of Improved Order of Heptasophs. He served as senior major and aide-de-camp of Major-General W. J. Bolton, commanding the Second Division, National Guard of Pennsylvania. He was honorably discharged November 18, 1876, after a period of service of fifteen years in the National Guard of Pennsylvania and New York. He was appointed as sergeant-major by Governor John F. Hartranft, of Pennsylvania, September 8, 1874. The Second Division comprised Montgomery, Bucks, Berks, Lehigh, and Northampton counties. He was a member of Northampton Club, and for many years was a member of the Pomfret Club, of Easton. He belonged also to the State and National Editorial Associations. His death occurred January 29, 1911. Mr. Godshalk was fond of travel, and during the latter years of his life made several trips abroad in order to restore his somewhat impaired health.

David J. Godshalk was united in marriage February 23, 1858, in New York City, with Susan A. Seely, a native of Orange county, New York. Mrs. Godshalk died in 1861. They were the parents of one child, a daughter, Hannah Elizabeth Godshalk, a most gifted and cultured woman who in the past assisted her father in his newspaper work. She was his regular assistant when he was editing the *Star* in South Bethlehem, and is at the present time a member of the *Globe* staff. She has made many trips to Europe, conducting parties there, and has made herself remarkably conversant with architecture, history, and many kindred subjects. This knowledge she has arranged in the form of a number of lectures which she has delivered in various places in the Lehigh Valley and elsewhere.

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**TRAILL GREEN, M.D., LL.D.** "Types of all that is best in the medical profession merit more than passing notice because of their rarity and their power in guiding the masses, both within and without the fold. Types

in certain particulars are not infrequent, but types of the full rounded physician grafted upon a complete manhood are less common." To this latter class belonged Dr. Traill Green. His was a wondrous natural endowment; a body that withstood the battles of life far beyond its extreme limit; a mind that never flagged till the passing of his latest breath; and a soul that rose above every discouragement, firm in its faith in the ultimate triumph of rectitude, truth, honor, and godliness. All this endowment, during his four-score of years, was freely placed at the service of his fellows. In the broadest and best sense he was ever a teacher, a teacher of the people, young and old, in all matters pertaining to their best interests; a teacher of teachers who lived and taught as they had been inspired by him.

Could a score of men each pen a biography of Dr. Traill Green there would be found a wealth of tribute and appreciation that would cover a wide and varied field of human knowledge and endeavor, for the elements of his life were so many that he found points of contact and friendship where apparently only dissimilarity of views and nature existed. Thus there were those who knew him best as the learned physician, others who regarded his educational work as his greatest movement, another class who venerated him for his deeds of charity and benevolence, still others who most admired his high minded zeal in public service, more who saw in his love of nature the clearer index of true greatness, and so on, for there was that in Dr. Green that both provoked and responded to the greatness of other men, giving him a kinship with his fellows that was their most cherished possession.

Descendant of an English family old in the eastern part of the country, Dr. Traill Green was born in Easton, Pennsylvania, May 25, 1813, son of Benjamin and Elizabeth (Traill) Green, and died April 29, 1897. He attended the Easton Union Academy and Minerva Academy, in the latter institution coming under the teaching of the Rev. John Van Derveer, a Christian gentleman whose exemplary life was a great inspiration to the young student. There he diligently applied himself to study, and a copy of Buffon's Natural History falling into his hands he decided to make nature the study of his life. The study of medicine he felt to be the key to this realm of mysteries, and he registered with Dr. Joseph K. Swift as a student of medicine. He then went to the University of Pennsylvania, and after two full courses, under the advice of his preceptor, enrolled himself under Dr. J. K. Mitchell, professor of medicine in Chapman's Institute. After three full courses in that university and Chapman's Institute he was graduated in 1835 with the degree of M.D. After graduation he was appointed physician of the Fifth Street Dispensary, attending outdoor patients and holding clinics, and in that period formed the habit of keeping exhaustive records of his cases, a practice he continued throughout his entire professional life.

After this valuable preliminary experience in the dispensary he returned to Easton in 1836, having determined, in the course of his medical studies, to be a teacher of chemistry. In Easton he formed a class of young people and their parents and taught them chemistry in his office at night. His enthusiasm in this subject was probably the cause of his being elected, in 1837, professor of chemistry of Lafayette College, when his long and notable connection with the college began. Even as a teacher he remained the tireless student. Botany had long been a well loved subject, and after returning to Easton he studied mineralogy under his old preceptor, whose fine collection of minerals is now the property of Lafayette College. Dr. Green at this time began his own collections, which is an interesting and valuable one. Geology and zoology came in for their full share of attention, and he also observed accurately the climatic conditions, retaining his variety of interests even under the most adverse conditions.

In 1841 Dr. Green accepted a call from Marshall College, Mercersburg, to the chair of Natural Sciences. For seven years he labored under the

pleasantest circumstances in Mercersburg, devoting his entire time to the teaching of his favorite subjects, the sciences. With the exception of a course of lectures on physiology and hygiene and an occasional call as consultant in difficult cases, he had no medical duties at the college. He returned to Easton in 1848, and in 1849 was reappointed to the chair of Chemistry in Lafayette College. In addition to his lecture course at the college and an extensive practice he found time for other work, "in the flower season as often as he could running out to hold converse in their wild haunts with the sweet gifts of our loving Father." He had classes of boys and girls in botany, and it was a rare season when he was not instructing someone in the natural sciences.

Lafayette College was literally engraved on his heart. It can be said without fear of successful contradiction that no man has made a finer, few as fine, contribution to the college than it was his delight to make. For more than half a century he gave with cheerful, unselfish devotion of his service, money, time and influence to add to its greatness and usefulness, and he filled its every official position, professor of chemistry, trustee, acting president, chairman of the building committee, member of the prudential committee, dean and general advisor. He gave his professional service to everyone connected with the faculty for absolutely nothing during all his professional life. The Observatory was his gift, the buildings and furnishings being given on the condition that his name should be unmentioned. President W. C. Cattell, speaking at the laying of the cornerstone, said in his usual happy vein, that "the donor was too modest to allow his name to be mentioned and he felt that he could not violate confidence, but he knew that whoever he was, his name would be green in the memories of all true lovers of Lafayette." His life held the story of many sacrifices for this college that filled so large a place in his love, and even his death brought the gift of his books and collection of minerals. There is not a timber in Lafayette College which has not been hallowed by the loving care and fervent prayers of Dr. Green.

In the relation of the citizen to his city and State, Dr. Green met the most exacting requirements. He paved the way for many reforms by public lectures, his speeches on the evils of graveyards in crowded places suggesting a movement for the establishment of the Easton Cemetery. There is not an instance in his whole life which illustrates better his firmness than his resistance of the attempts of the Easton and Northern Railroad to lay its tracks through the cemetery grounds. He fought this desecration of the "city of the dead" for many years, and the company was compelled to run its tracks along other surveys. His lectures on public lighting had much to do with the successful introduction of gas in Easton; his firm stand against public wells crystallized an opposition which resulted in their abolition; he fought, supported by the scientific truths and facts that only a physician can really appreciate, the liquor traffic and was president of the Temperance Society in his county. He never was interested in politics, as more fertile fields claimed him, but when his fellows placed him in official position he laid aside his preferences and gave of his best. His knowledge of educational matters and his standing in the world of letters caused them to place him on the Board of Control, on which he served for ten years, retiring voluntarily after serving for eight years as president of the board. For twenty-four years he used his professional knowledge in the service of the State as trustee of the Insane Hospital at Harrisburg, having been appointed successively by Governors Geary, Hartranft, Hoyt, Beaver and Pattison, and in 1868 the Legislature appointed him one of the commissioners to build a new insane hospital at Danville. In 1892 Dr. Green was a presidential elector.

At the outbreak of the Civil War, Dr. Green took a stand that was at once a credit to his patriotic ancestry and in keeping with the loftier plane of his life. With purse and pen, with inspiring enthusiasm, he lent his every



energy to the support of the Union, and in professional fields he found his greatest opportunity. In the early part of the war surgeons were accepted indiscriminately for service with the State troops, and soon the costly error of this course being discovered an examining board of which Dr. Green was a member met in Washington, Harrisburg and Philadelphia, to examine all surgeons who were attached to Pennsylvania troops, whether they were already in the service or simply applicants for admission. The records of this weeding out process show that the danger to the troops was not by any means entirely from the enemy. As a member of the State Medical Board, he did all in his power to keep medical and surgical standards in the army on a high plane.

Dr. Green was an early and strong advocate of higher education for women, and although the regulations of Lafayette prevented his receiving them as students it was no unusual thing for women to be his guests during his lecture courses. His private classes of girls, which were always free, are remembered with pleasure by those who sat under his teaching, and were one of his contributions to a cause he believed right. In natural sequence he became the champion of women in medicine, and he stood by the colors until their equality in the colleges, in the medical societies, and in the profession was an established fact.

In 1876 Dr. Green was one of the founders of the American Academy of Medicine, of which he was the first president, and whose object was the elevation of general educational standards in the profession and the adaptation of college curricula to better prepare for medical work. He was a member and Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science from the time of its formation until his death, and many scientific societies vied to honor him. Scientific organizations among students found him, despite his heavy duties, always ready to aid and guide them and he was an honorary member of many such.

One of the strongest traits of Dr. Traill Green's character was his abounding generosity. From the first days of his practice his free list was a large one and no collector ever handled his bills. In addition to his professional gifts he had many benefactions, but so unostentatiously were his charities made, with such strict injunction to secrecy, that little is actually known of his benefactions, except where life membership was conferred for contributions. The American Bible Society, the American Seaman's Friend Society, the American Tract Society are among those which knew him as a loyal friend. His answer to those asking him to head a subscription list often was this: "If you allow me to write 'cash,' the subscription will be much larger than if you persist in requiring me to write my name."

His writings and his services won him recognition and honor from many sources, which was pleasing to him only as it reflected credit upon his profession and his associates. Rutgers College conferred the degree of Master of Arts upon him in 1841, and in 1866 Washington and Jefferson College made him a Doctor of Laws, while learned and scientific societies paid him their highest tributes. His death marked the passing of a man of wonderful parts, beloved for all that is best and truest in mankind. The Rev. Haines in speaking on Dr. Green's life took as his text a most significant verse from the Acts of the Apostles that epitomizes admirably the strong, virtuous simplicity of the man: "For he was a good man and full of the Holy Spirit and of faith."

Dr. Traill Green married, in 1844, Harriet Moore, of Morristown, New Jersey, who had been a student in one of his classes in botany, and who, like him, was an ardent lover of nature.

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**RUSSELL NEVIN KOPLIN**--Since 1893 a member of the bar of Northampton county, Mr. Koplin, as a member of the Hellertown community, has been active in professional labor and public service, the second of his line to

occupy prominent place in the public view of Northampton. A part of his service has been contemporary with the long and richly useful pastorate of his father in the Reformed church, the memory of the Rev. Abraham Baughman Koplin, D.D., enduring as a tender memory in the hearts of the many to whom he ministered and to whom his devoted, godly life was a source of joy and inspiration. For three-score years the elder Mr. Koplin occupied pulpits and served congregations in Ohio and Pennsylvania, the spiritual head of the Hellertown church for forty years, and at the time of his death, in 1917, he was the fifth oldest pastor of the Reformed church in the United States and the oldest in point of continuous active service. The review of his life which follows can contain only the physical events of his remarkable career—its full beauty and value have enduring monuments in the lives and deeds of those men and women who under his teaching learned the lessons of sacrifice and the joy of service.

Russell N. Koplin is a son of the Rev. Abraham Baughman and Harriet A. (Custer) Koplin, and grandson of Abraham and Rachel (Baughman) Koplin. Rev. Abraham Baughman Koplin was born in Summit county, Ohio, July 7, 1835, and died March 4, 1917, aged eighty-one years, seven months, and twenty-seven days. After preliminary studies he entered Heidelberg Academy, at Tiffin, Ohio, whence he was graduated in the class of 1855. Early in life he had elected the ministry of the Reformed church as his field of life labor and he was licensed to preach on May 20, 1856, although during his seminary training he had supplied numerous pulpits. His ordination followed on June 9, 1857, and from the time of his installation as pastor of the Stoyestown church until his death there was never a time when he did not bear the responsibilities of a pulpit in addition to his other activities in behalf of his denomination. He was subsequently pastor at Elk Lick, Somerset county, Pennsylvania, Defiance, Ohio, then returning to Elk Lick, then to Catasauqua, Pennsylvania, in 1874, and in 1877 he accepted a call to the Lower Saucon charge, where he continued in active and well rewarded service for forty years.

Dr. Koplin was the organizer of the Shiloh congregation of the Heights, and not only was he the executive head of this movement, the man with the vision that brought it to accomplishment, but for many days he assisted the workers in the excavation for the foundation and the erection of the building. He was also the founder of the "Phoebe Deaconess and Old Folks' Home" at Allentown, Pennsylvania, and was the first and only president of the board of trustees.

The fire of Dr. Koplin's enthusiasm and his love of his work were infectious, and a most important part of his connection with the denomination was his influencing many men of fortune to support the activities of the church and to finance its policies of extension. He was a devoted friend of Franklin and Marshall College and he secured for this institution, by will of the Wilhelms, several hundreds of acres of coal land, now valued at millions. The various charitable organizations of the church benefited largely by the benefactions of men of means whom he interested in their work, men whose lifelong friendship Dr. Koplin held because of his own tireless labors and because of the opportunities for service he had opened to them. Giving of his own comparatively small possessions with such prodigality and of his labors without stint, he came before them with a conscience clear in the performance of duty, and there were few men who could resist an appeal from him for the support of the many worthy causes he championed.

Heidelberg University, in 1885, honored him with the degree of D.D., and he was repeatedly called into the highest councils of the church for information and counsel. He was a man of profound thought, a pastor who lived close to his people and close to his Master, and in the pulpit he spoke with an inspired eloquence that went straight to the hearts of his listeners.

Although his ministry extended over such a long period, his views and methods were ever in accordance with modern demands, and he made use of the past not alone for precedent but to profit by its mistakes. Dr. Koplin was a frequent contributor to the periodicals of the church, and was the author of many more essays, sermons, and verses which he never published. He was the editor of a work entitled "A Live Church," which he dedicated to the holy cause of missions.

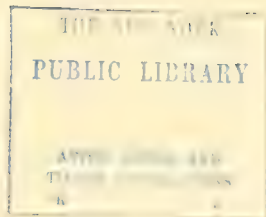
During his ministry it was frequently necessary for him to travel considerable distances to reach his congregations, and no matter what the conditions he never failed, with one exception, to meet his congregation, however large or small it may have been. This one time was when he was serving the Paradise charge of Somerset county, and it was necessary for him to cross the Alleghanies and the Pennsylvania line into Maryland, a distance of sixteen miles. The time was the dead of winter, and the previous day a heavy rain had fallen on a deep snow and during the night had frozen. Travel on horseback was the only means of making the journey, but Dr. Koplin started the trip, only turning back when, after several miles of breaking through the knife-edged crust, he saw that his horse's legs had been cruelly cut. This was the only time he failed to be present at a service he had scheduled and the indomitable perseverance that this characterized led him to success many times when the obstacles seemed almost insurmountable and the opposition impregnable. Such was the life he lived, guided by the bright star of duty and strengthened by the constant conviction that "God's in his Heaven, all's right with the world." It is written that "he fell peacefully asleep" at the great age of more than four-score years, bringing to a close "a ministry . . . that was rich in comfort, inspiration, love and service."

Dr. Abraham Baughman Koplin married, June 9, 1857, Harriet Ann Custer, born October 22, 1833, of Stoyestown, Somerset county, Pennsylvania, and they were the parents of: Naomi, married Rev. Silas F. Laury, deceased; Emma B., married C. J. Gitt, deceased; Wortha V., married Aaron Hostetter, deceased; Irene May, married William H. Clark; and Russell N., of whom further. Mrs. Koplin still survives her husband. She is a first cousin of General Custer of Civil War and "Custer Massacre" fame.

Russell N. Koplin was born in Defiance, Ohio, October 27, 1865. He attended a private school in Hellertown, where his father filled the pulpit of the Reformed church, and he was afterward a student in Ulrich's Preparatory School at Bethlehem. Entering Franklin and Marshall College, he was graduated in the class of 1886 with the degree A.M., and, taking up the study of law, he was, in 1892, admitted to the bar of Monroe county. His admission to the Northampton bar came in the following year and he began general practice in Hellertown, where he has since continued in his profession. His private practice became a busy one and Mr. Koplin has been called as well to positions in the county for which his professional standing and abilities have qualified him. For eighteen years he has been solicitor for the borough of Hellertown, serving for a like length of time as supervisor of the township. He is a member of the various bar associations and is a supporter of Democratic political principles. He is an active member of the County Committee of that party, but has never accepted public office apart from the service of his own town. He affiliates with the Reformed church, in whose annals the name of Koplin has so secure a place, and in his own profession honorably represents that name.

Mr. Koplin married, July 12, 1899, Alice Knauss, daughter of Calvin and Maria (Texter) Knauss, her father assistant superintendent of the Thomas Iron Works at Coplay, Pennsylvania, until his death in 1888. Calvin Knauss is survived (1919) by his widow.







W. H. E. Wm.

**WILLIAM HENRY ERWIN** One of the prominent figures in the business and industrial life of the Lehigh Valley region of the State of Pennsylvania is William Henry Erwin of Bethlehem, in which city he has been engaged in the manufacture of paint for a number of years. Mr. Erwin comes of a family which for a long period has held a conspicuous place in this locality and has always possessed the esteem of the community at large. The family was founded here by John Erwin, the grandfather of the Mr. Erwin of this sketch, who was a native of County Derry, Ireland, but of Scottish descent. He came to the United States in 1843 and settled at Summit Hill, Carbon county, where he found employment in the coal mines and eventually purchased a farm near Lehighton. He married Nancy Dougherty, a daughter of William and Margaret (Davis) Dougherty, also natives of Ireland, and they were the parents of seven children, one of whom was Henry Erwin, who is mentioned below.

Henry Erwin, the father of William Henry Erwin, was born in County Derry, Ireland, in 1842, but was brought by his parents to the United States when yet an infant in arms. He grew to manhood in the Lehigh Valley and when eighteen years of age learned the trade of blacksmith at Mauch Chunk. He then came to Janesville and was employed as a machinist and boiler maker in the Janesville Locomotive Shops. In 1864 he secured a position with a concern engaged in coal mining at Yorktown and was placed in charge of the mining machinery there. Ambitious and full of enterprise, he then removed to Lehighton and opened a blacksmith shop of his own and conducted it for about one year. His attention had been called in the meantime to the great opportunities offered to the enterprising by the mining industry in this section of the country and, accordingly, in 1867, he came to Bethlehem, leased a tract of land near Bath and there began the mining of iron ore, at first on a small scale. He changed his location from time to time and eventually became the owner of the metallic paint and iron ore mine at Lehigh Gap, Carbon county. He began at Bethlehem the manufacture of some thirty shades of paint, using for this purpose about fifteen different minerals, some of which had to be imported by him. His business rapidly grew in size and he steadily increased his property holdings, until he owned and operated mines in various parts of the State as well as in New Jersey and Virginia. When the Bermuda Ochre Company was organized, with a capital of thirty-two thousand dollars and holdings amounting to nine hundred acres, Mr. Erwin was chosen its president and served in that capacity until about 1903, when he retired from business life. His death occurred about nine years later, on February 12, 1912. Mr. Erwin married Jennie Gormley, of Nesquehoning Valley, Pennsylvania, a daughter of Joseph and Margaret (Montgomery) Gormley, and they became the parents of the following children: Jennie, who became the wife of George H. Waltman; Harry; John, who settled in Brooklyn and there practiced dentistry; Joseph, who is practicing dentistry at Bethlehem; Margaret, who became the wife of Judson Small of Brooklyn; William H., with whose career we are especially concerned.

William Henry Erwin, son of Henry and Jennie (Gormley) Erwin, was born November 30, 1866, at Lehighton, Pennsylvania. At the age of one year he was brought by his parents to Bethlehem, and it was there that his childhood and early life were passed. He attended the schools of his home town and, after completing his studies at these institutions, entered his father's establishment, where he learned the craft of paint manufacture. At the end of his apprenticeship he was admitted into partnership with the elder man, as was also his brother Harry, and the firm became known as Henry Erwin & Sons. In 1903, upon the withdrawal from active life of the founder of the concern, the two young men took over the ownership and management thereof and since that time have conducted it with an ever increasing degree of success. The original quarters soon became inadequate to house it and



it was necessary to make many large and extensive modifications and additions. Many thousands of barrels are produced there every year, the majority of which are marketed in New York and Chicago, although some portion of them find their way into nearly every section of the country. Harry Erwin withdrew from the business in 1912, leaving it entirely in the hands of William H. Erwin, who has continued to conduct it under the old firm name up to the present time. In July, 1918, the business was incorporated, retaining the firm name, with a capital of \$300,000. Although interested in public questions and matters of community interest, Mr. Erwin has never taken an active part in local affairs, and is quite without political ambition. In his religious belief he is a Methodist.

William Henry Erwin was united in marriage, in 1897, with Olivia S. Stem, born March 10, 1871, a daughter of William and Eliza (Kemmerer) Stem, her father having served as treasurer of Northampton county at one time. To Mr. and Mrs. Erwin five children have been born, as follows: George Henry, who is a student at Lehigh University, class of 1920, where he is taking a course in chemical engineering; Eliza Jane, who attended the Mary Baldwin School at Staunton, Virginia, where she took courses in music, French, domestic science, dancing, sewing, military drill, etc., then, entering Finch School, New York City, in 1919, taking language courses; Henry, who died in infancy; Margaret Montgomery, a student in the Bethlehem High School and Beechwood School, Jenkintown, Pennsylvania; William Stem, now attending the Bethlehem Preparatory School. Mrs. Erwin's death occurred January 10, 1919.

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**ROBERT C. KING**—Robert C. King, M.D., graduate in medicine of the historic New York institution, Bellevue Hospital Medical College, which was at the time Dr. King attended it, probably the leading medical school of the United States, is a native of Hellertown, Northampton county, where he still is in practice.

Dr. Robert C. King was born on October 25, 1856, the son of Aaron D. and Susanna (Ruch) King, of Hellertown, and nephew of Thomas King, who had an honorable record of national service during the Civil War. Aaron D. King was born January 3, 1830, and followed agricultural occupations all his life, specializing in livestock. In his younger days he often took the road as a drover, and the healthy outdoor life he lived is manifest in his condition and activities now. Although for many years he has lived in retirement, he is still active, notwithstanding that he is almost a nonagenarian. His wife, Susanna, was the daughter of Christian Ruch, and belonged to one of the old families of Hellertown, which is referred to elsewhere in this volume. Of the eight children born to Aaron D. and Susanna (Ruch) King, six still live.

Robert C. King was educated in the local schools and the Kutztown Normal School, and for his professional studies went to New York City, there becoming an undergraduate in the Bellevue Hospital Medical College. He was one of the first students of Dr. Heller, of Hellertown, and at the New York Medical College was able to obtain valuable clinical advantages, so that when he graduated, in 1878, and was in a position to enter into general practice, he probably had a more comprehensive knowledge of medicine and surgery than most young doctors just out of college.

Dr. King practiced for twenty-six years in Limeport, Lehigh county, Pennsylvania, and for fourteen years in Hellertown. He has been successful in his practice; has given his services unsparingly to those needing his professional attention, whether able to recompense him for such service or not; and he has lived a good, honorable, gentlemanly life, in keeping with the ethics of his profession. He has been signally honored by his professional *confreres*, having been elected to the presidency of the Lehigh County Medical Society; and he is also a member of the Pennsylvania State Medical Association, and the American Medical Association.

Dr. King is a Democrat, and has given some time from his busy practice to political affairs, but he has never been able to accept long-term office in national or State affairs, although in local administration he was a councilman for twelve years. He, however, was a delegate for his district to the State conventions at Harrisburg, and he has been able to follow actively the functions of local fraternal organizations; for thirty-five years he has been a member of Milford Lodge, Knights of Pythias, and he is identified with the Golden Eagle and Red Men orders. The doctor is a member of the Reformed church.

Dr. King married, in 1878, Adelaide Reihman, daughter of Francis Reihman, of Hellertown. His wife, through her mother, Susan (Moll) Reihman, comes of one of the pioneer families of Hellertown. Mrs. King died in March, 1915, having borne to her husband four children, only one of whom, however, survives. Their four children were: Austin Flint, who was named after the distinguished New York City physician of that name, who at the time Dr. King was a student was one of the principal professors, if not the dean of the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, and was, apparently, thus early in life, intended eventually to follow his father into the practice of medicine, but he was not destined to become a physician, however, for he died in 1899, while a student in the Baltimore Medical College. Robert and Russel, the other sons of Dr. and Mrs. King, both died as children, the former when six years old, and the latter when only three years, so that the descent centers in Marion S., the only daughter of Dr. and Mrs. King. She was born in Limeport, Lehigh county, Pennsylvania, where Dr. King then practiced, and eventually married John Baker, son of Squire Baker, of East Bangor. Their children are: Eleanor King, born July 23, 1914; Adelaide Prout, born June 28, 1915; Robert James, born July 5, 1916; and Marion Bessie, born May 21, 1918. Mr. Baker during the war was connected with the Ordnance Department, and had important duties at the Bethlehem Steel Works.

**SUSAN HARTZELL**—Beyond doubt one of the best known and most popular figures in the religious and social life of Nazareth, Pennsylvania, where she had made her home for many years, is Mrs. Susan Hartzell, long identified with many aspects of the life of the community and the possessor of a host of friends. Mrs. Hartzell, who before her marriage was Susan Scheffler, was born September 6, 1835, on her father's farm about two miles west of Newburgh, and it was there that her childhood and early youth were spent. She is a daughter of Joseph and Christian (Heberling) Scheffler, the former a prominent farmer and butcher in this region, whose death occurred at the age of seventy-four years. His wife, who was a member of an old and highly respected family of this district, died at the age of eighty-two years. Mrs. Hartzell, as a child, obtained her education at the schools of her native place, and at the age of nineteen she married Daniel Lechtenwalder, a young man three years her senior, who resided at Hanover, where he was engaged in farming. Her married life with Mr. Lechtenwalder continued eighteen years and was passed on a farm which he owned situated about one mile away from Nazareth. At the end of that period Mr. Lechtenwalder died and is buried in the Lutheran Cemetery at Nazareth. One daughter was born of this union, namely, Elmira, who is further mentioned later in this sketch. After her widowhood, lasting six years, Mrs. Lechtenwalder became the wife of John Hartzell, a native of Newburgh, who died at the age of seventy-eight, after eighteen years of married life with his wife. No children were born of this second union. Mrs. Hartzell's daughter by her first marriage, Elmira Lechtenwalder, was married at the age of nineteen years to William Shorts, a prominent farmer, whose place was situated about two miles from Nazareth, where he conducted successful agricultural operations. Mr. Shorts was fifteen years the senior of his wife, and after twenty years of married life

with her, died and was buried at Nazareth. After the death of her husband, Mrs. Shorts sold his valuable farm, and coming to Nazareth built here the handsome three-story double brick business block situated on Main street, at the cost of sixteen thousand dollars. This she named in honor of her husband, calling it the Shorts block, and made her home in one of its well equipped apartments. Here she resided with her mother, Mrs. Hartzell, but was unfortunately unable to enjoy her new home for more than one year, for she also was called to answer the universal summons, her death occurring December 21, 1912. Mrs. Shorts held a warm place in the heart of a wide circle of friends in Nazareth and the surrounding neighborhood, and her untimely death, which was greatly lamented, has changed things in the social life of this place. She was a woman of strong religious belief, very ardent in church work, and a liberal supporter of many philanthropic and benevolent undertakings. Mrs. Shorts was richly endowed with the womanly graces which made her a general favorite with all who knew her and won for her universal respect and affection throughout the community. With thoughts of the welfare of others ever in her mind, Mrs. Shorts adopted and made a home for an orphan girl nine years of age, whom she reared and educated with a tender solicitude. This adopted daughter, Mamie Scheffler, by name, secured as a young girl a position as saleswoman in Easton's store at Nazareth, but failing health compelled her to give up this position, where she had a legion of friends. Her health did not improve, however, but still grew worse until she died, at the age of twenty-two years. Mrs. Shorts insisted upon her mother, Mrs. Hartzell, making her home with her and provided handsomely for her remaining years, by assigning to her use the Shorts block mentioned above, where at the present time she lives in comfort and freedom from financial worries of all kinds. Mrs. Shorts further provided that when the property can be of no further service to Mrs. Hartzell it is to be used for caring for the later years of her former pastor, the Rev. Mr. John Henry Miller. Mrs. Hartzell surviving, as she does, two husbands and a daughter, as well as her daughter's adopted child, Mamie Scheffler, whom she looked upon in the light almost of a daughter, at times experiences a deep feeling of loneliness. She is, however, very fortunate and happy in the possession of a genial disposition and a host of sincere and warm friends, and she finds further consolation in her simple faith as a Christian and awaits the call to return to her loved companions without fear but with the full assurance of future solicitude.

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**ELMER JOHN KREIDLER**—Mr. Kreidler has been for more than fifteen years identified with the mercantile interests of Newburg, Pennsylvania, and is a descendant in the fourth generation of the family of which Frederick Kreidler, who came to the Pennsylvania Colony from his German home with his father in 1745, was a member. From this Frederick, who was but seven years of age at the time of the American founding of the line, his descent is through Jacob Kreidler, to John Kreidler, to John Jacob Kreidler, father of Elmer John Kreidler. Agriculture was the calling pursued in all generations of the line and their operations were uniformly successful.

John Jacob Kreidler was born in Nazareth township, Northampton county, November 1, 1833, and died in February, 1895. Like his American forbears, he spent the greater part of his life in farming, and to this devoted himself exclusively, as far as his private interests were concerned, but he was elected to many important positions in his community and in the county. For twenty years, in his early life, he was a school teacher. He filled the offices of tax collector, justice of the peace, school director, county auditor, and in his incumbency of public office created a record for faithful and capable administration. He was a popular official, his popularity based no more on his genial friendliness than on his strict integrity and incorruptible uprightness. He was a veteran of the Union Army in the Civil War, enlisting in 1863 and







Victor J. Abel

being honorably discharged from the service nine months afterward. For several years prior to his death he lived in quiet retirement on his farm. He married Malinda Gold, daughter of Christian and Elizabeth (Knecht) Gold, and they were the parents of: Elmer John, of whom further; Edna Elizabeth, married William Henry Johnson, a farmer of Newburg, and they are the parents of one son, George, born in April, 1898, employed by the Bethlehem Steel Company.

Elmer John Kreidler, son of John Jacob and Malinda (Gold) Kreidler, was born in Nazareth township, Northampton county, Pennsylvania, June 23, 1895. He attended the public schools of the township and as a youth of sixteen years entered the store of William G. Beck, of which he is now the proprietor, as a clerk. Although he is now the owner of this property, Mr. Kreidler's connection with the store has not been continuous, for after five years he resigned his position as clerk with Mr. Beck and became his father's assistant on the home farm. Remaining at home for five years, he felt again the desire to enter business, and for three years, from 1890 to 1893, he engaged in general mercantile dealings in Hecktown, Pennsylvania, selling his business in the latter year and moving to Bethlehem. He remained in Bethlehem for ten years, then returned to Newburg and purchased the business in which he had first been employed. The principal need of the business was the introduction of modern ideas and methods, for its reputation and patronage were sound, and this element Mr. Kreidler supplied, improving the property to a great extent and operating an establishment that would be a credit to any community. Like his father, Mr. Kreidler is a supporter of the Democratic party, and in 1896 and 1897 he filled the office of township assessor. He is a member of the Royal Arcanum, the Sons of Veterans, the United American Mechanics, of which he was the first councillor in 1891, and the Knights of the Golden Eagle. He is a communicant of the Lutheran church and was secretary of the council of the Bethlehem church.

Mr. Kreidler married, August 4, 1887, at Newburg, Pennsylvania, Sarah Elizabeth Beck, daughter of Jacob and Susanna (Keinheimer) Beck, and a sister of Dr. Beck, of Newburg, and they are the parents of: Mark John, born September 4, 1889, and Miriam Susan, born June 9, 1896, married, June 28, 1919, Stewart L. Weidman. Mark John Kreidler is an assistant chemist in the employ of the Bethlehem Steel Company. He married Lottie Smith, daughter of Henry Smith, of Bethlehem, and they have children: Elwood John, born December 29, 1913; Ruth Isabel, born July 15, 1915; and Henry Arthur, born January 23, 1917.

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**VICTOR J. ABEL**—Although one of the young members of the Northampton bar, Mr. Abel, in the short time he has been in practice in Bethlehem, has gained the generous appreciation of the public, many of whom have become his clients. Mr. Abel is descended from one of the county's oldest families, a grandson of Michael Abel, being of the family of Easton's earliest pioneers. He is a son of Granville Abel, born in May, 1857, now with the Brown & Borhek Lumber Company. He is a member of the Board of Education, secretary of the fire company, member of the Improved Order of Red Men and Fraternal Order of Eagles. He married Amelia Harwi, of Hellertown, daughter of Jacob and Barbara (Hess) Harwi. Mr. and Mrs. Abel are the parents of five children: 1. Florence Ella, a teacher in the public schools, who died in 1917, aged thirty-five. 2. Victor J., of further mention. 3. Anna Barbara, married I. Crilly Henderson, of the Bethlehem Steel Company; they have two daughters, Barbara Abel and Virginia Amelia. 4. Martha, private secretary to B. F. McAtee, attorney, of Bethlehem, residing with her parents. 5. Stuart Granville, a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania Dental Department, D.D.S., class of 1916, an enlisted soldier of the



United States, on duty with the Medical Reserve Corps. Dr. Abel entered professional practice in January, 1919, at Hellertown, Pennsylvania.

Victor J. Abel, eldest son of Granville and Amelia (Harwi) Abel, was born in Hellertown, Pennsylvania, July 17, 1883. He completed public school study with graduation from Hellertown High School, class of 1899, then entered Bethlehem Preparatory School, continuing there until graduated in 1905, his attendance not continuous, he filling several positions during these years which provided him with funds to continue. He then entered Ursinus College, Collegeville, Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, received his A.B. from that college at graduation, class of 1909. He then began the study of law, and in 1912 entered the law department of the University of Pennsylvania, whence he was graduated LL.B., class of 1915. The same year he was admitted to the bar of Philadelphia county, and to the Northampton county bar, beginning his professional career in Philadelphia as a member of the legal staff of the Bell Telephone Company in Philadelphia. In 1916 he located in Bethlehem, and has gained a very good clientele during the less than three years in which he has been in private practice. He is a young man of energy and force of character, devoted to his profession, and has won for himself high reputation as professional man and citizen.

Mr. Abel is a Republican in politics and was a leading candidate for the State Legislature the present year (1918). He is secretary of the borough of Hellertown, member of the Knights of the Golden Eagle, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Phi Delta Theta, and is a communicant of the Reformed church.

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**JAMES OLIVER MILLER**—In the almost quarter century of his association with the paint manufacturing concern of Henry Erwin & Sons, James Oliver Miller has filled all of the intermediate positions from day laborer to superintendent, the latter his present position. He came from his work on the farm to the plant of the company, an industry founded in 1880, and applied himself to his work with such diligence and perseverance that, with a thorough knowledge of the business, responsibilities naturally came to him, and these have been administered with a fidelity and efficiency that has been of incalculable value to his firm. Mr. Miller is a son of James and Lillie (King) Miller, his father a native of Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, an iron moulder in calling, and a property owner of Freemansburg, Pennsylvania.

James Oliver Miller was born in Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, December 18, 1876, and there attended the public schools. At the completion of his studies he worked for a time on a farm, in 1895 entering the employ of the firm of Henry Erwin & Sons, paint manufacturers of Bethlehem, then a concern of fifteen years' standing. He had no qualifications of training or experience for this business and in consequence started at the lowest point, as a laborer, his first wage a dollar and fifteen cents a day. There is nothing of the spectacular in his rise in the company, for it has been due simply to his tireless attention to business and his capacity for ably discharging the more important duties that from time to time were entrusted to him, until he was placed in executive position and there proved his worth. As superintendent of the plant he is in full charge of the business administration of the firm's affairs, although he is in constant and intimate touch with conditions in the factory. Mr. Miller is a Democrat in political action, a communicant of the Reformed church, and fraternizes with the Loyal Order of Moose and the Modern Woodmen of the World.

James Oliver Miller married (first) in 1897, Bertha C. Miller, daughter of Henry and Emma (Halekoff) Miller, of Bethlehem, and they are the parents of four children: Edith, born May 5, 1902; James, born in July, 1904; Helen, born in August, 1905; Stella, born in July, 1911. Mr. and Mrs. Miller have also had four children who are now deceased: Bertha, died aged four

years; Roy, drowned at the age of four years, while carrying his father's dinner to him at the factory; Charlie, died of scarlet fever at the age of four years; Arthur, died aged thirteen months. Mrs. Miller died in 1914 at the age of thirty-two years. Mr. Miller married (second) in December, 1918, Mamie Gross.

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**HARVEY F. MACK**—The Eschenbach Printing Company is unique in the fact that it draws patronage from all over the world, although naturally the great volume of their trade comes from the United States. They are general job and book printers, but a specialty of the house has long been the printing of scientific books and publications, and so strongly is their reputation entrenched for accuracy and neatness that a constant demand for such work is made upon the plant. The business was installed by George W. Eschenbach, and on December 30, 1901, was incorporated as the Eschenbach Printing Company, with a capital of \$15,000. The incorporators were: George W. Eschenbach; Henry McKeen, now deceased; and A. D. Chidsey. In 1902 Mr. Mack became one of the stockholders and was elected secretary and treasurer, becoming an active factor in the operation of the business. In 1907 Mr. Mack acquired control of the business and became president and treasurer. The present officers are: Harvey F. Mack, president-treasurer; Mrs. Harvey F. Mack, secretary; and Miss Helen W. Smith, vice-president. These comprise also the board of directors. The plant, located at No. 207-211 Church street, Easton, is modernly equipped in every detail, and gives employment to about fifty people.

Harvey F. Mack, president of the company, was born in Phillipsburg, New Jersey, November 6, 1878, son of Frank W. and Luella S. (Snyder) Mack, of Northampton county, Pennsylvania, and Union county, New Jersey, now residing at No. 30 North Ninth street, Easton. Having been a painter all his active years until 1911, when he came to his present position, Frank W. Mack is associated with his son in the printing business. Mr. and Mrs. Frank W. Mack are the parents of five children: Harvey F., of further mention; Robert A., an accountant at the Bethlehem Steel Works; Frank H., engaged with the Ingersoll-Rand Company of Easton; Lena M., married M. J. Fairhurst, of East Orange, New Jersey; Olive L., married J. H. Burroughs, of Buffalo, New York.

Harvey F. Mack was educated in the grade and high schools of Easton, and after completing his school years was for two years employed at office work, and in 1900 became a part of the office force of a printing establishment. He soon became familiar with the mechanical department of the plant as well as the office, and in 1902 gained an interest in the Eschenbach Printing Company, of which he is now the controlling head. He has been very successful in his business enterprise and ranks high among the business men of the city. He is active in Young Men's Christian Association work, and is a director of the Easton branch; is a trustee of the First Methodist Episcopal Church, and is particularly active in the Sunday school, which he serves as librarian. His club is the Kiwanis. He devotes himself closely to his business, and that fact accounts largely for the success with which he has met. In politics he is a Republican.

Mr. Mack married, June 7, 1911, Florence S. Smith, daughter of Henry P. and Hannah R. Smith, both deceased. The family home is No. 501 McCarty street, Easton.

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**MILTON J. HESS**—Milton J. Hess, partner with his brother, former Senator Jeremiah S. Hess, in the Hellertown Lumber & Coal Company, of Hellertown, Pennsylvania, has lived a long life in conformity with the good repute the family has earned by residence and public work within Northampton county for more than three generations. The public record of Milton

J. Hess includes service on the school boards of Bethlehem and Hellertown, ten years as burgess, twelve years as assessor, and forty years as elder in Hellertown Reformed Church.

Milton J. Hess was born in Hellertown, Pennsylvania, August 19, 1847, the son of Rev. Samuel and Lucetta (Klein) Hess, of that place, and descendant of Nicholas Hess, who in 1741 came from Zweibrucken, Germany, and settled in Pennsylvania, at Springfield, Bucks county. His son John purchased the property which later became known as Hess Mill, near Hellertown, Northampton county. There the branch of the Hess family to which Milton J. belongs lived, and in that old home Samuel Hess, father of Milton J., was born. The Rev. Samuel Hess died in 1875, after a service of forty years in the ministry of the Reformed church. He was an able organizer, a capable minister, and a learned divine, whose memory is revered in Hellertown, in which community most of his ministerial activity was centered. Lucetta (Klein) Hess was a native of Lehigh county, Pennsylvania, and came from a prominent family of that part of the State. She lived until the year 1894, nineteen years after her husband's demise.

After the usual public school course, which he obtained in the place of his nativity, Hellertown, Milton J. Hess was placed, when fifteen years old, in the Allentown Seminary, after graduating from which he taught in the Hellertown public school for a time. In 1866, however, he continued his academic education, becoming an undergraduate in the Franklin and Marshall College at Lancaster. In 1869 he was graduated therefrom, and in the same year entered the drug store of Charles E. Shoemaker, of Bethlehem, having decided to enter the pharmaceutical profession. While still in the employ of the Bethlehem druggist he was able to follow the course of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, and eventually he became a registered pharmacist, then forming business partnership with his former employer, Dr. Shoemaker, of Bethlehem. In 1872, Dr. Shoemaker withdrew altogether from interest in the drug store business, to continue which Mr. Hess then formed partnership with another professional man, Lewis W. Snyder. However, after the death of his father in 1875, Milton J. Hess disposed of his interest in the drug store business, and soon afterwards entered into business partnership with his brother, Jeremiah S., in the coal and lumber business established by the latter in Hellertown four or five years prior to that time. Since that year the brothers have continued in business partnership in the Hellertown Lumber & Coal Company, and their efforts brought them steady return, developing the business of the company until it came to its present prominent place in the commercial affairs of the county.

Both brothers have entered considerably into the public affairs of the community and county; both have taken office at different times; but the affairs of the Hellertown Lumber & Coal Company seem to have, nevertheless, gone forward successfully. Milton J. Hess was school board director at Bethlehem for some years, and at Hellertown for many years; he was assessor of the borough for twelve years; and was burgess of Hellertown for ten years; in addition to which Mr. Hess undertook many church duties. He is a devout member of the Reformed church, and has been an elder in the Hellertown Reformed Church for forty years, and even now gives himself as actively as ever to the work. He has been prominently identified with the administration of the church in Pennsylvania, having been elected to attend the General Synod on four occasions, and the Eastern Synod for four gatherings, so it may be appreciated that Mr. Hess has given unselfishly and extensively of his time and energies to further the community and church interests of his native place and county, and it is hardly necessary to state that his efforts have been appreciated, particularly those expended in church work. Throughout his life he, like his brother, has been active in Sunday school work. He is a close Bible student, which is not possible of long continuance







*Wm. H. Keller.*  
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unless the student be also a sincere Christian, which Milton J. Hess by his daily actions throughout a long life has proved himself to be. He is interested in the benevolent dispositions of the Masonic fraternity, and for many years has taken his share of the responsibilities of the Hellertown lodge and chapter.

In 1870, Mr. Hess was married to Mary A. Bachman, of Shimersville, Pennsylvania. There were five children born of this marriage, but two died in infancy. The children, in order of birth were: 1. William Jeremiah, died in early childhood. 2. Howard Samuel, died at the age of twenty-eight years; was a graduate of Lehigh University, read law in the offices of J. Davis Brodhead, and was admitted to the Northampton county bar; he married Lillian W. Perkenstock, who with a son, Howard Samuel (2), survives him; he was a member of the Masons and the Reformed church and was active in the young men's departments of the church. 3. George Spencer, died in infancy. 4. Calvin Bachman, born April 6, 1878; educated in the Hellertown public schools, went to Philadelphia for a time, then to Charleston, South Carolina, later to Richmond, Virginia, where he was chief inspector for the lumber manufacturing concern, Woodward & Son, and returned to Hellertown in 1915 to become associated with his father's business; married Blanch S. Carter, of Richmond, Virginia, and they have three children: Calvin C., born April 10, 1906; Ethel L., born June 7, 1910; and Edith R., born December 20, 1912. 5. Katie Eliza, a graduate of Hellertown High School, Allentown College for Women, and Bethlehem Business College; now serving as private secretary to Dr. J. Fred Walle, of Bethlehem; she is active in work of the Reformed church, unmarried, and lives with her father. Mrs. Mary A. (Bachman) Hess died September 21, 1915, respected and revered in Hellertown by the community generally, which missed the quiet, yet noble way Mrs. Hess had; missed the presence which for almost fifty years had been a distinct part of the community and church life of Hellertown.

**WILLIAM H. KELLER**—The success which attended Mr. Keller as a business man is remarkable, and doubly so from the fact that he had no inherited aptitude for mercantile life, but from youth fought his way upward; and as head of the business known as Keller's Temple of Music has won for himself a prominent place among the able, progressive, and enterprising business men of his native city, Easton. The business established in 1875 is now conducted under the firm name, William H. Keller & Son, and is, without exaggeration, one of the largest and most modernly equipped music houses in the country, not excepting those of the large cities. November 27, 1875, he opened a book and stationery store, later added musical instruments, and still later purchased the music business of C. B. Zulick, of Easton. A few years later, he opened a branch music house in South Bethlehem, which he ran for a number of years. He afterwards sold the book store to Seitz & Vogle, continuing the music store until the present. When, in 1915, Mr. Keller celebrated the fortieth anniversary of his entrance into business in Easton, he received congratulatory letters from leading music dealers all over the United States, a fact which indicates how widespread is the reputation which attaches to "The Temple of Music."

William H. is a son of Edmund and Rosanna T. (Troxel) Keller, his father now deceased, a native of Northampton county, a contractor of Easton, a man of energy, public-spirited and progressive. He was a member of the Reformed church, and in sympathy with all that was for the benefit of his fellowmen. Edmund and Rosanna T. Keller were the parents of two daughters and two sons: 1. Emily, now the widow of Frank Seitz, of Easton. 2. Mary, widow of Benjamin W. Hopper, of Newark, New Jersey. 3. Rev. George T., a graduate of Lafayette College, and an instructor there until beginning the study of divinity at Princeton Theological Seminary. He



became an ordained minister of the Presbyterian church, was first appointed at Tunkhannock where he was for several years, when he was appointed pastor of the church at South Bend, Indiana, and there died after eight years of faithful and well appreciated years of service. 4. William H., of further mention.

William H. Keller was born in the family home, corner of Second and Ferry streets, Easton, Pennsylvania, March 10, 1851. He attended the public schools of the city until well along in his 'teens, then began a long and successful business career, and now, half a century later, he is one of the crowning glories of Easton's business achievements. He began as a clerk in Maxwell's book store, but he was not slow in realizing that his mental equipment was insufficient to carry through the ambitious plans which he had formed. By private instruction, self study, and business college courses, he fully fitted himself for business life, and when in due course of time his plans for the future matured, he saw full fruition of his fondest hopes.

Just why the young man came to choose musical instruments and musical accessories as his line is not clear, for he had no especial training in music; but he quickly realized that he must himself possess musical skill, and he perfected himself in the technical use of more than one instrument. He began business November 27, 1875, at Nos. 219-221 Northampton street, the building a three-story brick, which Mr. Keller acquired in 1875. Two years later the business had grown to such proportions that more room was necessary, and this was provided by the erection of a one-story addition, 27 by 75 feet. In 1891 more room was required, and a four-story brick building was erected on the lot adjoining the first store. In 1910 another four-story brick building was erected, this latter building facing on Church street, at No. 208-210. This last addition is used as a factory for the manufacture of the William H. Keller piano and the Browning piano, both instruments having a recognized place in the musical world as instruments of standard merit and worth. The plant today consists of eleven floors in the four buildings mentioned, extending from Northampton to Church street, they all comprising Keller's Temple of Music, whence a very large trade in music and musical instruments is transacted in both Pennsylvania and New Jersey. In addition to this business, William H. Keller & Son have an interest in a piano factory in New York, and in their trading handle the finest of musical instruments of every kind. Salient features of the Temple of Music are fair and courteous treatment of every caller, whether purchaser or shopper, strictly upright methods of dealing with every customer, large or small, and a policy, progressive and modern, for patrons of the temple are always sure they have the best and latest contributions to musical library, instrument or other fad.

Success disarms criticism, and even the most carping critic is silent in viewing the business career of William H. Keller. Yet he is most modest and approachable, ever remembering his small beginning and the rough, rugged road he traveled before he entered the street named "Easy." In his private office can be seen, appropriately framed, the first checks he drew in payment of some of the obligations incurred in stocking his store and making ready to open for business at 3 P. M., November 27, 1875, as testified from a leaf from his cash book which is also preserved as a memento. The sales for each day of the first year are also to be seen, one item under date of November 30, being this statement: "Very cold day, dropped to \$6.80."

While Mr. Keller's business interests are confined largely to William H. Keller & Son, and to the piano manufacturing firm, Winter & Co., Southern Boulevard, New York, he has many interests outside the mercantile world, being a man of broad mind and generous nature. He is a member of Easton Lodge No. 152, Free and Accepted Masons; Easton Young Men's Christian Association; and College Hill Presbyterian Church, being active and useful in all.

He married, October 9, 1879, Emma F. Kinsey, born in Trenton, New Jersey, daughter of John I. Kinsey, who for forty-two years was connected with the Lehigh Valley railroad in Easton. Mr. and Mrs. Keller are the parents of two daughters and a son: 1. Edna I., married Lieut.-Col. M. C. Stayer, of San Francisco, California, United States Army, Medical Department. They have a son, William Keller Stayer. 2. George T., a partner with his father in the firm, William H. Keller & Son, an able business man, highly regarded. He became a member of the firm in 1905, and has since been an able assistant of his father in the business to which he gives his best effort. He is a young man of pleasing personality and has a large circle of friends, both business and social. He was educated at the Easton schools and Lerche Preparatory School. He is a member of Free and Accepted Masons, Easton Rotary Club, and College Hill Presbyterian Church. He married Allwina H. Hess, and has two daughters, Emilie K. and Allwina Sue. 3. Marion, married Alexander F. Marshall, of Pax, West Virginia. Educated at Lafayette, and present superintendent of mines. They have one child, Alexander Fulton, Jr.

The Keller family home is at No. 528 Paxinosa avenue, Easton. There a generous hospitality is dispensed, both host and hostess believing in the gospel of "Good Cheer," and delighting in the multitude of friends they possess.

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**CHARLES M. STAUFFER**—Charles M. Stauffer, president and manager of the Eberts Grocery Company, of Bethlehem, might have followed his father into the academic or literary profession and have brought to the family name as dignified a credit as has his father, who has been librarian of Lehigh University for thirty-five years, for he is a man of thoroughness and ability; but had he done so, he probably would not have placed himself in so strong a position financially as he now enjoys, and he would probably not have built for himself a more sincere esteem in the community in which he lived than has come to him by his business and public-spirited activities in the industrial city of Bethlehem, Pennsylvania. By characteristic, however, he is essentially a man of business, and perhaps it is fortunate that early in life he recognized that, for his application to the business development of the Eberts Grocery Company, which he entered as an office boy, placed him in the presidential chair and active management of the corporation, and placed the firm undoubtedly ahead of all other similar companies in Northampton county, and probably throughout Eastern Pennsylvania.

Charles M. Stauffer was born in Saucon township (lower), Northampton county, Pennsylvania, on April 23, 1877, the son of Peter F. and Sarah (Koplin) Stauffer. His father, Peter F. Stauffer, was born on January 1, 1850, in Saucon township, and having been well prepared for it, followed his natural inclination for an academic life. At the outset he taught in the public schools of Bethlehem, but soon affiliated himself with the faculty of Lehigh University, and probably has intimate acquaintance with more of the alumni of that university than has any other official who has ever been on the staff of Lehigh. He is still alive and in good health, with faculties unimpaired. He is a deacon of the Lutheran church, and a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Knights of Malta fraternal organizations. His wife, now deceased, was born in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, in 1851, and bore him six children, three of whom are now dead. The surviving children are: 1. John K., who is now at Santa Fé, New Mexico. 2. Clara, married Paul A. F. Walter, a literary man of national note, also a resident of Santa Fé, New Mexico, where archæological research has taken him; he was the first editor of the *Globe* newspaper of South Bethlehem, and is now secretary of the American Archæological Society, and editor of the *Archæological Magazine*; he is also an historian of note; they have four children. 3. Charles M., of further mention.

The school days of Charles M. Stauffer ended when he had passed through the public schools of South Bethlehem. Instead of proceeding to a higher or collegiate school, he elected to enter the business world immediately, and in 1891, at the age of fourteen years, took upon himself the humble duties of an office boy, with the company of which he became president and general manager. His rise was not meteoric, but steady, the result of earnest application to every task to which he was put. And he remained loyal to his employer, being content to grow with the business, and to in every possible way help it to grow. When he first became associated with it, the business was of unpretentious dimensions, and undoubtedly his conscientious work was an important factor in its ultimate growth. After ten years of good service, Charles M. Stauffer was thought worthy of the responsible executive offices of secretary and treasurer of the company, which then became an incorporated concern, and thirteen years later he became president and general manager of the corporation, which had in the interim attained premier place among the grocery companies of the Northampton county if not of Eastern Pennsylvania. In March, 1919, the Eberts Grocery Company, the H. G. Tombler Grocery Company of Easton, and the Martin H. Strauss Company of Allentown, were merged into the Davies, Strauss-Stauffer Company, Arjay Davies, president; Charles M. Stauffer, vice-president and general manager; Martin H. Strauss, treasurer; Harry G. Tombler, secretary. Mr. Stauffer was largely responsible for the merger and reorganization of these companies, making it the largest in Eastern Pennsylvania outside Philadelphia, capitalized at one million dollars and covering western New Jersey and northeastern Pennsylvania. One biographer describes Mr. Stauffer as "a hustler, of pleasing personality, and capable," and in a few words that description probably gives the key to his success. A "hustler" invariably finds time and inclination for many other activities, as well as those directly concerning his individual interest, and such a person is a distinct asset for a community. It is true of Mr. Stauffer, for he has brought his energy to bear on many lagging public movements of vital importance to the city of Bethlehem. The office, that of president (1918), he held in the Rotary Club of Bethlehem, indicates the place he has earned among the active public-spirited citizens of Bethlehem, and as a member and director of the Bethlehem Chamber of Commerce, and director of the Charity Organization of Bethlehem he has furthered many a worthy project having important bearing upon the affairs of the city and people of Bethlehem.

He is an active member of the Lutheran church, giving much of his time to the council of the church, and fraternally he is prominently identified with the Masonic bodies, the Bethlehem Lodge and Zinzendorf Chapter, and the Consistory, being also a Knights Templar and Shriner; he has been through the chairs of the local lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and is a past officer of the Knights of Malta fraternal organization.

Mr. Stauffer was married on June 21, 1900, at Bethlehem, to Anna Amelia Rapp, daughter of Conrad and Mary Rapp, both of whom are now deceased. To Mr. and Mrs. Stauffer were born the following named children: Grace Anita, born on November 1, 1904, and now an undergraduate of the Bethlehem High School; Charles Richard, born May 23, 1907; Sarah Elizabeth, born September 23, 1914; Jeanne Louise, born August 25, 1917, and Annette Eleanor, born November 20, 1918.

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**PAUL H. KLEINHANS**—As a specialist in diseases of the eye, Dr. Kleinhans, of Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, is developing a satisfied and satisfactory clientele, although he is one of the young physicians of the city, having opened his offices in Bethlehem for private practice in 1915. He is a son of Peter Kleinhans, born in Easton, Pennsylvania, in 1862, a farmer near the city of his birth until the present, 1919. He is an active member of



the Lutheran church, and in political bias a Democrat. Peter Kleinhans married Clara Catherine Hine, also an active church and Sunday school worker, daughter of Joseph Hine, who is now residing with his daughter, aged ninety-two years. Peter and Clara C. Kleinhans are the parents of: Paul H., of further mention; Lydia, married David Babp, who is connected with the Department of Justice, Washington D. C., and they are the parents of two daughters, Pauline and Helen; Helen Grace, residing at home, and interested in music, church and Sunday school work.

Paul H. Kleinhans was born at the paternal farm near Easton, Pennsylvania, April 12, 1889, and attended the district public school until he was twelve years of age. He then became a pupil at the Lerch Preparatory School in Easton, finishing courses there with the graduation class of 1904. All this was preparatory to entrance to Lafayette College, where after four years' study he was graduated Ph.B., 1908. Having chosen the medical profession, he entered the University of Pennsylvania, and at the completion of his course in 1913 was graduated M.D. After graduation he spent one year as interne at the Episcopal Hospital in Philadelphia, there remaining as staff assistant for one year. Following this he entered the Wills Eye Hospital of Philadelphia as house surgeon, where he continued for the succeeding eighteen months. In 1915 he established in private practice in Bethlehem, opening offices at No. 44 East Broad street, where he practices as a specialist in ophthalmology. He is a skilled physician and has in the short time that he has been in practice won the confidence of the public to an unusual degree. Dr. Kleinhans is a member of the State and National Medical and Ophthalmological societies, Wills Eye Hospital Clinical Society; Alpha Mu Phi Omega, Medical College fraternity; Delta Tau Delta (Lafayette), and is a member of the Lutheran church, and in politics a Democrat. His clubs are the Rotary, Bethlehem, University and Lehigh County.

Dr. Kleinhans married, June 10, 1916, in New York City, Beatrice M. Dolphine, daughter of Thomas and Susan Dolphine, of Media, Pennsylvania, he the assistant postmaster at Swarthmore, Pennsylvania.

**FRANKLIN PETER MILLER**—One of the oldest drug stores in Pennsylvania is that operated under the firm, Simon Rau & Company, but owned jointly by Charles N. Lochman, who became a partner October 1, 1906, and Franklin P. Miller, who entered the store of a boy of seventeen years and became a partner in 1913. The store is located on South Main street, Bethlehem, and was established at the present location as a drug store under the Moravian church, July 10, 1752 (the Moravians had a drug store in one of their houses for nine years before this, with Dr. Frederick Otto in charge). Dr. Eberhardt Freytag, after serving several years as manager, took over the business in January, 1790, and conducted it until Simon Rau bought it in April, 1839, after serving nine years as assistant. In 1866, Simon Rau took his brother David, who had been with him for seventeen years, and David's son Robert into the business, giving it the firm name of Simon Rau & Company. Eugene A. Rau, son of Simon Rau, entered the store in 1895, and became a partner in 1870. David Rau died in 1879, and Simon Rau retired in 1889. Robert Rau died in 1906 and his interest in the business was purchased by Charles N. Lochman on October 1, of that year. Eugene A. Rau retired as a member of the firm in 1913, his stock being purchased by Franklin P. Miller. Mr. Lochman became a clerk in the business he now owns in 1881, Mr. Miller, the junior partner in 1913, having entered the company's employment in 1902.

Charles N. Miller, father of Franklin P. Miller, has for thirty-five years conducted a horseshoeing shop in Bethlehem. He was an enthusiastic hunter and fisherman, fond of out-of-door recreations, a lover of animals, particularly dogs. He married Lizzie Fehr, daughter of Henry and Sabina (Fritz) Fehr.

They are the parents of three sons: 1. John H., secretary to Charles M. Schwab, in his work as head of the United States Shipbuilding Corporation; he married Blanche Herbst, of Bethlehem, and has a daughter, Dorothy Jean, born in 1910. 2. Charles Raymond, now secretary to President Grace, of the Bethlehem Steel Company; he married Anna Hoch, of Bethlehem township, Northampton county. 3. Franklin P., of further mention.

Franklin P. Miller was born in Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, November 30, 1885, and was there educated in the grade and high schools. He completed his courses with high school graduation, class of 1902, and the same year entered the employ of Simon Rau & Company, druggists, of South Main street, Bethlehem, and so well pleased was he with the business that he decided to thoroughly prepare and make pharmacy his life work. He prepared practically and theoretically at the Rau store, then added the capstone to his educational edifice by a course at the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, whence he was graduated, class of 1908. He then returned to the Rau store in Bethlehem and continued in that employ until 1913, when by the purchase of the stock interest of Eugene A. Rau he became an equal partner in the company. The business so long established is solid and substantial, thoroughly trusted by the public, both the present partners, Messrs. Lochman and Miller, being graduates of the Philadelphia School of Pharmacy and registered pharmacists, the former having been connected with the store for thirty-seven years, the latter for sixteen years. Mr. Miller is affiliated with the various Masonic bodies of Bethlehem, being a Master Mason of Bethlehem Lodge No. 283, Free and Accepted Masons; Companion of Zinzendorf Chapter No. 216, Royal Arch Masons; a Cryptic Mason of Bethlehem Council, Royal and Select Masters; a Sir Knight of Bethlehem Commandery, Knights Templar, and a Noble of Lulu Temple (Philadelphia), Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He is also a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Reared in the faith of the Moravian church, he had never departed therefrom, and is a member of Bethlehem's famous Moravian trombone choir. His love for music and his talent as a violinist has brought him prominently into the public eye through his connection with the well known and celebrated Bach Orchestra, of which he is a violinist. Mr. Miller studied at the Sternberg Conservatory of Music in Philadelphia, under Prof. Frederick E. Hahn, and is a regular member of the Lehigh Valley Symphony Orchestra, also frequently appearing with the Moravian orchestra, in the musical services for which the church is famous. His name adds additional interest to any musical programme, and he freely gives of his talents to many worthy causes. He is a member of the Rotary Club of Bethlehem.

Mr. Miller married, October 26, 1917, Irma Dorothy Longaker, daughter of Anson D. and Cora (Nagel) Longaker, of Pottstown, Pennsylvania, her father a structural engineer connected with the Westinghouse, Church, Kerr Company of New York City. Mrs. Miller was musically educated at the New England Conservatory of Music in Boston, and is an accomplished performer of both the pipe organ and the piano. Previous to her marriage she was an instructor in piano music and held important positions as church organist.

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**FRANK GEORGE LAZARUS**—The founder of the line of Lazarus, of which Frank George Lazarus of Bethlehem is a member, was Martin Lazarus, who came to America on the ship *Sandwich*, Captain Hazelwood, master, from Rotterdam, and last from Cowes, bearing two hundred passengers to the American shores. This Martin Lazarus became a soldier in the Continental forces during the Revolution, serving in the Seventh Company under Capt. George Raudenbush, of the Fourth Battalion, Col. John Siegfried, in 1778. He was mustered out of service February 13, 1783, at that time a member of



*Frank G. Laguerre*





Captain Clader's Company. His wife was Christiana Reichard, and from them the line continues through their son Daniel, born April 10, 1768, and died November 5, 1857. Daniel Lazarus married Elizabeth Paul, and their second son was George, born November 1, 1798, died June 3, 1882. George Lazarus married Elizabeth Miller, and their second son was Henry Daniel Lazarus, father of Frank George Lazarus.

Henry Daniel Lazarus was born in 1837, and is now (1919) living retired after an active career in agriculture at the advanced age of eighty-two years. He married Sarah Laubach, who died in 1886. Children: Albert T., a farmer, married Sarah Rhode, and has one daughter; William C., a harnessmaker, married Jennie Knappenberger, and they have one son, William; Victor J., a carpenter and builder, married Kate Bleiler, and they are the parents of two daughters; Aquila, married Eugene Bleiler, employed in the steel works at Allentown, and they have two sons and two daughters; Bertha C., deceased, married Frank Wieser; and Frank George, of whom further.

Frank George Lazarus, son of Henry Daniel and Sarah (Laubach) Lazarus, was born in Whitehall township, Lehigh county, Pennsylvania, January 18, 1864. He was educated in the public schools of the locality and worked on his father's farm until he was twenty years of age, when he went to Philadelphia and for ten years was in the employ of the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company. The business of which he is now the successful head, the Twentieth Century Storage Company, had its inauguration in 1905, when, on July 1, he began small operations in hauling, storing, packing and shipping. The gradual expansion of his business has been due to his tireless application and close personal attention to its every detail and to the high standard of service he has constantly maintained for the benefit of his patrons. With increasing demands for his services he has increased his equipment and storage capacity until at the present time the company he formed has a building affording forty thousand square feet of storage space and operates seven teams and six trucks. Mr. Lazarus insists upon the element of personal service that has so largely won public approval and efficiently directs the operations of his company. Mr. Lazarus is a member of the Bethlehem Chamber of Commerce, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and the Yo Eddie Club. His political party is the Democratic, and he is a communicant of the Lutheran church.

Mr. Lazarus married, February 3, 1887, Alice L. M. Wright, daughter of James and Louisa (Hagensweiler) Wright, of Catasauqua, Pennsylvania, and they are the parents of: Edna M., a graduate of Kutztown Normal School, for eight years a school teacher of Bethlehem, married Winfield Elmer Gibney; Mabel C., a graduate of Kutztown Normal School, for seven years a school teacher, now private secretary of Mayor Reichenbach, of Allentown; George H., a resident of Philadelphia, married Bessie McKeever; Franklin, his father's assistant in the Twentieth Century Storage Company; Alice L., lives at home.

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**HARRY GEORGE GANGEWERE**—Harry George Gangewere, owner and founder of a large cornice and roofing concern in Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, was born in that city December 4, 1869, a son of Jeremiah S. and Araminda (Bauder) Gangewere. Jeremiah Schaeffer Gangewere was born June 12, 1845, son of Charles and Susanah (Schaeffer) Gangewere, of Upper Saucon, Lehigh county, Pennsylvania. He was educated in the public common school of that township of Upper Saucon, where his father, who was a farmer, lived and died. The original ancestors of the Gangewere family were four brothers, who came from their native Hesse to this country at an early period. After he had finished his schooling, Jeremiah S. Gangewere worked on a farm until he was nineteen years of age, then in 1863 he started in the trade of tinsmithing, in which capacity he has continued with proportionate

progress to date. He married (first) in 1866, Araminda Bauder, a daughter of Solomon and Kittie Bauder. They were the parents of six children, three of whom are now living: Harry George, of whom further; Ida C., married Steven Smith, of Easton, Pennsylvania; and Lillie, wife of William Hartzell, of Easton, Pennsylvania. His first wife died September 23, 1894. He married (second) Mrs. Susan Drumbauer, and they have no children. Since 1868 he has been a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and belongs also to the Improved Order of Red Men, the Patriotic Order of Sons of America, the Knights of Pythias, the Knights of the Golden Eagle, and is a past officer in each. In religion he is a Lutheran, and for seventeen years was superintendent of that church in Friedensville, and for a great many years has been a member of and is now treasurer of the Church Council, besides serving as an elder and deacon. As ever, he is today an active and energetic man and works in the shop of his son, Harry George Gangewere.

Harry G. Gangewere was educated in the public schools of Easton, Pennsylvania, and after finishing his studies, he went to work in the Lehigh Valley shops, and during the twelve years which he was employed there he learned thoroughly the trade in which he is today so successful. In 1898 he began business for himself on a rather small scale at Bethlehem, but it was not long before it was necessary for him to enlarge his shop to accommodate his increased business. Since he began in business on his own account, his father has been with him. His specialties are cornices, furnaces, skylights, spouts and roofing of all kinds. The floor space of the shop is 36 by 50 feet. The lower floor contains the workrooms, and the upper room is used for storage. The shop is thoroughly equipped and is modern in every respect. Mr. Gangewere has done work all over the United States; does work for the Bethlehem Steel Company, the Silvēx Company, all the work for the Wilbur Trust Company, and the high school building of Bethlehem. For two terms he has been a commissioner of Whitehall township. He is a member of the Blue Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, the chapter and commandery, the Mystic Shrine, the Improved Order of Red Men, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and the Knights of the Golden Eagle. Mr. Gangewere is a member of the Reformed church.

Mr. Gangewere married, December 25, 1891, Emma Scheck, daughter of Jacob and Ellen (Weber) Scheck, of Schuylkill Haven; both of her parents are dead. Jacob Scheck, an engineer on the Lehigh Valley railroad, was a Civil War veteran, and fought through all the four years of the war. He saw many engagements, among which were Gettysburg, Antietam, Bull Run and Fredericksburg, but he was honorably discharged at the end of the war, during which he was not once wounded. Mr. and Mrs. Harry G. Gangewere were the parents of seven children, as follows: 1. Ellen A., born August 29, 1894, wife of Benjamin Sell, a motorman. 2. Clifford Jacob, born in October, 1896; enlisted in the United States Army during the World War and was killed in action in the Argonne Forest, France, September 30, 1918; he was a first-class private, Headquarters Company, Sixteenth Infantry. 3. Beatrice May, born February 27, 1898, died June 30, 1898. 4. Rodney Warren, born August 9, 1899, died May 27, 1907. 5. Jeanette Rebecca, born August 28, 1901, now working for her father. 6. Ray Oliver, born June 28, 1903. 7. J. Harry, twin of Ray Oliver.

**AMBROSE JACOB WELKER**—Ambrose Jacob Welker began his business career as a printer, but soon abandoned that for other lines of activity, in all of which he has been very successful. He came to Hellertown many years ago, and as postmaster of the village and resident over a quarter of a century he has won a prominent place in the confidence of that community. He is of Holland ancestry, a descendant of George Welker, and a son of Jonas Welker, born in Red Hill, Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, who



died March 3, 1908, aged eighty-three years, a farmer. Jonas Welker married Catherine Steyer, also of Montgomery county, who died May 15, 1910, aged seventy-nine years. Children: Ambrose Jacob, of further mention; Martha, married I. T. Hartzog, of South Bethlehem, and died in 1916, mother of Herbert J. Harzog; Louise, married Joseph B. Dyson, a farmer of Upper Hanover township, Montgomery county, Pennsylvania. They are the parents of three children: Miriam, Florence and Herbert, the latter serving with the 315th Company of the United States Signal Corps in France, during the World War.

Ambrose Jacob Welker was born in Upper Hanover township, Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, June 6, 1866. He was educated in the public schools and Perkiomen Seminary, after which he spent four years in a printer's office, then for nine years he was a telegraph operator and station agent for the Reading railroad at various places. He came to Hellertown in 1883, and during President Cleveland's second administration he was postmaster of the village from 1893 to 1897. After four years in the post-office he accepted a position in the South Bethlehem National Bank, and for seventeen years, 1897-1914, he was in the employ of that institution, ranking as assistant cashier, 1908-14. During these years he continued his residence in Hellertown, and there, in 1914, he established a real estate and insurance business, resigning his position in the bank. He is a notary public and has developed a good business in the various departments. In politics he is a Democrat, and for several years he was a member of the Borough Council, for two years he served that body as president, and for twelve years as secretary. For nine years he was a member of the board of school directors, six of those years being secretary of the board, and he has served the borough in various capacities. Mr. Welker is a director of the South Bethlehem National Bank and a director of the Lehigh Valley Cold Storage Company. He is a member of the Reformed church, and a member of the consistory of the Hellertown church for twenty-four years, and now vice-president of that body. He is a member of Hellertown Lodge No. 563, Free and Accepted Masons; Ezra Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Killatin Tribe, Improved Order of Red Men; and the Fraternal Patriotic Americans.

Mr. Welker married, September 19, 1890, Carrie V. Wagner, daughter of Jacob and Amanda (Snyder) Wagner, of Hellertown. Mr. and Mrs. Welker are the parents of a daughter, Kathryn Irene, born January 11, 1892, who married Asher S. Kichline, who previous to his enlistment in the United States army was assistant teller of the South Bethlehem National Bank. He was with the American Expeditionary Forces in France, connected with field hospital service.

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**WILLIAM SIEBLER**—On March 26, 1881, William Siebler, of Easton, Pennsylvania, arrived in New York City, being then a young man of thirty-one years, a stone cutter by trade. He at once located in Easton, and under the fuller opportunities of this freer, happier form of government he has become a leader in his line of business—stone cutting, cement work and tile setting. He is a son of Christian and Magdalena (Kreesly) Siebler, of Baden, Germany. His father was a shoemaker by trade and a grocer.

William Siebler was born in Baden, Germany, May 28, 1850, and there obtained his education in the public schools. He learned the stone cutter's trade, but in 1870 was called to the army service and during the Franco-Prussian War was with the German army as cavalryman, ranking as sergeant. After three years of active army service he returned to his trade, and until 1881 was thus employed, becoming a foreman. On coming to the United States in 1881 he came to Easton, where until 1890 he was in the employ of George and Isaac Smith. In 1891 he purchased the Smith Brothers' business and has conducted it most successfully until the present, 1918. He

added a concrete department to the original line, and in 1908 a tile department, which has become one of the largest in the county; all these departments contribute to the prosperity of the business, of which Mr. Siebler has been owner and managing head for more than a quarter of a century.

Deeply interested in all forms of church and charitable work, he has served Zion's Lutheran Church from his coming to Easton, as a worker in the Sunday school and as its secretary, and for twenty-five years has been a member of the church council. He is a member and past grand of Venderveer Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and is also a member of the Encampment. He is also interested in the Young Men's Christian Association, showing his interest both as a working member and generous contributor to its financial needs. The Young Women's Christian Association, Easton Hospital and Easton Old Ladies' Home are also objects of special interest to him and beneficiaries of his generosity. Work of the Red Cross, the various Liberty Loan and Easton War Chest drives have met with his hearty support and personal aid; in fact, he has closely identified himself with every public interest of his adopted city. In politics he is a Republican.

Mr. Siebler married in Germany, February 19, 1873, Barbara Kroener, daughter of Jacob and Barbara (Kroener) Kroener. Her father for many years was burgomaster of Nottingen, Germany, where his daughter Barbara was born. Mr. and Mrs. Siebler are the parents of six children: 1. William F., of further mention. 2. Emma, wife of John Fortner, of Easton. 3. Freda, married Edward Zinn, of Easton. 4. Anna, married Harry P. Mayer, of Cleveland, Ohio. 5. Charles, who was with the American Expeditionary Forces in France, in the Engineers' Corps. 6. Harry, who also saw service in France, after taking a course at Lancaster (Pennsylvania) Officers' Training Camp.

William F. Siebler, eldest son of William Siebler, was born in Germany, April 22, 1874, and in 1881, was brought to New York by his parents, and later to Easton. He was educated in the Easton public schools, and after completing his studies was employed for two years in a silk mill, but in 1891 joined his father in his business operations, and in 1910 became head of the firm, William Siebler practically retiring. He is a member of Easton Board of Trade and the Rotary Club, and is highly regarded as one of the progressive men of his city. He is a member of lodge, chapter, council and commandery of the Masonic order; Rajah Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, (past grand), Easton Encampment, and for twelve years was a member of the choir of the First Reformed Church of Easton, to which he belongs. William F. Siebler married (first) in October, 1893, Mary A. Schaefer, daughter of William and Emma (Young) Schaefer. Her father was an early merchant of Easton. Mrs. Siebler died June 1, 1909, leaving a son and daughter. The son, Fred W. Siebler, a graduate of Easton Business College, is now associated with his father in business. He married, January 23, 1915, Mary E. Evans, and they are the parents of William F. (2) and Robert E. The daughter, Helen M., resides at the family home. Mr. Siebler married (second), February 13, 1918, Florence Scherr, of Slatington, Pennsylvania.

**WYE JOSEPH BROWN**—Wye Joseph Brown, of Hellertown, is one of the responsible officials of the Bethlehem Steel Company, and is a respected resident of Hellertown, with the history of which town his family has place. His father, Dr. Brown, practiced medicine in Hellertown for almost forty years, and his memory is still revered by many of the older residents of the county.

Wye J. Brown was born in Hellertown, Pennsylvania, January 8, 1884, the son of Alfred and Amanda (Person) Brown, and grandson of one of the Union's distinguished leaders during the Civil War, General Brown, whose







Alfred Brown

war record is already national history. Alfred Brown was born in Bethlehem township, Pennsylvania, on January 11, 1846. He pursued the usual elementary studies possible in the public schools of the place, and after proper collegiate preparation entered Lafayette College, from which he eventually graduated. With the intention of entering the medical profession, Alfred Brown, soon after he had graduated from Lafayette College, became a medical student in the State Medical College, and in due course graduated, gaining the degree of Doctor of Medicine. After some post-graduate and hospital work, Dr. Alfred Brown opened office in Hellertown, as a general practitioner. He was very well known throughout the county as a physician, and his professional success was noteworthy and long sustained. For almost forty years he followed his profession, practicing actively until the year of his death, 1902, when the full extent of his acquaintance throughout the county became known by the expressions of sympathy and regret that came to the widow from all parts of the county and from many other parts of the State. Dr. Brown was also well known in Masonic circles; he was a charter member of the Hellertown lodge; in fact, was its first master; and his interest in Masonic movements and benevolent purposes was active. His widow, Amanda (Person) Brown, survived him thirteen years, her demise occurring in 1915, she then being sixty-two years of age. She was descended from an old Pennsylvania family, and was born in Quakertown in 1853. The children of Alfred and Amanda (Person) Brown were: 1. Robert P., a successful manufacturer, living in Reading, Pennsylvania; he married Helen Snyder, who bore him three children: Elizabeth, Neil and Marcus. 2. Myrtle, who married John Lease, of Dayton, Ohio, a paper manufacturer at that place. 3. Wye Joseph, of further mention.

All the children of Dr. Alfred Brown were primarily educated in Hellertown. Wye J. passed from the public school to the high school, from which he graduated, and then attended South Bethlehem Business College. His inclinations were toward things mechanical, and he decided to follow industrial occupations. He became a machinist in the Bethlehem Steel Works, with which company he has been for ten years, rising to the responsibility of a foremanship of an important department. In the capacity of foreman of the shell department of the Bethlehem Steel Company, Mr. Brown may conscientiously realize that his "bit" for his country during the World War was an appreciable one, and may also be conscientiously certain that he probably could not have served his country to a greater effect in any other capacity. Mr. Brown is a Democrat, though not active in the work of the party. He is, however, an enthusiastic and active member of many of the leading fraternal organizations; in Masonry, he belongs to the chapter and council; he has served in all the offices of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and is prominently identified with the local affairs of the Knights of the Golden Eagle and the Red Men. Religiously, Mr. Brown is a Presbyterian.

Mr. Brown married in April, 1908, Stella Weaver, daughter of Linas and Susan Weaver, of Lower Saucon. Mrs. Brown's mother died in 1901, but her father still lives, though he has given up his active farming occupations for many years. Mr. and Mrs. Wye J. Brown have been blessed in marriage, being the parents of six children, as follows: May, born October 30, 1910; Joseph, born April 27, 1912; Alfred, born May 24, 1913; Paul, born June 27, 1914; Robert, born May 24, 1915; and Elmer, born February 12, 1917.

**FRANCIS GRAHAM McKELVY**—Since his coming to Easton in July, 1906, two years after graduation from Princeton University, Mr. McKelvy has advanced rapidly in the business world, and is now intimately associated with the management of some of the important corporations of the city, notably the Alpha Portland Cement Company and its subsidiary companies.

Clear headed, energetic and capable, he brought to each position the needed qualities, and with intelligent effort easily kept in line for further advancement. His entire business life has been spent with the Alpha companies, and from general office assistant he has risen to the first vice-presidency of the parent company and to the presidency of the subsidiary companies; hardly more than twelve years have elapsed since he first entered their service. Francis G. is the son of William M. and Frances (Graham) McKelvy, both born in Pittsburgh, North Side (then Allegheny), Pennsylvania. William M. McKelvy, born December 1, 1839, died February 28, 1909, one of the wealthy and influential men of the Pittsburgh district, identified with the Standard Oil interests during his active business career. Frances (Graham) McKelvy died February 1, 1889, the mother of four children of whom Francis Graham McKelvy is the fourth child in order of birth.

Francis Graham McKelvy was born in Pittsburgh, North Side (Allegheny), Pennsylvania, August 9, 1883. He attended Pittsburgh public schools and Shady Side Academy, finishing his college preparation at Lawrenceville Academy, Lawrenceville, New Jersey. He entered Princeton University with the class of 1904, continuing until graduated A.B. with that class. He then spent two years in foreign travel and study, returning to Pennsylvania in 1906. On July 5, 1906, he entered the employ of the Alpha Portland Cement Company of Easton, as general office assistant, and for twelve years he has continued in that association in positions of constantly increasing responsibility and trust. He was promoted to the position of assistant secretary, then was given the secretary's desk and placed in charge of the purchasing and stores department. He was elected second vice-president in January, 1915, and in addition to his former duties as purchasing and stores agent was made manager of plant operation. He was elected president of the Alpha Supply Company and the General Supply Company, and to a place upon the directorate of the parent and subsidiary companies. He was elected first vice-president of the Alpha Portland Cement Company in 1917, and is also vice-president of the Annville Stone Company, another subsidiary company. The development of the Alpha Portland Cement Company and its branches is one of the wonders of American manufacturing, and too much credit cannot be given the men who during these years of rapid growth have so wisely administered the affairs of this giant concern, fourth in size among American cement manufacturing corporations. Mr. McKelvy is also a director of the Northampton Trust Company of Easton, and has other business interests of importance.

Keenly alive to his responsibilities as a citizen, Mr. McKelvy, all through his years of Easton residence, has taken an active interest in all movements of civic importance and has lent a willing hand. During the 1918 campaign for the War Chest Fund he captained one of the teams and so inspired the members with his own spirit of enthusiasm that the team bore off first honors. He is a member of the American Society for Testing Materials, the Princeton Engineering Association, the Cannon Club of Princeton, the Pomfret Club of Easton, the Northampton County Country Club, of which he is a member of the board of governors; the Racquet Club of Philadelphia, the Greenwich Country Club of Greenwich, Connecticut; and the Pine Valley Golf Club of Camden, New Jersey. As the foregoing club memberships indicate, he is fond of out-of-doors recreation, and at the country clubs he indulges in his favored sport, golf, motoring coming next in his list of sports. He is deservedly classed among the leaders of Northampton's younger business men, and the future holds for him bright promise.

Mr. McKelvy married, November 9, 1910, Louise Corwin, daughter of John E. and Elvira (Makepeace) Corwin, of Middletown, Orange county, New York. Her father was a prominent banker and financier for many years. Mrs. McKelvy is a social leader and is active in Red Cross and charitable



work. They are the parents of a daughter, Louise Makepeace, born July 28, 1913, and a son, William Graham, born June 1, 1916.

**HOWARD FRANKLIN JUDD**—Howard Franklin Judd, secretary and manager of the Bethlehem public schools, comes of Revolutionary stock, and is a son of a veteran of the Civil War. He has given practically the whole of his life to activities within the city of his nativity, and has come into a position of high regard among its inhabitants. He was born at Bethlehem, September 18, 1873, the son of Bishop D. and Sarah Ann (Deemer) Judd, and great-grandson of A. Derr, a soldier of the Revolution.

Bishop D. Judd, father of Howard Franklin Judd, was born in Durham township, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, on June 14, 1838, and is still living in comfortable retirement. With the exception of the period during which he took national service on the side of the Union during the Civil War, he was an agriculturist all his life. His Civil War service was in the 145th Pennsylvania Volunteers. He married Sarah Ann Deemer, sister of the Hon. Elias Deemer, who represented the district of Williamsport, Pennsylvania, in the National Congress. She was born in Durham, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, on September 9, 1839, and reached the age of seventy-three years, her death not occurring until August 23, 1912. They were the parents of six children, who have all reflected in their life the wholesomeness and Christian integrity of their parental home. The children born to Bishop D. and Sarah Ann (Deemer) Judd were: 1. Keturah, who married Charles Laufer, of Bethlehem, and died in 1888, leaving one child, Jennie. 2. Addie, who married Edgar R. Laubach, of the firm of Kurtz Brothers, Bethlehem. 3. Stella, who was married to Edward M. Tuttle, manager of the Lehigh Valley Coal Company, Jersey City; they have four children. 4. William H., of Bethlehem, who married Ida Laubach, of same place; they have one daughter, Florence, who is the wife of Elmer Renner, teller of the Bethlehem Trust Company. 5. J. Erwin, who is general manager for Nazareth Brick Company, of Nazareth, Pennsylvania. 6. Howard Franklin, of whom further.

Howard Franklin Judd received the complete customary public school education, and later took a preparatory collegiate course at Swartz Academy, but with his graduation therefrom his academic education ended, excepting that which has since come to him by private application. After completing the course at Swartz Academy, young Judd determined to enter upon a business career without further delay. For seven years thereafter he was employed by the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company as a ticket agent, after which he entered the shipping department of the Bethlehem Steel Company, where he remained a responsible official until February, 1912. That month the Bethlehem City administration created the office of secretary of the board of education, and offered the appointment to Mr. Judd. He accepted, and has since held the post, his efficient administration of the office giving full satisfaction to the board. Mr. Judd is a capable city official, studious, careful and indefatigable. He is possessed of a pleasing personality, and his interest in public affairs and particularly in the development of educational facilities for the younger generation of Bethlehem brought him into association with the board of education long before he had left the Bethlehem Steel Company's employ. He has been a member of the board of education since 1907.

His interest in national politics has many times been evidenced, but he has not taken office in national affairs, though he has been a strong and active supporter of the Republican Party. He has not affiliated himself with any of the principal fraternal organizations, but by reason of his father's national service during the Civil War he is a member of the Sons of Veterans. His religious association is staunch; he and his family have attended the Christ Reformed Church of Bethlehem for many years.

Mr. Judd was married, October 14, 1896, to Mamie, daughter of Enoch

and Sarah Ann (Knauss) Snyder, of Snyder's Church, Northampton county, Pennsylvania. The marriage was solemnized at Bethlehem. The Snyder family has long been associated with Northampton county; all her father's generation were born in Hanover township. The Snyders were pioneer farmers of the district. Mrs. Judd's father, Enoch Snyder, was born on April 28, 1837; he is active still, though he has lived in retirement in Bethlehem for thirty years. He was at one time a school board director of Hanover township. To him and his wife, Sarah Ann (Knauss), who died on May 29, 1905, were born seven children, five boys and two girls, all of whom still live, including Mamie, wife of Howard Franklin Judd.

To Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Judd have been born two children: Merritt Frederick, whose birth date was August 17, 1898. He has already taken to business activities, and, in fact, has already risen to the responsible position of inspector in the plant of the Bethlehem Steel Company. On August 17, 1918, Merritt F. joined the United States Navy, and is now employed in the City Engineers' Department, Bethlehem. The second child, John Robert, was born on November 24, 1902, and is now a senior in the Bethlehem High School.

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**NEWTON RAYMOND HAAS**—With a business record in South Easton extending over a period of thirty-five years, Mr. Haas reviews with satisfaction that period of his life. Prosperity has come to him, but it has been fairly earned, for from the beginning he has appreciated the value of small savings, and from those small things grew his ability to take advantage of business or investment opportunities as they presented themselves. Public-spirited and progressive, he has kept pace with the march of progress, and has thoroughly modernized his business. His father, Howard W. Haas, was born in Union county, Pennsylvania, but when he was a child his parents moved to Schuylkill county, and there he obtained a public school education. At the age of sixteen he ran away from home and enlisted at Pottsville in the Forty-Eighth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and served the entire four years of the war between the States of the North and the South. After receiving an honorable discharge from the army he entered the employ of the Lehigh Valley railroad, becoming a fireman, and later an engineer, meeting his death in a railroad accident. In 1875 he removed his residence to South Easton, and made that borough his home until the end of his life. He was an active member of the Grand Army of the Republic; a member of the borough council prior to the consolidation, and held a prominent place in community life. He married Priscilla Kreckler, daughter of Rev. Frederick Kreckler, and sister of Dr. Frederick (2) Kreckler, a missionary, of Japan, also a sister of Rev. Augustus Kreckler, of the faculty of Schuylkill Seminary. Mr. and Mrs. Haas were the parents of six sons and two daughters: Newton Raymond, of further mention; Bertram M., deceased; William A., deceased; Ernest F., associated with his brothers' business; Earle A., deceased; Grace E., deceased; Howard K., of Easton; and Ethel, married Walter E. Dodwell, of Easton.

Newton Raymond Haas was born in Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania, August 1, 1867, but when he was eight years of age his parents moved to Easton, and there he has ever since resided. He attended the Easton grade and high schools, but in his junior year in high discontinued attendance, and entered the employ of Aaron Richards, as grocery clerk. He remained with Mr. Richards three years, then formed an association with P. S. Kibler, which existed for twelve years until Mr. Kibler's death in 1899. He then bought the business from the Kibler heirs and has continued one of the successful merchants of Easton until the present (1919). He is a director of the Easton Merchants' Ice Company, and has other property interests of importance. He is a member of the Easton Board of Trade, serving on the







*H. H. Hoffert*

membership committee and on the committee of entertainment of departing soldiers. He is a member of the Rotary Club, Easton Motor Association, Patriotic Order Sons of America, and Sons of Veterans. He is a Republican in politics, and for twelve years was a member of the Easton school board, and part of that time was vice-president of the board. After the consolidation, Mr. Haas was the first councilman elected from the Eleventh Ward, and he has always been one of the public-spirited, progressive men of the city. During the great Liberty Loan Campaign (October, 1918) he served as team captain, and in all the various Loan and War Chest drives he has taken an active, patriotic part. He is a member of Bethany United Evangelical Church, is president of the board of trustees, and for twenty-five years has been superintendent of the Sunday school. He is a member of the Young Men's Christian Association, and contributing member of the Young Women's Christian Association.

Mr. Haas married, August 1, 1893, Emma Jane Wagner, daughter of David and Mary (Hawk) Wagner, of Little Gap, Carbon county, Pennsylvania. Mr. and Mrs. Haas are the parents of three daughters: Mildred Ruth, Miriam Irene and Florence Evelyn.

In his younger years Mr. Haas was devoted to football and baseball, and is still a patron of these sports. All healthful recreations appeal to him, and, although a fully occupied man, he has not allowed business to fill his life to the exclusion of the pleasures and recreations of life.

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**WILSON H. HOFFERT**—Connected with the business interests of Bethlehem through his forty years' association with the dry-goods house of Reigel & Cortwright, Mr. Hoffert is more widely known through his activity in the public service. His present position is as a member of the Board of Aldermen, to which he was elected by a large majority in 1918, after a long career of usefulness in the City Council. Mr. Hoffert is a staunch supporter of Republican principles, and has been called to the councils of his party in the city, county and State, his record in political and public life one of which he may be justly proud. Wilson H. Hoffert is a son of Benjamin Hoffert and a grandson of Samuel Hoffert, his grandfather one of the first Moravian farmers on Fountain Hill, Hoffert street, in that section, named in his honor. Benjamin Hoffert was a lumber merchant of Bethlehem, active in business until his death, which occurred in 1888 at the aged of fifty-seven years. He was a Democrat in political belief. He married Maria Transue, daughter of Jacob and Sarah Transue, her father a farmer of Williams township, Northampton county, who died in 1905, at the age of seventy-six years. Benjamin and Maria (Transue) Hoffert were the parents of ten sons and three daughters, of whom the following survive at this time: Jennie, married L. D. Sensenbach, a veteran of the Civil War, now deceased, and Mrs. Sensenbach is the proprietor of a general store in Allentown, Pennsylvania; Elmira, married Charles Fradeneck of Bethlehem, employed in the First National Bank; Laura, married and living in Allentown; Andrew J., employed by Hess Brothers, of Hellertown, Pennsylvania; Harry, an employee of the Traylor Engineering Company, of Allentown, Pennsylvania; William, an employee of the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company, of Philadelphia; and Wilson H., of further mention.

Wilson H. Hoffert was born in Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, August 30, 1850. He was educated in the schools of his birthplace and in the year that he attained his majority he entered the hardware establishment of S. J. Krause. For seven years he remained in this employ, at the end of that time forming the association with Reigel & Cortwright that has endured to the present time. Mr. Hoffert's long term of service has been one of mutual satisfaction and profit, and he is held in high esteem by his associates of this old and well known house. Mr. Hoffert has been a lifelong supporter

of the Republican Party, aided in the organization of his ward, and in the formation of the first City Council, of which he was a member, filling that position for a period of twelve years. In January, 1918, he was elected to membership in the Board of Aldermen, his decisive majority proving the value placed upon his abilities by his fellow citizens. Mr. Hoffert has aided in the enactment of legislation that has been of great benefit to the Bethlehem community and has constantly wielded his influence in behalf of progressive and business-like administration of the city's affairs. The growth and development of the city during the period of his incumbency of office has been large, and his influence has been a recognized factor in the adjustment of the local government to meet the changing conditions and to accommodate the increased responsibility thrown upon its every branch. Since 1866, Mr. Hoffert has been a member of the Lutheran church, and for seven consecutive terms he has served in the Church Council, six terms of that time as secretary. He is a member and president of the Laymen's Association of Salem Lutheran Church.

Mr. Hoffert married, in September, 1871, Sarah A. Smith, daughter of John M. and Sarah (Walp) Smith, her father a farmer of Bucks county, Pennsylvania. Children: Ada Mae, married S. J. T. Ritter, M.D., deceased, and they were the parents of Ruth Marie and Ada Irene; Arthur W., a farmer of Leithsville, Pennsylvania, married Mary Schultz, and they are the parents of four children; Harvey, a machinist in the employ of the Bethlehem Foundry & Machine Company of Bethlehem, married Rosa Koehler, of Macada, Pennsylvania, and they are the parents of one son, Merritt W.; Robert, a graduate of Bethlehem High School, class of 1914, employed in the cost department of the Bethlehem Steel Company, married Naomi Christman, and has one child, Pauline; Walter, a graduate of Bethlehem High School, an electrician in the employ of the Lehigh Electric Company, married Mazie Miller.

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**CONSTANTINE COLLINS**—Constantine Collins, member of the real estate and insurance firm of Friebley & Collins, of Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, and reputed to have successfully negotiated some of the largest real estate transactions of recent years in the city of Bethlehem, is a well regarded resident of that place, in which he has been active in responsible capacity for many years. He was born in Friedensville, Lehigh county, Pennsylvania, on September 5, 1875, son of Louis L. and Emily C. (Hoffman) Collins. His father, Louis L. Collins, who was born in 1843, was a physician in active practice until his death, which occurred in 1888; and his mother, Emily C. (Hoffman) Collins, who was educated at the Moravian Seminary, Bethlehem, is still living in Bethlehem. He is one of five children born to his parents. Further details regarding the children of Louis J. and Emily C. (Hoffman) Collins are: 1. Eugene, the eldest son, is departmental superintendent in the employ of the Bethlehem Steel Works; to him and his wife, who was Anna Pflieger, of Seidersville, have been born seven children. 2. Viola, who died in 1915, leaving two children, was the wife of Robert Schadt, of Allentown, Pennsylvania. 3. Gustave, who died at the age of eighteen years. 4. Guy, who is a responsible official of the Bethlehem Steel Company; married Marie Snyder, of Hellertown, who bore him five children. 5. Constantine, the subject of this article.

The early schooldays of Constantine Collins were passed in Bethlehem, where he attended the public schools, afterwards going for a course to Allentown, Pennsylvania. Later, having decided to engage in business, he entered Banks Business College at Philadelphia, where he was well prepared for a successful business career. His first employment was with the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company; for fourteen years he was in the office of the general claim department, latterly as claim adjuster. Then he turned his attention



to banking, and for five years thereafter was in the employ of the South Side Banking Company of Bethlehem, leaving that banking connection in 1911 to enter into partnership with Mr. Fricbley, of Bethlehem, to conduct an already long established real estate and insurance business in that city. Since that year, 1911, the partners have conducted the business under the firm name of Fricbley & Collins, and the business has developed considerably since Mr. Collins became associated with it. Especially in real estate operations has the business developed, Mr. Collins becoming identified with some of the largest deals of recent years in real estate of the vicinity. The firm is now used largely by corporations requiring appraisals of property. Mr. Collins is part owner and secretary of the Wydnor Realty Company of Bethlehem, and is also secretary of the Enterprise Telephone Company, Bethlehem.

He is a man of active habits and pleasing personality. In politics he is affiliated with the Republican Party, and although he has never taken office in national affairs, he has identified himself with local activities; for three years he was school director on the school board of Fountain Hill borough. His fraternal affiliations are many; he is prominent in the local activities of many of the principal secret and fraternal societies; he has a long record in office among Masonic bodies; is past master of H. Stanley Goodwin Lodge No. 648, Bethlehem; was a charter officer of Ezra Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; and he was the sixth master of H. Stanley Goodwin Lodge. He belongs to the Bethlehem Lodge of the Knights of Pythias, and is a member of the Keystone Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He has been collector for the Grand Fraternity Insurance organization for twenty years. He belongs also to the Rotary Club. Mr. Collins is a consistent and constant churchman, having been a member of the Episcopalian church since his youth. He has been a vestryman for eight years, and has actively supported the church, both financially and personally.

On June 26, 1897, Mr. Collins was married, at Seidersville, Pennsylvania, to Estella, daughter of Reuben R. and Alice (Clewel) Weidner, which family is a prominent one of that section of the State. Her parents are still living in comfortable retirement in Seidersville. To Constantine and Estella (Weidner) Collins three children have been born: Earle W., born July 7, 1899, and at present an undergraduate at Lehigh University, class of 1922; Paul W., born June 23, 1903, and now attending high school at Bethlehem; and Walter W., who was born on November 26, 1907.

**REV. WENCSLAUS VINCENT MATULAITIS**—Lithuania in the Middle Ages constituted an independent realm, but in 1569, with Poland a single commonwealth, and on the dismemberment of Poland (1772, 1793, 1795) passed to Russia. The Lithuanians, a separate division of the Arvan (Indo-European) peoples, number about 3,000,000, and are found mainly in the governments of Kovno, Vilna, Grodno, Suwalki and in the Russian province of East Prussia. They are for the most part Roman Catholic in their faith. What the fate of this people will be in the reorganization of Europe by the Peace Conference is problematical. It was from this ancient race that Rev. Wencslaus Matulaitis springs; his family, Lithuanians, as far back as records go. He was born in Ludvinavas, Lithuania, Russia, September 28, 1870. He is a son of Joseph and Ursula (Varauka) Matulaitis, his mother's family being large land owners and containing many priests and physicians. Father Matulaitis is one of a family of nine children. His eldest brother, a physician, was sent to Siberian exile by the Russian government, and died there; he had been active in a revolutionary movement to accomplish Lithuania's freedom, and paid the supreme penalty. A younger brother also was exiled to Siberia, but his offence was condoned, and he was permitted to return to Lithuania, and he is now living on the old farm. Another brother, Frank, was doomed to punishment for the same offence, but he

escaped to the United States, finished a medical course at Baltimore College, Baltimore, Maryland, and is now successfully practicing his profession in Boston, Massachusetts.

Father Matulaitis spent his boyhood on a farm in Lithuania, and attended the native schools of the locality. He entered college at Mariampol, whence he graduated in 1888, after which he began the special study of theology in preparation for the priesthood of the Roman Catholic church. For that purpose he entered the seminary at Seinai, but was compelled to leave before ordination, because he was one of those who rebelled against the attempt of the Russian government to make the Russian supplant the Lithuanian tongue in the province. He made his escape over the border to Germany, where he met his older brother Peter, who was studying medicine in Berlin. Peter furnished him with tickets and saw him board the train; but they had overlooked the matter of passports, and when questioned on the train the young Matulaitis was unable to show any papers. He finally secured a passport which enabled him to reach Tilsit in Prussia, and there he spent three weeks with friends. He at last reached Bremen, where he took the ship for New York, arriving September, 1894. He spent a few days in New York, then joined a boyhood friend, Father Sutkaitis, of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. Soon afterward he entered St. Vincent's College near Latrobe, Pennsylvania, but three months later Archbishop Ryan, of Philadelphia, called him to finish his study at the diocesan seminary of St. Charles Borromeo at Overbrook, Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, five miles from Philadelphia. There he was graduated and ordained by Archbishop Ryan in June, 1895. The young priest was at once assigned to priestly duty as assistant to the rector of St. George's Church at Shenandoah, Pennsylvania. He remained there for one year, going thence to become pastor of the congregation at Minersville, Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania. While there, he organized a mission at New Philadelphia, and labored faithfully until transferred to the Harrisburg diocese and placed in charge of the Lithuanian and Polish congregation at Shamokin.

While stationed at Shamokin, he returned to Europe to visit his parents. Although he was not allowed to cross the boundary, he did succeed in having his parents and a sister spend a day with him at the little station of Eidkunen. He then stayed for a year at the Roman Catholic university in Fribourg, Switzerland, capital of the canton of Fribourg. Returning to America, he worked for a time in Newark, organizing a parish there, and built a temporary structure to serve for the church purposes. Next he went to the diocese at Scranton and took charge of the Lithuanian parish for two years. After a short stay in Chicago, he went to the Grand Rapids, Michigan, diocese. There he organized a parish of Lithuanians and built a church, laboring earnestly and successfully for seven years. The monument of his devoted work in Grand Rapids is the parochial school, a fine brick building which he erected at a cost of \$45,000. Father Matulaitis remained in Grand Rapids until climatic conditions were impairing his health, when he returned to the Philadelphia diocese, and assumed the pastorate of the mission which he had founded at New Philadelphia. The mission had grown to a large and prosperous parish. In turn, Father Matulaitis enlarged and beautified the church. In May, 1918, he took charge of St. Michael's congregation at Easton, Pennsylvania, which had a membership of 180, with a large impending debt, was in deplorable condition, and there was no residence for its priest, for until 1916 it was only a mission. Father Matulaitis purchased and furnished a residence at No. 114 Spring Garden street. His congregation is composed of different nationalities, and he is compelled to preach each Sunday in English, Polish and Lithuanian. He has also a mission in Bethlehem with a Lithuanian congregation. In his new field, Father Matulaitis is rapidly gaining the love and confidence of his people, his ability and high standing as a pastor assuring him that Easton will prove as fruitful a field as his other charges.

**DAVID D. WAGENER**—Among Easton's native sons, Mr. Wagener holds a prominent position, and he is of a family settled in the city since 1773. In that year his great-great-grandfather, Judge David Wagener, made Easton his home, and until this date, 1919, the city of Easton has not been without leading citizens by the name of Wagener, for each succeeding generation has taken active and conspicuous place in the county's history and has given to Easton some of her most valued citizens. David D. Wagener, of the sixth generation of the family, is a worthy twentieth century representative. He operates the homestead farm of five hundred acres, which he devotes to general farming, fruit and dairying.

(I) Anna Wagener, widow, immigrant ancestor of David D. Wagener, came from Silesia, Germany, with her two sons, Christopher and David Wagener, arriving in Philadelphia between the years 1737 and 1741 on the ship *Snow Molly*. While the date is uncertain, the best evidence indicates that Anna Wagener and her sons came on the *Snow Molly* on the trip which ended in Philadelphia, October 2, 1741. They settled in Worcester township, Philadelphia county, Pennsylvania, as it was then, that locality being in Montgomery county now. This branch descends through David Wagener, the second son.

(II) David Wagener, born in Silesia, Germany, May 24, 1736, died in Easton, Pennsylvania, May 9, 1796. He grew to manhood in Philadelphia county. Then, about 1773, he purchased a large tract of land on Bushkill creek in Northampton county, at Easton, upon which he located. He was one of the substantial men of his day and section, known far and near as "Judge" Wagener from the fact that for five years, 1791 to 1796, he served as associate judge of Northampton county. He married Susannah Umsted, the line continuing through their eldest son Daniel.

(III) Daniel Wagener was born at the homestead in Easton, Pennsylvania, to which his parents came about 1773, about three years after the arrival from Philadelphia county, and there died in 1842. He was one of the most eminent men of his day, and for thirty-nine years was a judge of Northampton county courts. He married Eve Opp; their eldest son, David, succeeded his father in public favor and esteem.

(IV) David D. Wagener was born at the homestead in Easton, Pennsylvania, October 11, 1792, and died there October 1, 1860. He was one of the most prominent men of his period and added a new lustre to the Wagener name. From 1816 to 1829 he was captain of the Easton Union Guards; from 1832 to 1840 he represented his district in the national Congress, serving four terms; and from 1852 until his death he was the honored president of the bank, now the Easton National. He was a man of large means and generous, hospitable disposition, and the Wagener home under him was the abode of good cheer and neighborly association. He married Mary Knaus, and their youngest son, John O. Wagener, was the next in line, head of the fifth generation, and grandfather of David D. Wagener, the present owner of the homestead.

(V) John O. Wagener was born in Easton, Pennsylvania, May 19, 1832, and died July 28, 1900. He carried the name to higher fame in the mercantile and financial world than his predecessors, and was ranked as one of the leading business men of the city. He founded the firm of J. O. Wagener & Company, and was closely identified with Easton's banking affairs; he conducted large real estate operations, handling quarry tracts, farming properties, city property and contributing largely to the prosperity of his city, in addition to the management of the homestead. He was for many years a member of the Humane Fire Company, was a devout churchman, and many years vestryman of Trinity Episcopal Church, and its treasurer. He was a Democrat in politics, as was his father Congressman Wagener, but unlike his father had little taste for public life. He married Matilda Adams, daughter



of Samuel and Anna Maria (Knecht) Adams. They were the parents of David D., of further mention, and a daughter, Mary, who married Frederick Green.

(VI) David D. Wagener, only son of John O. and Matilda (Adams) Wagener, was born at the homestead in Easton, Pennsylvania, July 25, 1859. After completing private school study, he prepared for college under the direction of a private tutor, B. F. Stem, and entered Lafayette College, whence he was graduated A.B., class of 1880. Upon completing his college course he began his business career in association with his honored father, becoming a member of the firm John O. Wagener & Company, and manager of the homestead farm. This has been his life work, building up, cultivating, adding to, and marketing the product of the tract which his great-great-grandfather bought, which now has been in the Wagener name one hundred and forty-six years, 1773-1919. The homestead farm now comprises five hundred acres, the entire estate of modernly perfected farming methods. Fruit orchards and high grade cattle compete for first honors, and in every department the greatest efficiency prevails. Mr. Wagener is head of the firm D. D. Wagener & Company, which conducts the farm, and an equal partner in J. O. Wagener & Company, manufacturers of soapstone products. A man of sound judgment, clear brain and energy, he is a perfect representative of the successful farmer and business man who is brought to the highest plane of excellence under American condition.

Mr. Wagener is a member of Trinity Episcopal Church and has served the parish as secretary of the vestry since 1880, and for many years has been a teacher in the Sunday school and generally useful in church and charitable work. He is a member of the Pomoret Club, Zeta Psi fraternity, and politically is an independent thinker and voter. He is a patron of all out-of-door sports, and is particularly fond of fishing, but spends many hours in his library, for his literary tastes lead him to standard authors, of whom Dickens, perhaps, is his prime favorite.

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**ROBERT EDWARD LARAMY**—Dr. William White Cottingham had the unique distinction of serving sixty years as school superintendent in Easton, 1853 to 1913. After his death in March, 1913, the board of directors asked a former school man of Northampton county, Robert E. Laramy, to complete the unexpired term. His re-elections in 1914 and 1918 have seemed to justify the wisdom of their selection.

He is the son of Charles Laramy, who was born in Wales. His grandfather, also Charles, of French Huguenot ancestry, had moved from the family home in Devonshire, England, to Glamorganshire, South Wales, where he married a Welsh girl, Margaret Price. The young couple moved to the United States in 1841 and settled at Minersville, in Schuylkill county, where the younger Charles enlisted in 1862, serving in Company A, 129th Pennsylvania Volunteers, which saw nine months service, including Antietam, Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville. In 1862, before entering the army, he married Elizabeth A. McDaniel, and they resided for a time at St. Clair, but moved in 1870 to Catasauqua, and in January, 1887, to Bethlehem. He largely organized the Grand Army Post at Catasauqua, and was a past commander of the post at Bethlehem.

He served several terms as a school director in Bethlehem, and first as class leader, then later as Sunday school superintendent organized what later became the Fritz Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church on the South Side. Charles Laramy died on January 15, 1914, and his wife on March 9, 1918. Four of their seven children survived, Ella and Margaret, residents of Bethlehem; Anna, wife of W. Lathrop Meaker; and Robert E., of whom further.

Robert Edward Laramy was born in Catasauqua, Lehigh county, Pennsylvania, on January 18, 1875. He was educated in the public schools of



*R. Laramy*





Catasauqua and Bethlehem, and graduated from the high school of the latter in 1890. Further preparation for college was made with two years in the Ulrich—now Bethlehem—Preparatory School, 1890-92. He entered Lehigh University in 1892, graduated in 1896, and received the M.A. degree in 1899. He was a member of the Sigma Chi fraternity and was elected to membership in the honorary fraternity, Phi Beta Kappa. He was a member of the Epitome board of his class. In 1894-95 he served as president of the Pennsylvania Intercollegiate Oratorical Association, and in his senior year served as class president of the class of 1896, to which position he was later chosen for life. In the year 1910-11 he was president of the Alumni Association of Lehigh University.

On graduation from college in 1896 he became an instructor in the academic department of the Moravian parochial schools at Bethlehem, under Superintendent Albert G. Rau. Here he laid the foundations of his success in school work, taking a deep interest in the literary and athletic activities of the school. In 1901 he was elected to the Borough Council of Bethlehem, and for three years had control of the street and sewer work. For two years, 1903 to 1905, he was principal of the Bethlehem High School, under Superintendent F. W. Robbins, and was especially useful in reorganizing the student activities of this school, of which he was also for four years president of the Alumni Association.

In 1905 he was elected superintendent of schools of Phoenixville, Chester county, and served eight years, until his removal to Easton in 1913. Here he entirely reorganized the schools and their course of study. The material equipment of the schools was greatly improved, and a large concrete high school was erected in 1911.

On coming to Easton in 1913 and following an administration of such great length, he met many conditions requiring improvement. The six years in Easton have been years of progress, though handicapped greatly by a reduced school income, the enormous increases in salaries and in costs of supplies, and the general slowing up of affairs caused by the war. The course of study was improved, better textbooks were provided, and teachers were led to study and to adopt modern methods, drawing was introduced, the courses along manual and domestic lines were extended, examinations and promotions were handled carefully, with a resulting more satisfactory grading of the pupils, night schools and summer grade schools of excellent character were opened, higher standards were set for teachers and special schools were established.

He has been much interested in all matters of social and municipal reform and is a director of the Social Service League of Easton. In the Methodist Episcopal church he is a Sunday school superintendent of First Church, and a member of the board of trustees. In 1897 he organized the Lehigh Valley Epworth League Union, of which he was president for ten years. He is a member of the Rotary Club, of Easton; and the City Club, of New York City; the Northampton County Historical and Genealogical Society; the Moravian Historical Society; the Pennsylvania Civil Service Reform Association; and since 1899, the American Association for the Advancement of Science; since 1905, the National Education Association; and in Pennsylvania educational circles he is chairman of the committee on co-operation between the State Association and the State Teachers' League. He was a member of the joint committee which drew up the bill for the establishment of a State retirement fund for teachers, and in December, 1918, was elected by the teachers of the State as a member of the Pennsylvania State Retirement Board.

He is especially fond of life outdoors, and enjoys trips afoot as his chief recreation. These have included several extended tramps in the northeastern counties of Pennsylvania, one trip in the Selkirk Mountains of British Co-

lumbia, and several in the White Mountains of New Hampshire, where he has a number of peaks to his credit.

Mr. Laramy married, November 23, 1901, Mary Emily Brodhead, daughter of Joseph K. and Ella (Andre) Brodhead, of Bethlehem. They are the parents of two sons and three daughters: William John, born in Bethlehem, January 6, 1903; Rachel Elizabeth, born in Bethlehem, October 30, 1904; Robert Edward (2), born in Phoenixville, April 18, 1907; Mary Brodhead, born in Phoenixville, February 5, 1911; and Margaret Ellen, born in Phoenixville, February 20, 1913. The family home is at No. 207 Burke street, College Hill, Easton.

**HARRY LUSTER ACHE**—Harry Luster Ache, cashier of the South Bethlehem National Bank, of South Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, was formerly a prominent resident of Hellertown, Pennsylvania, where for twelve years he was borough auditor and for some time chief burgess. He comes of an old Pennsylvanian family, his ancestry going back to one of the pioneer settlers of a section of Northampton county.

Harry L. Ache was born in Hellertown, Pennsylvania, January 21, 1885, the son of Henry M. and Matilda (Muschlitz) Ache. His mother, Matilda (Muschlitz), was of an old Northampton county family; she died in 1905, in which year she was fifty-four years of age. His father, Henry M. Ache, is still living at Hellertown. He was born in Lower Saucon township, Pennsylvania, October 30, 1845, where the ancestral homestead was; he was educated there, and as a young man assisted in the duties and tasks of the farm. When the great call came in 1861 he was still a boy, but before the Civil War ended in 1865 he had joined the Union forces, enlisting as a substitute for another who had been called. Young Ache was attached to the Ninety-First Pennsylvanian Regiment, and served with it until mustered out after the termination of hostilities. Subsequently he became a locomotive engineer, and as such was in the employ of the Thomas Iron Company, Hellertown, for twenty-six years, leaving that firm to take employment with the Bethlehem Steel Company. He served that corporation for twenty-two years, for the greater part of the time in No. 2 machine shop at the Bethlehem Steel Machine Shop. He was then pensioned, and has since enjoyed comfortable leisure. For forty-eight years he labored steadily, so that he has a well earned rest. Henry M. and Matilda (Muschlitz) Ache were the parents of eight children. They are: 1. Ida M., who married James J. Kichline, a dairy farmer, now retired from business; they have three children, daughters: Blanche, Verna and Hilma. 2. Stephen H., who married Lillian Rice, of a well known Northampton county family, who bore him five children, only two of whom, however, now live. One son, Asher Ache, went to France in 1918 with the American Expeditionary Forces; the other child is Marguerite at home. The father, Stephen H., was for many years a locomotive engineer in the employ of the Bethlehem Steel Company, and is now locomotive foreman for this same company. 3. Oscar M., who remained on the farm and followed agricultural occupations all his life until his recent retirement. He never married. 4. Cora P., who with her two daughters now lives with her father. She is the widow of John Krause, who was killed at the Bethlehem Steel Works in 1906. 5. Allan A., who has been in the employ of the Bethlehem Steel Company for twenty-six years, for the greater part of the time as yard dispatcher. He married Caroline Dimmick, of a local family, and they had six children. 6. Myrtle M., who married Thomas Lawrence, of South Bethlehem, a machinist in the employ of the Bethlehem Steel Company. They have two children. 7. Vincent F., who is in responsible executive office under the Bethlehem Steel Company. Latterly he has been chief clerk to R. A. Lewis, general superintendent of the corporation, and for many years has lived in Bethlehem. He married Caroline Bachman, of

Bethlehem, and they have two children. 8. Harry Luster, the subject of this article.

Harry Luster Ache, born in Hellertown, Pennsylvania, January 21, 1885, was educated in the schools of that place, eventually graduating from the high school when fifteen years of age. His schooling then closed, and for the next fifteen years he faithfully served the Bethlehem Steel Company in executive capacity, and concurrently became active in public affairs of his native place. Early in 1916 he saw an opportunity of advancement which caused him to relinquish his connection with the steel works. On February 16, 1916, he entered the employ of the South Bethlehem National Bank, as clerk. A year later, to be exact, on February 1, 1917, he was promoted to the position of assistant cashier of that bank, and on December 5, of the same year, was appointed cashier, which position he has since held. Banking officials do not generally get rapid promotion, but Mr. Ache, within two years, advanced from a clerkship to the chief executive post, outside the directorate. He is a man of engaging personality, and his circle of acquaintances has been appreciably enlarged during the last few years.

In local affairs, civic, communistic, political and fraternal, Mr. Ache was for many years one of the most active men in Hellertown. For twelve years he was borough auditor, and in 1914 was elected chief burgess for a term of four years. He was unable to serve for the full term, owing to the banking responsibilities that came to him in 1916, and the consequent residence in Bethlehem. In patriotic and fraternal society work, as well as in church work, Mr. Ache has long been active and enthusiastic; by reason of his father's war service he holds membership in the Sons of Veterans organization, and is a past officer of Camp No. 295, Pennsylvania Division, in fact, has been treasurer for more than fourteen years. He is affiliated with the Knights of the Golden Eagle, member of Eerie No. 112, Hellertown Castle; is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows No. 606, Saucona Lodge; and of the Masonic bodies he belongs to Hellertown Lodge No. 563, of which he has been worshipful master; to the Ezra Royal Arch Chapter No. 291, South Bethlehem; to the Bethlehem Council; and Knights Templar, Bethlehem Commandery No. 283. He is a member of Caldwell Consistory, thirty-second degree, of Bloomsburg; and Rajah Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, of Reading. Mr. Ache is an energetic Christian, a member and consistent supporter of the Reformed church. He worshipped at the Hellertown church while resident in that town, and since he has lived in South Bethlehem, at the South Bethlehem First Reformed Church. His record in church service at Hellertown includes fourteen years as consistory member and member of choir, and for four years as financial secretary. Since he has lived in South Bethlehem he has been a member of the church choir there.

He married at Hellertown, November 3, 1904, Irene C. Leidich, daughter of Charles A. and Susanna (King) Leidich. Her temperament is very much like that of her husband, both being musically inclined and members of the church choir, and both were friends in childhood and youth, graduating from the same high school in the same year. Her father, who died on March 27, 1917, was a prominent lumber merchant of South Bethlehem and Hellertown, and a leader in community and church activities of Hellertown. For many years he was assessor of the borough, and for more than forty years was a member of the church choir. He, also, throughout his life gave unselfishly and enthusiastically of his time to Sunday school work; for ten years he was assistant superintendent of the Hellertown Union Sunday School, and for more than twenty years he went each Sunday to the Limekiln Sunday School, about two miles from Hellertown, as superintendent. His widow, Susanna (King) Leidich, still lives in Hellertown, which has been her home for almost sixty years. The children of Harry Luster and Irene C. (Leidich) Ache are:



Harold Bruce, who was born on June 17, 1906; Dorothy Irene, born May 3, 1914; and Homer Leroy, born January 8, 1916.

**D. ERWIN KEIM**—D. Erwin Keim, justice of the peace of Nazareth, Pennsylvania, was born July 20, 1856, in Plainfield township, Pennsylvania, and has right to a place in any history dealing with the pioneer efforts of the settlers of the district now treated, because the Keim family was among the early pioneers of Plainfield township. And in any biographical chronicling of the present residents of Northampton county, Mr. Keim must be included by reason of his own creditable record in industrial and public activities. In the direct line and also in collateral lines, his lineage connects with old families of the district. D. Erwin Keim is the son of John J. and Regina (Andrew) Keim, whose married life was lived mainly in Moore township. Both his parents lived to the venerable octogenarian age, and the valuable slate deposits of the parental estate were later worked and developed into one of the important industries of Northampton county.

D. Erwin Keim after passing through the public schools advanced to the Keystone State Normal School at Kutztown, Berks county, and graduated therefrom in the class of 1876. For a few terms he was a teacher in the public school of Moore township, and was then appointed principal of borough of Bath schools, holding the position for eighteen consecutive years, and it is interesting to note that among his pupils was Mr. McElhaney, a member of the advisory board of this history. He exerted much influence over his pupils in general, and in particular fostered the inclinations of those of his pupils who gave marked aptitude for academic or professional life. His former pupils are to be found creditably placed today in all the professions, which is a source of much gratification to Mr. Keim. After two decades of services as an educator in principal capacity, Mr. Keim turned to industrial affairs, engaging in merchandising and in the coal and lumber trades, interesting himself for a time in business at Lehigh. About eighteen years ago he removed to Nazareth to take position as superintendent of a brickmaking plant, where thirty-five to forty men were employed. Under his direction the plant maintained a daily output of 30,000 to 40,000. More recently his business interests have centered in slate properties and in real estate; he is part owner of an attractive and increasingly valuable residential holding at Folsom. The proximity of his land to the progressive Hog Island territory is causing his lots at Folsom to be rapidly pre-empted for residential purposes.

Since he has lived at Nazareth, Mr. Keim has taken active interest in public affairs and enjoys solid popularity in his ward. He is a Democrat, and keenly follows national affairs, but has never sought political office. The local offices which have come to him have come more because of his fitness for them than from his seeking; his knowledge of real estate values has been useful in his duties as assessor, and as a justice of the peace, to which office he was elected in 1917, his years of professional work have given him breadth of view and a judicial aptitude.

Mr. Keim was married when only twenty-two years of age, his wife, who still lives, being Ellen R., daughter of Auguste J. and Mary Walker, of Bushkill, both deceased. There has been no issue to the marriage, but Mr. and Mrs. Keim have been able to center their love in one who by long residence with them has become almost as much their son as if he had been born to them, their nephew, Charles E. Keim, who was orphaned at the age of five years, and was adopted by them then. He received the fullness of their parental solicitude during the years of his infancy and youth, so that he grew into manhood as proud of his foster parents as they are of him. He was given every educational advantage, and did full justice to those advantages. At eighteen years he had graduated from Mühlenberg College with honors, gaining the junior oratorical prize, and the president's prize in addition.

Thus his college career clearly indicated the profession for which he was best fitted. Without delay he entered the Mount Airy Theological Seminary at Philadelphia, and four years later graduated therefrom. He soon became an ordained minister, being called to the Lutheran church at Spring City, Chester county, Pennsylvania, where he has already gained distinction as an orator. He is also a good pastor, reflecting in his work many of the characteristics of his foster parents to whom some credit is due for making his entry into professional life so successful and promising. Their greatest satisfaction is that the popular young minister in his daily actions reflects the wholesome home influence under which he grew to manhood. The young minister accepted the charge at Spring City in preference to that offered him in a much larger city, Brooklyn, New York, where he might have gone as pastor of the Church of the Good Shepherd.

**SCHUYLER HENRY DECH, M.D.**—In 1904, Dr. Dech established in practice in Easton, Pennsylvania, and there continues, a physician of skill and high reputation. He is a son of James Dech, a retired farmer of Bath, Pennsylvania, two of whose sons are practicing medicine in Easton.

(I) The ancestor of the Dech family in Pennsylvania is John Dech, born in Germany in 1720, who came to Pennsylvania in 1734. He worked out his passage money after arrival, as did many others, but he later became prosperous, and for years resided at Sumneytown, in Bucks county. Later he was attracted by reports from the newly created county of Northampton, came to this county, and settled near Bethlehem.

(II) Jacob Dech, son of John Dech, the founder, was born in 1746, and died in 1833. He lived in Forks township, and married Christina, sister of Conrad Best, and daughter of Jacob Best, of Williams township. He owned various tracts of farm land in Allen township, and was fairly well-to-do. In 1772 he bought and settled on the farm now owned by a descendant, George H. Dech, of Bath. During the Revolution he enlisted and performed military duty. Jacob and Christina (Best) Dech were the parents of five children: 1. John, who later purchased the homestead; married Elizabeth Oberly. 2. Anna, married David Kemmerer. 3. Jacob (2), of further mention. 4. Elizabeth, married Christian Laubach. 5. Andrew, born in 1793, died in 1854; was the owner of a large farm near Schoenersville in Allen township; married Katherine Heller, born in 1790, died in 1866, daughter of Joseph Heller, and great-granddaughter of Christopher Heller, who came to Pennsylvania in 1733, and the founder of Hellertown.

(III) Jacob (2) Dech, son of Jacob (1) Dech, was a farmer of East Allen township, Northampton county, Pennsylvania, and there lived and died, his burial place, Hecktown. He married Mary Magdalen Oberly, and they were the parents of nine children: 1. Jesse, of further mention. 2. Reuben, of Lower Nazareth. 3. Aaron, who died September 18, 1898, in his eightieth year; was a merchant of Farmersville; he made frequent trips to Philadelphia with a four-horse team, taking heavy loads of produce to the city and bringing back merchandise for his store; from all around the people came to bring him money to deposit in Philadelphia banks, and frequently he carried large sums. 4. William, of Hanover. 5. Joseph, of East Allen township. 6. Stephen, of Bethlehem township. 7. Charles, of Lower Nazareth. 8. Thomas, who lived at the Rising Sun. 9. Mary, who married Samuel Keller, of Allentown.

(IV) Jesse Dech, eldest son of Jacob (2) and Mary Magdalen (Oberly) Dech, was born in East Allen township, Northampton county, Pennsylvania. He settled in Bath, Pennsylvania, married a Miss Ritter, and reared a family including a son James, of further mention.

(V) James Dech, son of Jesse Dech, was born in Hanover township, Northampton county, Pennsylvania. He spent the active years of his life engaged in farming in Northampton county, owning his own farm, of one

hundred acres, situated near Bath. He was a soldier of the Union during the Civil War, a member of the Reformed church, and is a most highly esteemed man. He married Lucinda Unangst. Children: 1. Samaritan. 2. Oscar. 3. Harvey J., deceased. 4. Sevilla, married Andrew Persen. 5. Elmer J., a practicing physician of Easton. 6. Rudy J., married Jacob Danna. 7. Schuyler Henry, of further mention. 8. Palmer, deceased.

(VI) Dr. Schuyler Henry Dech, son of James and Lucinda (Unangst) Dech, was born in Bath, Northampton county Pennsylvania, August 1, 1879. After completing public school courses of study he studied under the private teaching of Prof. Asa K. McIlhany, then entered East Stroudsburg Normal School, whence he was graduated, class of 1897. Choosing the profession of a physician and surgeon, he prepared in Ohio Medical College, Cincinnati, Ohio, and received his degree M.D. with the graduating class of 1901. After a year's experience gained as interne at Seaton Hospital, Cincinnati, Ohio, Dr. Dech gave another year to study in private clinics devoted to diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat. From 1902 until 1904 he was engaged in private practice in Allentown, Pennsylvania, but in the latter year he removed to Easton, Pennsylvania, where he succeeded to the practice of Dr. O. E. E. Arndt, deceased. Since his coming he has established himself firmly in public favor as a skilled practitioner along general lines, and a physician whose integrity could always be relied upon. He is a member of the Northampton Medical, Pennsylvania State Medical, and the American Medical societies, and is held in high regard by his professional brethren. He is devoted to his profession, and to call upon him for medical assistance is never disregarded, but he is not unmindful of his responsibilities as a citizen, and takes a lively interest in public affairs.

Dr. Dech is a member of Easton Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; Easton Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Pomp Council, Royal and Select Masters; Hugh de Payen Commandery, Knights Templar; Rajah Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine (Reading); Easton Lodge, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; Easton Lodge, Loyal Order of Moose; and of the Jackson Democratic Club.

Dr. Dech married, August 23, 1903, Jennie E. McBride, daughter of Daniel and Mary (Merritt) McBride of Rochester, New York. Both Dr. and Mrs. Dech are members of the First Reformed Church. They are the parents of a son, Schuyler Henry (2) Dech, born in Easton, March 19, 1905. Dr. Dech takes his recreations in that form of out-of-door enjoyment which he greatly enjoys, motoring, although he is a great admirer of and usually owns a good horse of the light harness variety.

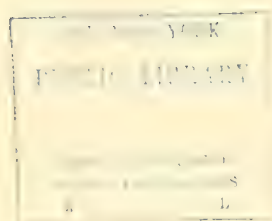
**GEORGE O. RICE**—Now enjoying well earned retirement from business cares, Mr. Rice reviews a life of honorable and successful effort, and such retrospective view can bring him naught but satisfaction. He is a son of Joseph Rice, and of old Pennsylvania family. Joseph Rice, son of Henry Rice, was born in Moore township, Northampton county, Pennsylvania, and there spent his life as a carpenter and builder. During his active years he erected many of the farm buildings and residences in his section of the county, but in his later life he retired to his farm, and there lived a quiet life. He was a member of the Lutheran church, and was highly esteemed in his community as a man of upright, honorable life. He married Caroline Best, also born in Moore township, and they were the parents of three sons and three daughters: William, Samuel Franklin, George O., Elizabeth, Lucy and Jane.

George O. Rice, son of Joseph and Caroline (Best) Rice, was born in Moore township Northampton county, Pennsylvania, May 16, 1853, and there spent his youth in acquiring an education and in farm work. After finishing the public school courses in the nearby schools, he entered the State normal school at Kutztown, and there qualified for a teacher's position. He taught





Yours Geo. O. Rice



eight terms in Northampton and Lehigh county schools after leaving normal, then located in Easton, Pennsylvania, which has ever since been his home. In Easton he assumed the management of the wholesale provision business of D. W. Howell, his father-in-law, and for six years continued in that capacity. At the end of that period he formed a partnership with his brother, Franklin Rice, and purchased the business which he had managed for six years, and had proved a profitable one. Their store, located at No. 130 Delaware street, was operated by the Rice Brothers for two years; then George O. became sole owner, and personally managed the business until September, 1917, when he practically retired, and Franklin, going to South Bethlehem, continued in the same line. In 1908 he moved his location from No. 130 Delaware street to No. 32 South Green street, and there served in wholesale quantities an extensive line of customers extending from Shamokin, Pennsylvania, to Newark, New Jersey. During sixteen years of this period in which he was in active business, Mr. Rice conducted also a malt house on Ferry street in the old Seitz Building. He gave his business his close personal supervision, and prospered in all his undertakings. Sound in judgment, quick to act, and progressive in his ideas, Mr. Rice was one of the substantial business men of his city, who were safe and sane in their leadership, and stood for all that was best in city life. His other business relations were with the First National Bank of Easton, and the Northampton Trust Company, both of which he served as a director. After retiring from his own individual business, he entered the employ of Arbigast and Bastian, meat packers, Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, as road salesman.

Reared a Lutheran, he was a member of the choir of St. Paul's Church for several years, and for many years was a member of the council of Christ Lutheran Church, and director of music in the Sunday school. Later he and his family became members of Brainerd-Union Presbyterian Church. In political faith he is a Republican.

Mr. Rice married, April 27, 1878, Minnie Howell, who died in 1908, aged forty-nine years, daughter of D. W. Howell, of Martins Creek, Northampton county, Pennsylvania. Their children were: Emily, Clara, Chester Howell, Walter Douglas and Frances.

Emily Rice was educated in Easton public schools, and Maryland College, at Lutherville, Maryland. After completing her classical education she entered New England Conservatory of Music, at Boston, finishing her musical studies at Cornell University. For several years she was organist of St. John's Lutheran Church of Slatington, Pennsylvania; one year organist of St. Mark's Episcopal Church of Paterson, New Jersey; organist of Christ Lutheran Church, Easton, five years; supervisor of music in the public schools of Easton, two years; of the schools in Cranford, New Jersey, two years; and of Phoenixville, Pennsylvania, three years. During the years 1917 and 1918, she has been connected with the educational department of the Victor Talking Machine Company, traveling and lecturing in the interest of that department, now an important one.

Clara Rice married Rev. E. Graham Wilson, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, a graduate of Lafayette College and Hartford Theological Seminary, now an ordained minister of the Presbyterian church, and head of the religious work of the Fifty-seventh Street Branch of the Young Women's Christian Association in New York City.

Chester Howell Rice, a graduate of Lafayette College, upon attaining the age of twenty-one became manager of the Abell Opera House, at Easton, and two years later inaugurated a chain of theatres in the State of Illinois. He then became advance manager for Henry B. Harris, so continuing until the death of Mr. Harris. He represented as advance manager the well known stars, Rose Stahl, Helen Ware and Elsie Ferguson, and in the course of duty made several trips from coast to coast. After the death of Mr. Harris, Mr.



Rice became business manager for David Belasco, in advance of David Warfield, and is now (1918) on the Pacific Coast, and in the fall of 1918 a student at Harvard University, in army training.

Walter Douglas Rice, a graduate of Lafayette College and the University of Pennsylvania, began preparation for the practice of medicine, but abandoned medicine for journalism, connected with the *Brooklyn Eagle* in the capacity of reporter, and now, fall of 1918, is at Fort Thomas, Kentucky, in training.

Frances Rice, the youngest child, a graduate of Easton High School, is residing with her father.

**HENRY A. PICKING FISCHER**—Now successfully established in law practice in Easton, Pennsylvania, Mr. Fischer is fairly started upon a career in a profession which richly rewards her capable sons. His father, a devoted minister of the Lutheran church, was for nineteen years pastor of St. Paul's Church, and here the son obtained his classical and professional education, and when finally admitted to the bar, chose Easton as the seat of his practice. He is a grandson of John Henry Fischer, born in Geisen, Hesse Cassel, Germany, July 28, 1810, died in August, 1871. He married Annie Elizabeth Gilbert, born August 8, 1810, died in September, 1892, surviving her husband twenty-one years. They came to the United States in 1836, landing in Baltimore, Maryland. They were the parents of three daughters and nine sons.

The youngest of these twelve children, Rev. August H. F. Fischer, father of Henry A. P. Fischer, was born in Berlin, Somerset county Pennsylvania, and there spent his youth. He prepared for college at Gettysburg Preparatory School, going thence to Pennsylvania College, Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, whence he was graduated in June, 1880. Choosing the sacred calling, he entered the Lutheran Theological Seminary at Gettysburg, and there was graduated, class of 1883. Later his *alma mater* conferred upon her son the honorary degree D.D. in recognition of his usefulness as a Christian minister. After ordination as a minister of the Lutheran church, he was called to the pastorate of the church of New Bloomfield, Pennsylvania, there remaining five and one-half years. He then accepted a call from the church at Lafayette Hill, Pennsylvania, and there continued for five years. His third charge was St. Paul's Lutheran Church in Easton, and there he labored with great acceptability for nineteen years, the church prospering in temporal affairs, the congregation increasing in numbers and spiritual strength. From Easton, Dr. Fischer went to his present pastorate, the church at Phoenixville, Pennsylvania. Dr. Fischer married, October 30, 1884, Anne E. C. Picking, daughter of Henry A. and Charlotte (Walter) Picking, of Gettysburg.

Henry A. Picking Fischer, son of Rev. August H. F. and Annie E. C. (Picking) Fischer, was born in New Bloomfield, Perry county, Pennsylvania, September 18, 1885. He was educated at Lerch's Preparatory School, finishing in 1902, and at Lafayette, whence he was graduated A.B., an honor man, ranking among the first twenty, class of 1906. He passed his preliminary law examination the same year, became a law student under Henry J. Steele, passed his finals in 1909, and in February, 1910, was admitted to the Northampton county bar. He began practice in Easton immediately after his admission, was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of the State in March, 1913, and to the United States District Court the same month and year. He is building up a good practice, and ranks with the strong young men of the Northampton bar. He is a member of the County and State Bar Association, is a member of the Northampton County Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and is its president; is a member of the Young Men's Christian Association; and an active worker in the various drives for funds for the War Chest, Liberty Loans and other campaigns. He is an affiliated member of Brainerd-Union Presbyterian Church, and deeply inter-

ested in all forward movements. His recreations are those of the out-of-doors, swimming, boating, canoeing and tennis making a special appeal to his virile manly nature. The war garden plan found in him an ardent supporter, his interest in his garden vying with his sports as recreation.

Mr. Fischer married, December 14, 1916, Martha Weaver De Hart, a daughter of Howard De Hart, born in Mauch Chunk, Pennsylvania, educated in Moravian Seminary, Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, and his wife, Margaret M. (Wilhelm) De Hart, granddaughter of James H. Wilhelm, one of the first telegraphers in his section of Pennsylvania, long time paymaster of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, and his wife, Martha M. (Weaver) Wilhelm, niece of Capt. William Herman Wilhelm, a graduate of West Point Military Academy, the classmate of Gen. Peyton March, and with General Pershing in the West, a gallant soldier who gave his life for his country, killed in action in the Philippines. The Weavers and Wilhelms come from distinguished Moravians, an ancestor, Rev. John Bechtel, with Count Zinzendorf and others, being editors of a church catechism which was printed by Benjamin Franklin. In 1874, John Bechtel and a few others established at Germantown, Pennsylvania, a school for girls, which was the nucleus of Moravian Seminary at Bethlehem. Another ancestor was the founder of the first newspaper in Northampton county, another was a captain of militia of Northampton county, and still another was a charter trustee of Lafayette College. Martha Weaver (De Hart) Fischer, a graduate of Moravian College for Women, Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, is an accomplished musician and talented soprano soloist. She is a member of the Junior Auxiliary, Easton Hospital, the Red Cross, and the local chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, tracing her descent from Capt. Cornelius Weygandt, Sr. Mr. and Mrs. Fischer are the parents of a son, James Henry, born in Easton, December 4, 1917.

**JOSEPH MACKEY ROSEBERRY LONG**—Many years ago, when Bangor, Pennsylvania, was known as New Village, Jacob E. Long came to the village and opened the first store there. That was after his return from the Civil War, and from that time he was a leading spirit in the settlement. From merchant to banker was the next step, and to him the First National Bank of Bangor owes its existence. There his son, Joseph M. R. Long, was born and early educated, and there returned to practice his profession after a period of twelve years spent in law practice in New York City. Father and son have been closely identified with the growth and development of Bangor, and the name there is an honored one. Prior to coming to New Village, Jacob E. Long resided in Upper Mount Bethel township, Northampton county, a locality in which his ancestors early settled and were tillers of the soil.

Among the first of record in this branch is Abraham Long, a major of the War of 1812, and a farmer of Upper Mount Bethel. The pistol he carried in that war is now the property of his great-grandson, Joseph M. R. Long, of Bangor. Major Long served in the coast artillery, and was stationed at Sandy Hook, New York. His father, John Long, was granted a large acreage in the present Bucks county, Pennsylvania, where he settled after his arrival in 1740 from Scotland, whither the family, known as Lainge, emigrated from the north of Ireland, in the time of the Irish kings.

William A. Long, son of Major Abraham Long, was born in Upper Mount Bethel township, and there engaged in farming, but later in life he retired to the village of Mount Bethel, then known as Williamsburg. He married Eva Miller, of Stone Church, Pennsylvania, and they were the parents of three sons and three daughters: Hiram, a physician, deceased; Jeremiah, a merchant, now residing in Chattanooga, Tennessee; Edna, deceased; Lu-

cinda, deceased; Emma, deceased; and Jacob E., whose career is herein traced.

Jacob E. Long, youngest son of William A. and Eva (Miller) Long, was born in Mount Bethel, Pennsylvania, July 5, 1845, and died in Bangor, Pennsylvania, September 9, 1914. In 1862, at the age of seventeen years, he enlisted in the Union Army, a member of Company F, 129th Regiment, Pennsylvania. He was mustered into the service August 13, 1862, and mustered out with the company May 18, 1863, the regiment having enlisted for nine months service. Mr. Long re-enlisted and served until the close of the war. In 1865 he located in New Village, now the borough of Bangor, Pennsylvania, and there established a mercantile business, his the first store in the village. The discovery and development of the rich slate beds gave the village wonderful prosperity, and after continuing his general store until 1889 he sold out. In 1881 he started a private banking business as the Bangor Bank. The following year he organized the First National Bank of Bangor, of which he was president until his death, September 9, 1914, with the exception of a term of eight years. He was postmaster of Bangor four years, 1904-08, and during his administration of the office, and solely through his efforts, free delivery within the borough and rural free routes were established. He was a member of the Presbyterian church, serving as elder of the Bangor church for more than thirty years, and representing Lehigh Presbytery several times as delegate to the General Assembly. He was a man of strong, but lovable character, an advocate of progress and improvement, his public spirit and enterprise being reflected in the deeds he performed. He was highly esteemed in the community for his upright life and kindly spirit, which was manifested toward all those with whom he came in contact. He always retained his interest in his army comrades, and was a member of Albert Jones Post No. 383, Grand Army of the Republic, and at the time of his death was holding the post of adjutant.

Jacob E. Long married, November 12, 1874, Henrietta Sophia Roseberry, of Belvidere, New Jersey, born June 29, 1847, daughter of Joseph Mackey and Sarah (Depue) Roseberry. Sarah Depue was a daughter of Abraham Depue, and granddaughter of Benjamin Depue, the latter an officer of the Revolution, who on September 4, 1784, was commissioned by the Supreme Executive Council of Pennsylvania judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Northampton county, Pennsylvania, for a period of seven years. He married Catherine van Campen, daughter of Col. Abraham van Campen, who commanded the first New Jersey regiment in the French and Indian War, and was the first judge of Sussex county, New Jersey. Colonel van Campen was a son of Admiral Jan van Campen, of the Holland navy, and of Tietze (Decker) van Campen, daughter of Jan Decker.

The first Depue ancestor in America was Nicholas Depue (French, Depuis), a Huguenot, who came with his wife Catalina (Renard) Depue, and son Moses from Artois, France, and arrived in New Amsterdam (now New York City) in October, 1662, and bought land there, now the site of the present Produce Exchange Building. The son, **Moses Depue, born 1657, settled** in Ulster county, New York, where a large grant of land had been made to his father. He was the founder of Rochester, New York, and one of the charter members under the grant from Queen Anne to Rochester in 1703. He married Maria Wynkoop. Their son, Benjamin Depue, Sr., born 1695, married Elizabeth Schoonmaker, at Esopus, now Kingston, New York, September 3, 1719. Their son, Benjamin Depue was born at Esopus, New York, June, 1729, and removed to Lower Mount Bethel township, Northampton county, Pennsylvania, in 1765, and died there September 26, 1811. He is the first Benjamin Depue mentioned in this sketch, and his son, Abraham Depue, great-grandfather of Joseph M. R. Long, was born September 28, 1765, in Lower Mount Bethel township. He married Susanna Hoffman, January 5, 1792.



John Roseberry, great-grandfather of Henrietta S. (Roseberry) Long, settled at Phillipsburg, New Jersey, about 1740, and there owned about fifteen hundred acres, including the site of Phillipsburg. He married Margaret Phillips, daughter of William Phillips, in whose honor Phillipsburg was named, and a descendant of Rev. George Phillips, a graduate of Cambridge, 1613, who came to New England in 1630 with General Winthrop's Colony, was pastor of the First Church in Watertown, Massachusetts, and is the ancestor of a large and illustrious family, including the famous Phillips Brooks, the fifth Episcopal bishop of New England. The line of descent from Rev. George Phillips is through his son, Zerrubabel Phillips, of Watertown, and Southampton, Long Island; his son, Theophilus Phillips, of Newtown, Long Island, and Lawrenceville, New Jersey; his son, William Phillips, who settled near now Phillipsburg, New Jersey, as early as 1735; his daughter, Margaret Phillips, married John Roseberry, who settled at Phillipsburg, in 1740. John and Margaret (Phillips) Roseberry were the parents of Michael Roseberry, who married Margaret Mackey, daughter of Capt. Joseph Mackey, Company I, First Regiment, New Jersey Militia, who was a gallant officer of the Revolution. They were the parents of Joseph Mackey Roseberry, born at Phillipsburg, New Jersey, October 5, 1804. His wife, Sarah (Depue) Roseberry, was born at Foul Rift, located on the banks of the Delaware in Lower Mount Bethel township, Northampton county, Pennsylvania, January 31, 1815. They were the parents of nine children, Henrietta Sophia, born June 29, 1847, being the sixth. She married Jacob E. Long, and they were the parents of three sons: Joseph M. R., of further mention; William H., of Bangor; and Frank R., of New York City.

Joseph Mackey Roseberry Long, eldest son of Jacob E. and Henrietta Sophia (Roseberry) Long, was born in Bangor, Pennsylvania, August 19, 1875, and there completed grade and high school courses of study. He then entered Princeton University, whence he was graduated A.B., class of 1896. He pursued professional study at New York Law School, New York City, receiving his degree LL.B., in 1898, after which he engaged in law practice in New York City until 1910. He then returned to Bangor and established in practice there, so continuing without interruption until the present, 1919. Mr. Long, through his patriotic ancestry, has gained admission to the Sons of the American Revolution, the Sons of Veterans, and the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States; and he is a member of the Masonic order. In politics he is a Republican, and in religious affiliation a member of St. David's Episcopal Church of Bangor, which he serves as senior warden.

Mr. Long married, June 16, 1903, Ella May Tuttle, of New York City, daughter of Nathaniel and Ella (Clark) Tuttle. Mr. Tuttle served on the New York *Tribune* for a period of forty years, retiring in 1908. He was closely identified with the development of journalism in New York City from the time of Horace Greeley, who secured Mr. Tuttle's services for the *Tribune*. When Whitelaw Reid, the owner, was in France as ambassador from the United States, Mr. Tuttle had full charge of the business affairs of that great newspaper.

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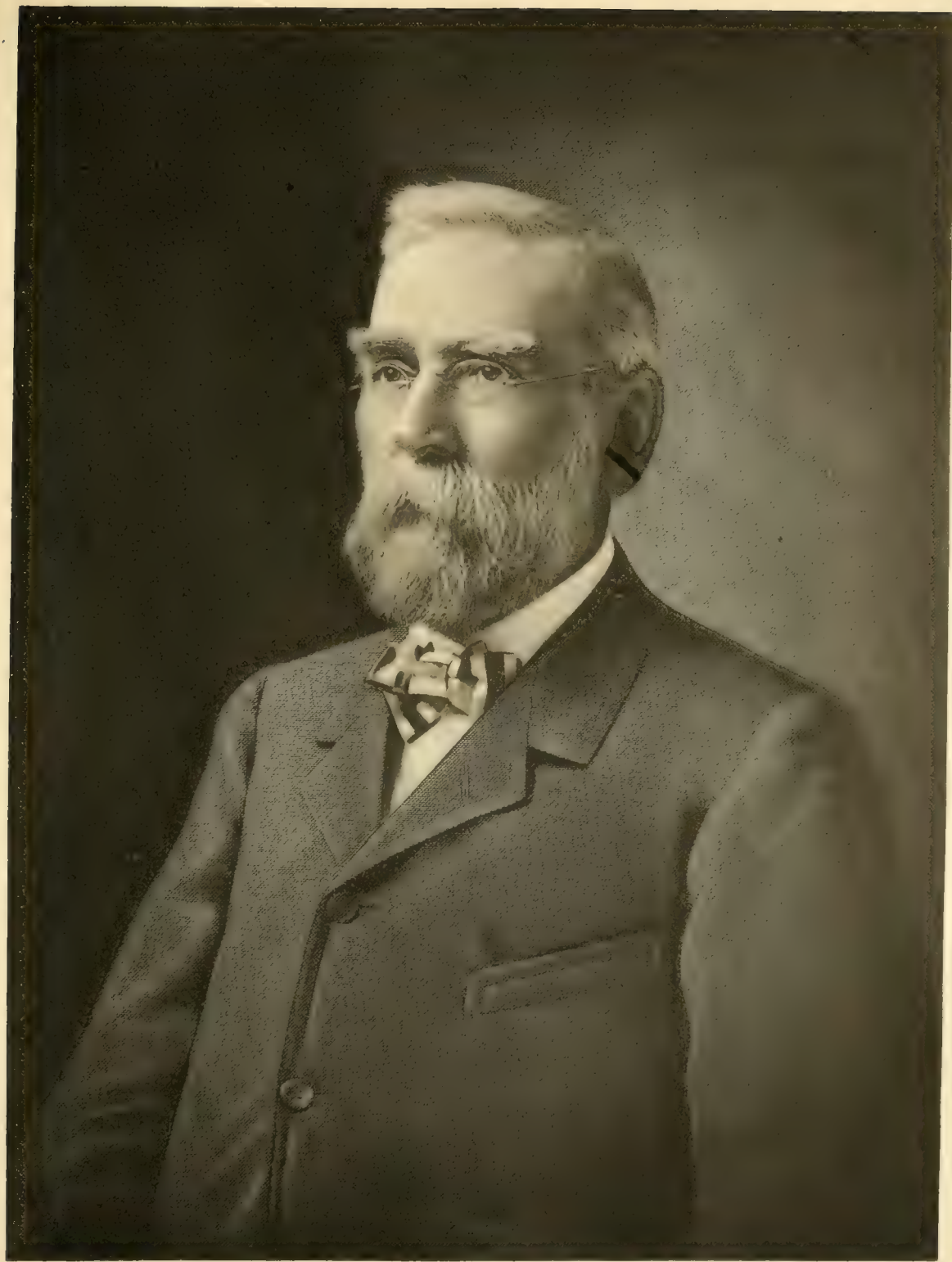
**JOHN H. WILSON, M.D.**—Numbered among the octogenarians of the Bethlehem when his useful life ended, Dr. Wilson was one of the well known and highly esteemed men of the community in which he settled shortly after his return from the Civil War, in which he served professionally. For perhaps twenty years he practiced as a general physician, then and until his death specialized in diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat, ranking very high among specialists in those diseases. He was of Scotch Irish descent, son of James and Kate (Himmelwright) Wilson, of Milford Square, Bucks county, Pennsylvania.

John H. Wilson was born at Milford Square, Pennsylvania, December 6,

1836, died in Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, September 12, 1916. After completing his studies in Quakertown and other schools, he began teaching, continuing until his entrance to the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, whence he was graduated M.D., class of 1860. Soon afterward he volunteered as a surgeon, and until the close of the Civil War in 1865 he was in active service as a surgeon, seeing hard service as a hospital worker, his regiment, the Seventy-third Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, being badly cut up at Gettysburg, and previously at Antietam and elsewhere had been hotly engaged. Dr. Wilson came out of the war a veteran in experience, and soon settled in Bethlehem, where he continuously practiced until a short time prior to his death, at the age of nearly eighty. Until 1885 he was a general practitioner, then took post-graduate courses in diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat, after which he confined his practice to such diseases. He was very skillful and won the confidence of a very large clientele. He was a member of the American Medical Association, Pennsylvania State Medical Society, Northampton County Medical Society, and the Physicians' Club of the Bethlehems. He always retained the liveliest interest in his old army comrades, and was one of the original members of J. K. Taylor Post, Grand Army of the Republic. He was also a member of the Masonic order, belonging to lodge and chapter, and highly regarded by his brethren of the order.

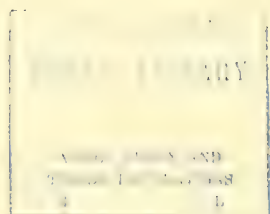
Dr. Wilson married, in 1860, Lavina Dillinger, daughter of Henry and Anna Dillinger, of Lehigh county, Pennsylvania, of a family founded in Pennsylvania by Heinrich Wilhelm Dillinger, who came in 1728 from Würtemberg, Germany, and settled near and below the present Dillingersville in Lower Saucon township, Lehigh county. There he owned one hundred and fifty acres, which he cultivated and upon which he built a house, yet standing, the oldest landmark of its kind in that section of Lehigh county. He was a Lutheran in religion, a good man, and a good citizen. Five children were born to Dr. and Mrs. Wilson: William, a journalist of Wilmington, Delaware; Arthur, a practicing physician of Monessen, Pennsylvania; Clarence, engaged in the automobile business in Brooklyn, New York; Herbert, engaged with the A. C. Huff music house of Bethlehem; Florence N., a resident of Bethlehem, her home the old homestead. Dr. Wilson survived his wife, who died October 22, 1915, and at his own death, September 12, 1916, left eleven grandchildren and a great-grandchild. Both Dr. Wilson and his wife are buried in Niskey Hill Cemetery, Bethlehem. Both were greatly beloved by all who knew them, and they were deeply attached to one another, the good doctor not long surviving the death of Mrs. Wilson.

**ELISHA PACKER WILBUR**—Though a decade has passed since Elisha Packer Wilbur was called from the scene of the rich and fruitful labor of his long life of seventy-seven years, his influence has survived strong and enduring, and the institutions in whose founding he played such important part attest, in their permanence and prosperity, upon what sure foundations they were reared. The well-known trust company that bears his name is but one of the memorials he left. He was a large contributor in his busy lifetime to the growth, development, and stability of the Lehigh Valley railroad, with which he was associated in capacities ranging from rodman on the corps of engineers who made the first survey for the line to the presidency of the road. Lehigh University and St. Luke's Hospital benefited by his devoted service as trustee and official, while from 1878 to February 1, 1910, the year of his death, he filled the office of treasurer of South Bethlehem. He was one of the strong men of Eastern Pennsylvania, a man who wrought and accomplished in vast affairs, and who found opportunity in the pressure of business to turn aside for companionship with his fellowmen, for the service of worthy institutions, and for the aid and comfort of those who faltered in life's battle. His death occurred June 14, 1910, at his summer home on Sport Island, in



*A. Melby*





the Thousand Islands, St. Lawrence river, and he bore with him to his long resting place the admiration, love, and esteem of his community and his associates.

Elisha Packer Wilbur, son of Henry and Eveline (Packer) Wilbur, was born in Mystic, Connecticut, January 31, 1833, descendant of old New England families, his father a sea captain until 1838, when he made his home in Mauch Chunk, Pennsylvania. Here Elisha P. Wilbur attended the public schools, beginning his business life in the store of Asa Packer, his uncle, at Nesquehoning, where he remained for five years. At the end of this time he became a rodman with the engineers who made the first survey for the Lehigh Valley railroad, soon afterward taking charge of the accounts of Judge Packer, contractor for the Lehigh Valley. Until the fall of 1855 he worked under the direction of Asa Packer, whose great mind and genius were primarily responsible for the development of the Lehigh Valley, and with the completion of the road continued his confidential secretary and assistant until Judge Packer's death in 1879. A better school of business experience could not have been found, and under the instruction of that able, vigorous business general he received a training broad and thorough.

Mr. Wilbur was one of the five trustees of the large estate of Judge Packer, and one of the executors of his will. He was appointed acting trustee by his associates, and being practically in sole charge of the vast Packer interests, he administered the weighty trust with conscientious fidelity and conspicuous ability, to the general satisfaction of everyone intimately concerned. He was second only to Judge Packer in his grasp of the details of the Lehigh Valley railroad affairs, and after Judge Packer's death until 1884, in the office of director, he was virtual manager of the line, in the latter year being elevated to the presidency. His election met with wide favor among directors, stockholders, and employees, and his long administration, ended by his resignation to devote himself to private enterprises, was a period of expansion and advancement planned and executed by his keen and vigorous mind.

His interests in coal and iron properties and operations were extensive and important. He was for many years a director and chairman of the advisory and finance committee of the Bethlehem Iron Company, now the Bethlehem Steel Company, rated as one of its largest stockholders. From the time of its organization he was president of the Copley Iron Company, director of the Northampton Iron Company, and a large owner of the Lucey Furnace. He was president of the Jefferson Coal Company, the Packer Coal Company, the Wilbur Coal & Coke Company, operating in West Virginia, and a director of the Valley Coal & Coke Company, of West Virginia.

In 1870 he organized the banking house of E. P. Wilbur & Company, which received a trust company charter in 1877 as the E. P. Wilbur Trust Company, under which title it is now operated, with his son, Warren A. Wilbur, as president. To this enterprise, distinctively his own creation and bearing his name, he applied himself earnestly and constantly, and until the time of his death, when it ranked among the strongest institutions of its kind in the region, its prosperity and great usefulness was to him a source of deep satisfaction. Among his other interests were the First National Bank of Sayre, Pennsylvania, the Sayre Land Company, the Sayre Water Company, the South Bethlehem Gas & Water Company, of all of which he was president.

There was little time during his long life when he was not in some position of public trust, although he never entered political life beyond the confines of his community. He was a member of the first Town Council of South Bethlehem, served as chief burgess from 1869 to 1874, and was borough treasurer from 1878 to February 1, 1910, a record of long usefulness and service. Many movements of civic improvements had their origin in his progressive

public-spirit, and he was ever strong in his support of worthy enterprises, religious, educational, or charitable. He was a member of the board of trustees of Lehigh University, an institution to which his uncle, Asa Packer, having arranged for its founding, gave much of his time and millions in money. He was also a trustee and treasurer of St. Luke's Hospital, and to both of these institutions gave generously of his means and labor.

Mr. Wilbur maintained a beautiful summer home on Sport Island, in the Thousand Islands, adjoining Little Lehigh Island, which he also owned, and was one of the first to appreciate the desirability of this region, having built his residence in 1876. Here his death occurred in 1910, two years after he and Mrs. Wilbur had most happily celebrated their golden wedding anniversary among a host of loyal friends. His death took from the Bethlehem community a sincere and earnest Christian gentleman, whose kindly democracy and friendly generosity of spirit bound men to him with strong ties. His was the type of manhood that keeps faith strong, his the companionship that lends joy to living.

Elisha P. Wilbur married, May 11, 1858, Stella M. Abbott, and the following of their children survive: Warren A., a sketch of whom follows; Rollin H., Elisha P., Jr., Eldridge P., and Kenneth. Isabel E., deceased, married Judge Henry McAlpin; Ray, and Harry.

**WARREN ABBOTT WILBUR**—For many years the name of Wilbur has been identified with the leading industrial and business interests of Bethlehem and the Lehigh Valley, its present-day representative, Warren Abbott Wilbur, president of the E. P. Wilbur Trust Company, and founder and president of the Bethlehem Foundry & Machine Company, with numerous other weighty responsibilities in industrial, railroading, and financial lines. In educational, philanthropic, social, and civic affairs he is prominent and active, his influence extending into every channel of the life of his city. Mr. Wilbur is a son of Elisha Packer and Stella M. (Abbott) Wilbur, grandson of Henry Wilbur, of Mystic, Connecticut, who founded his old Connecticut line in Pennsylvania.

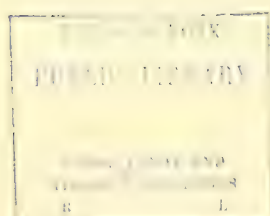
Warren A. Wilbur was born in Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, May 1, 1859. After attending a parochial school in his birthplace, he became a student at Mount Pleasant Academy and completed his education at Swarthmore College. In September, 1877, he entered the employ of the Bethlehem Iron Works Company, subsequently operating a blast furnace and engaging in coal operations. He became associated with his father in 1880 as a member of the firm of E. P. Wilbur & Company, and seven years afterward was made vice-president of the E. P. Wilbur Trust Company, succeeding to the presidency in 1910 upon the death of Elisha P. Wilbur. This company, so long the most intimate interest of his honored father, has continued under his direction in expansion and prosperity and is an important part of the financial system of this region. Mr. Wilbur was largely responsible for the permanent organization of the Bethlehem Bankers' Association, an organization that has been of the utmost value in promoting concord and stability in the financial circles of the city. He has served the Chamber of Commerce of Bethlehem as a director, and was one of the chief factors in the great "hill to hill" bridge project. He was a hearty supporter of the Government during the war, was chairman of the Bethlehem Committee of Public Safety of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and as an ex-officio member of the bankers' committee performed excellent service in the Liberty Loans, as well as aiding, with his means and influence, the work of the various relief and social service organizations.

Mr. Wilbur founded the Bethlehem Foundry & Machine Company, a concern of high industrial standing, of which he is president. He is also president and director of the Jefferson Coal Company, is interested in the First





*A. S. Wilson*



National Bank of Sayre, Pennsylvania, president of the Sayre Water Company, the Sayre Land Company, the Wilbur Coal & Coke Company, the Valley Coal & Coke Company, of West Virginia, the Connellsville & State Line Railroad Company, the Jefferson Railroad Company, and the Packer Coal Company. He serves the following companies in the capacity of director: Lehigh Foundry Company, Lehigh Pulverizer Mill Company, Lehigh Valley National Bank, Western Maryland railroad, Lehigh Valley Traction Company, Lehigh Coke Company, Franklin Coal Company, and Bethlehem Fabricators, Inc.

Despite the exacting demands of his many business connections, Mr. Wilbur finds time for the cultivation and enjoyment of interests far removed from industry or finance. Lehigh University knows him as an efficient and faithful chairman of the executive committee of the board of trustees, and he is also treasurer and trustee of St. Luke's Hospital, a loyal, generous friend of both institutions. He was treasurer of the borough of South Bethlehem before the consolidation of the boroughs into the city of Bethlehem, interested and active in all public matters. In politics he is a Democrat. His fraternal orders are the Masonic, in which he holds the Knights Templar degree, and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and his social memberships are in the Society of Mining Engineers, the Sons of the Revolution, the Society of Colonial Wars, Bethlehem and Northampton clubs, the Philadelphia Club, the Manufacturers' Club of Philadelphia, the Pennsylvania Society of New York, Northampton County Country Club, Lehigh Country Club, Sigma Phi fraternity. Fishing and shooting are his chief out-of-door recreations, and he is a member of the Pohoqualine Fishing Club, Chesapeake North River Shooting Club, New York Yacht Club, and the Thousand Island Yacht Club.

Mr. Wilbur married (first) Sallie P. Lindermann, daughter of Dr. G. B. Lindermann, and a granddaughter of Judge Asa Packer, and they were the parents of one son, Robert E., born July 17, 1881. He married (second) Kate Ellen, daughter of Charles and Camilla (Shimer) Brodhead, of Bethlehem, and granddaughter of General Shimer, of Northampton county.

**REV. ARCHIBALD HARMON BRADSHAW**—Ordained a priest of the Protestant Episcopal Church, May 25, 1905, at Christ Church, Reading, Pennsylvania, Right Rev. Ethelbert Talbot, D.D., LL.D., Bishop of Bethlehem, officiating. Rev. Archibald H. Bradshaw served other parishes for a time, but in April, 1910, was installed rector of Trinity Church, Easton, Pennsylvania, where, under his leadership, membership has doubled, a heavy debt has been entirely extinguished, and the church edifice largely refurnished and redecorated until it is one of the most beautiful churches of the city. He is a son of John William and Clara (Harmon) Bradshaw, grandson of Archibald Bradshaw, and great-grandson of William Bradshaw, who was the son of William Bradshaw, bishop of Bristol, and dean of Christ Church, Oxford, England. Archibald Bradshaw was one of the very early settlers of Indianapolis, Indiana, now North Meriden street, being the site of the old Bradshaw homestead farm. Mrs. Clara (Harmon) Bradshaw was a daughter of Heman and Maria (Parsons) Harmon, and a maternal great-granddaughter of Bishop Parsons, of Petersboro, England.

Archibald Harmon Bradshaw was born August 18, 1870, in Indianapolis, Indiana. After preparation in classical school in Indianapolis, he entered Franklin College, going thence to Princeton University and Theological Seminary, whence he was graduated, class of 1895. He was ordained a minister of the Presbyterian church the same year, and settled as assistant pastor in the Collegiate Church, New York City. During the Spanish-American War he served as chaplain of the One Hundred and Seventy-first Regiment of New York troops. He continued in the ministry of the Reformed church until September, 1903, then became convinced that he could no longer remain in



that faith. In October, 1903, he became a student at the Philadelphia School of Divinity, and later was ordained a priest of the Protestant Episcopal church, as related. His first appointment was as curate and assistant to Rev. Neuton Stanger, DD., LL.D., rector of the Church of the Atonement, Philadelphia. In December, 1906, he was installed rector of Calvary Church, Conshohocken, Pennsylvania. He continued rector of Calvary Church until April, 1910, then came to Easton as rector of Trinity Church. He has now been settled over that parish nine years, and the fruits of his stewardship are most abundant. Outside his parish his work has been very effective, particularly in connection with missions, having in association with Rev. D. A. Rocco organized St. Mary's Mission, at Windgap, Pennsylvania, for the Italian residents of that village. He was editor and manager of the *Bethlehem Churchman* for four years; a member of the diocesan board of missions; delegate to the General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal church at St. Louis in 1916, then serving on the committee, dispatch of business. He is chairman of the Bishop's Church Extension Fund, and a member of the committee on church architecture.

He has taken an active part in civic affairs since coming to Easton, no movement lacking his support which tends to city betterment. He was largely responsible for the organization of the Easton Visiting Nurses' Association, and serves as its president. He is chairman of the War Savings Stamps Committee under appointment by the Federal Reserve Board for Northampton county. He is a member of Fritz Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; Pomfret Club; Northampton County Country Club; Princeton Club of New York City; Benham Club of Princeton Divinity School; Nassau Club of Princeton; and in politics is a Republican.

Mr. Bradshaw married, June 10, 1902, Mary Elizabeth Zehner, daughter of William D. and Mary Elizabeth (Broderick) Zehner, granddaughter of Thomas Broderick, a leading coal operator of Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, until his death, and niece of Mrs. Charles O. Skeer, of South Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, who until her death was noted for the philanthropic and charitable work she carried on throughout Eastern Pennsylvania. William D. Zehner, of Lansford, Pennsylvania, was identified with large anthracite coal interests of Pennsylvania. Mrs. Bradshaw was educated in the Brown School, New York City, finishing abroad under private instructors.

**HERBERT JOSEPH HARTZOG**—Herbert Joseph Hartzog was born in Topton, Berks county, Pennsylvania, November 3, 1881, the eldest son of Israel T. and Martha Catherine (Welker) Hartzog, both now deceased. In 1882 the family moved to Hellertown, Northampton county, and ten years later to South Bethlehem, where their son has since continuously resided and is actively engaged in the practice of law.

Hartzog is the Anglicized form of the German Herzog. The paternal great-grandfather, Adam Hartzog, settled in Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania, near Pottsville, towards the close of the eighteenth century, while the paternal great-grandmother came of the Raudenbush strain, prominent in early Schuylkill county history. Israel T. Hartzog was born June 25, 1856, in the village of Belmont, Schuylkill county, two miles east of Port Carbon, being the eldest son of William and Lucy (Raudenbush) Hartzog, and died in Bethlehem, Northampton county, June 18, 1917. He was a real estate and insurance broker in South Bethlehem for many years, and had a wide acquaintance and clientele in this and adjoining counties. He died suddenly of acute dilatation of the heart. He was a highly informed member of the Masonic order, a recognized authority on its history, and a past master of Hellertown Lodge, No. 563, Free and Accepted Masons. At the time of his death and for some time prior thereto he was affiliated with H. Stanley Goodwin Lodge, No. 648, of South Bethlehem. He is buried in the family



Herbert J. Harkins





plot in the beautiful churchyard of the New Goshenhoppen Church near East Greenville, Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, of which he had been a member at the time of his marriage. He married Martha Catherine Welker, who was born December 2, 1856, in Upper Hanover township, now the borough of Red Hill, Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, June 24, 1880. Martha Catherine Welker was the eldest daughter of Jonas and Catherine (Styer) Welker, one of the prominent pioneer families of that section of the State. She died in Bethlehem, May 5, 1915, after a brief illness. She was a devoted wife and mother, an active member of the First Reformed Church of South Bethlehem, and is buried with her husband in the family plot in the New Goshenhoppen churchyard at East Greenville, Pennsylvania. Mr. and Mrs. Israel T. Hartzog were the parents of five children, three of whom died in infancy, and two sons living, Herbert Joseph and Ira W. Hartzog.

Herbert Joseph Hartzog completed the courses in the public schools of Hellertown and South Bethlehem. He graduated from the Central High School of South Bethlehem in the class of 1900, of which he was class valedictorian, and by reason thereof given a full scholarship to Lehigh University in the Latin Scientific Course. Before entering Lehigh he was a special student at Bethlehem Preparatory School. He graduated from Lehigh University with the degree of A.B. in 1904, having also won first honors in his course at graduation, having been previously elected into the honorary society of Phi Beta Kappa in his junior year at Lehigh University. In the fall of 1904 he entered the law department of the University of Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia, prepared for the practice of law, and was graduated there with the degree of LL.B. in the class of 1907. On December 9, 1907, he was admitted to the practice of law at the bar of Northampton county, Pennsylvania, and on January 6, 1908, to the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. He at once began to practice law in South Bethlehem, and is now well established in the confidence of a large clientele. He was solicitor for the South Bethlehem School District for four years, until the consolidation of the boroughs of Bethlehem and South Bethlehem, and is now solicitor for the new consolidated school district of the city of Bethlehem. He is also solicitor for the school district of the borough of Fountain Hill, school district of the borough of Northampton Heights, and borough solicitor of Freemansburg, Pennsylvania. He is the title officer of the E. P. Wilbur Trust Company, counsel for the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, and numbers among his clientele other corporations and substantial private interests. He has been admitted to practice at the Lehigh county bar and to the Federal courts of this district. He is a member of the Northampton County Bar Association, the Pennsylvania State Bar Association, Phi Beta Kappa and Phi Delta Theta fraternities, H. Stanley Goodwin Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, Caldwell Consistory, Rajah Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, Bethlehem Rotary Club, Northampton Club, and numerous other organizations and societies. He is an active member of the First Reformed Church of Bethlehem, South Side, Pennsylvania. He has been the president of the Chapter House Association, of Phi Delta Theta fraternity at Lehigh University since its incorporation, which association in 1918 completed the erection of a beautiful chapter house on the college campus. Mr. Hartzog's principal recreations are motoring, swimming, and tennis. He was active in war work, serving as a "Four-Minute-Man" in all of the various Liberty Loan campaigns. He also served on the Legal Advisory Board of the Local Draft Board of District No. 3 of Northampton county, and was chairman of the First Ward Committee in the Victory Loan campaign.

On November 19, 1912, Mr. Hartzog married Ada Frederika Worsley, daughter of Charles A. and Sallie M. (Heil) Worsley, her father being of Swedish parentage and birth, and her mother of a prominent Easton, Northampton county, family. Mr. and Mrs. Hartzog are the parents of two daughters, Jane Worsley and Margery Anne Hartzog.

**FRANK BEAHM**—The name of Rev. John Philip Boehm will live in history as that of the first Reformed minister in Pennsylvania, and one of the first in America. While never a resident of Northampton county, he was one of the first land owners on Saucon creek, in what is now Lower Saucon township and Hellertown, the first tract he bought being bounded on all sides by vacant lands. He also ended his days at the home of his eldest son, Anthony William Boehm, in Hellertown, having stopped there for the night on his way home from Egypt Church, where he had administered communion the day before. There he had a land and family interest in Northampton county, now the home of many of his descendants. One of these, Frank Beahm, of Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, whose career is hereinafter traced, is a son of Francis M. Beahm, son of Henry Beahm, son of John Boehm, son of Philip Boehm, son of Anthony William Boehm, son of Rev. John Philip Boehm, the founder of the family, and first Reformed minister in Pennsylvania.

Rev. John Philip Boehm was a son of Rev. Bishop Lewis Boehm, a Reformed minister at Machenbach, near Hanan, a town of Prussia, in Hesse-Nassau, on the Kinzig river. He was born, it is believed, in the year 1683, came to Pennsylvania not later than 1720, and died in Hellertown, Lehigh county, Pennsylvania, April 29, 1749. Driven from his native land by persecution, he came to the land of the Penns, which had been heralded all over Europe as a home where freedom of religious thought was allowed. On his arrival he located in Whitpain township, then in Philadelphia, now in Montgomery county, the neighborhood now marked by "Boehm's church." He was a man of education, and soon became a leader in his community, particularly marked as a man of deep piety. There were no ordained ministers to minister to the spiritual needs of the Germans of that neighborhood in their own tongue, and they appealed to Boehm, the pious schoolmaster, to act as their pastor, that they might have the consolation of religion. He hesitated, for he was not an ordained minister of the Gospel, and believed it would be against church law and order. But finally he yielded to their tearful entreaties, and near the close of the year 1725 he became the (unordained) pastor of Falckner's Swamp, Skippack, and White Marsh. He drew up a constitution for the government of these three congregations, which was undoubtedly the earliest form of discipline adopted by the German Reformed congregations in America. It was doctrinally sound and provided for all forms of service, ceremonies, and government that constituted the pure German doctrine, according to the confession of faith of that church, and provided for the use of the Heidelberg catechism.

In September, 1727, George Michael Weiss, an ordained minister, was sent to this country by the "Upper Consistory or Classis of the Palatinate." This at once brought on a conflict between the ordained and unordained ministerial authority, and the friends of John Philip Boehm sought advice from the Classis of Amsterdam (Holland). That body, after duly considering the matter, declared all the ministerial acts of John Philip Boehm to be valid, but further decreed that "he must be ordained to the ministry according to ecclesiastical authority." He at once complied with the ruling of the Amsterdam Classis, and on November 23, 1729, John Philip Boehm was ordained in New York a minister of the Reformed church. He continued in ministerial work in his own congregations and elsewhere in Pennsylvania, it being recorded that as early as 1734 he preached for the Reformed congregation in Philadelphia in a house rented jointly with the Lutheran congregation. On August 1, 1746, Michael Schlatter arrived in Pennsylvania, having been sent by the church in the Fatherland as mission superintendent. Rev. Boehm heartily seconded this missionary effort and made many journeys with Mr. Schlatter, preaching, administering sacrament, and upbuilding congregations in various places.

When John Philip Boehm first began preaching, his own house in Whitpain township was the meeting place. In 1740 he aided in erecting a small stone church which stood where the present Boehm's church now stands. There he preached, also in Philadelphia and Germantown, until 1747, when, at his own request, owing to the growing infirmities of old age, he was relieved by Rev. Michael Schlatter, whom he solemnly installed as his successor. Henceforth his labors were confined to a narrow circle. He served as stated clerk of the first German Reformed Synod, held in Philadelphia in September, 1747, and continued zealous and fervid for the two years following, when death overtook him at the home of his son, Anthony William, in Hellertown, Pennsylvania. He was buried within the precincts of the church in Whitpain township, Montgomery county, Pennsylvania; which he had helped to rear with his own hands. It is not known who preached the funeral sermon, Rev. Michael Schlatter being absent on a missionary tour, but upon his return he preached a memorial sermon in which his dead friend and contemporary was warmly eulogized. This little Boehm's church which he founded now has a membership of three hundred, and supports its own pastor. He acquired some two hundred acres of farm land in Montgomery county, and about three hundred acres in Lehigh county, blessings both spiritual and material having attended his life and work. The three hundred acres in Lehigh were conveyed in 1747 by Rev. John Philip and Anna Maria Boehm to their eldest son, Anthony William Boehm, "for and in consideration of the natural love and affection which they have and do bear for and toward their son."

Rev. John Philip Boehm married, in Germany, Anna Maria Sherrer, and they were the parents of six children: Anthony William, of further mention; Anna Maria, married Adam Moser; Sebina, married Ludwig Bitting; Elizabeth, married George Shamboh; Maria Phippina, married Cornelius Dewees; and John Philip, married, August 2, 1753, Anna Maria Yost.

(II) Anthony William Boehm, son of Rev. John P. and Anna Maria (Sherrer) Boehm, was born in Worms, Germany, April 27, 1714, and died at his farm in Upper Saucon township, Lehigh county, Pennsylvania, April 6, 1766. He received the farm in Upper Saucon township from his father, and that with all else he acquired in the way of real estate passed to his only son Philip. He married Hannah Philis ———, who survived him with her only child, Philip. Anthony W. Boehm was buried in a private cemetery on his own farm.

(III) Philip Boehm, only son of Anthony William and Hannah Philis Boehm, was born at the homestead in Upper Saucon township, Lehigh county, Pennsylvania, December 14, 1747, and died January 10, 1816. He was the first to dispose of any of the land first owned by Rev. John Philip Boehm, consequently did not leave the family so well endowed with land as his predecessors, but did leave a large family, and from him sprang a numerous family. He married Anna Barbara Schreiber, born November 2, 1747, who survived him sixteen years, dying October 10, 1832. By stipulation with the buyers she continued her residence in the old home, a stone house now standing on what is known as the Geissenger farm. Philip and Anna Barbara (Schreiber) Boehm were both buried at Lower Saucon Reformed churchyard. They were the parents of eight children: Anthony, married Catherine Geissenger; Philip, married Elizabeth Wasser; John, through whom descent is traced; David; Catherine, married Jacob Kramm; Susanna, married Jacob Ochs; Mary, married Jacob Haas; Elizabeth, married Jacob Miller.

(IV) John Boehm, third son of Philip and Anna Barbara (Schreiber) Boehm, was born at the homestead about 1772. He married Rebecca Fravel, and they were the parents of nine children: Charles, married Martha A. Dornblosser; Henry, through whom descent is traced; Levi, married Mary Wagner; Israel, married Mahala Dodson; Jones, married and had issue; Mary, married a Mr. Seifert; Hannah, married Marshall Wheeler; Henrietta, married Jacob Werst; Rebecca, married Henry Hammeck.

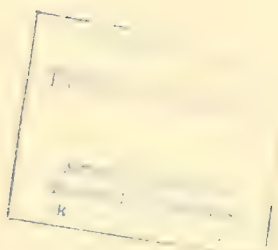


(V) Henry Beahm, second son of John and Rebecca (Fravel) Boehm, was born in Hellertown, Northampton county, Pennsylvania, June 3, 1821. He married Margaret Smith, who was born in Whitehall, November 23, 1820. The connection with the Boehm family began with Anthony William Boehm, son of Rev. John Philip Boehm, he having left his farm and built a house, which in 1877 was described as the "oldest house still standing in Hellertown." It was then the property of John A. Geissenger. Henry Boehm altered the spelling of his name from Boehm to Beahm, that spelling still prevailing in this branch. Henry and Margaret (Smith) Beahm were the parents of the following children: John F., married Annie Sedame; Milton A., married Mary Cogan; Annie I., married Charles O. Bozard, of Paris, France; Sylvanie E., married Ezra Mease; Susanna, married George Stevens, of London, England; Henry W., unmarried; Francis M., of further mention; Mary C., married George Beck; Laura V., married John Mills; George B. McClellan; Horace B.

(VI) Francis M. Beahm, son of Henry and Margaret (Smith) Beahm, was born in Hellertown, Pennsylvania, now resides at No. 313 North Main street, Bethlehem, has resided in Bethlehem since 1890. He married Margaret Jane Nickum, born in Lower Saucon township, Northampton county, Pennsylvania, September 25, 1855, daughter of Jacob Nickum, born in Lower Saucon, April 14, 1822, and his wife, Mary (Ache) Nickum, born in Lower Saucon, February 6, 1835, died October 13, 1892, married, April 12, 1855. Jacob and Mary (Ache) Nickum were the parents of the following children: Margaret Jane, married Francis M. Beahm; Charles A., married Henrietta J. Wallace; John A.; Mary A.; Oliver A., married Hattie Clark; Benjamin F., married Kate M. Schneider; Jacob H.; Isaac L., married Rosa E. Kichline; Carrie V., married Robert Rhoads; Laura M. Nickum. Francis M. and Margaret Jane (Nickum) Beahm were the parents of: Arthur C., with Wilson & Company, meat packers, of Chicago; Frank, whose career is herein traced; William, plumber, of Philadelphia; Mabel C., married Harvey W. Freeman; Laura, married Warren Musselman; Earl, of Bethlehem; Mary and John, of Bethlehem; and three children who died in infancy.

This branch of the Ache family traces back to Susanna Boehm, daughter of Philip and Anna Barbara (Schreiber) Boehm, granddaughter of Anthony William and Hannah Philis Boehm, and great-granddaughter of Rev. John Philip and Anna Maria (Scherrer) Boehm. Susanna Boehm, born June 14, 1776, died December 19, 1846. She married Jacob Ochs, born in Upper Milford township, then in Northampton county, Pennsylvania, June 8, 1776, died May, 1866. He was a son of A. Matthias and Rosina (Schwrnk) Ochs, who came to Pennsylvania from Germany about the year 1747, and settled in Upper Milford township. Their first child, born July 18, 1796, died May 25, 1883, married John Ache, son of Ludwig Ache, and both are buried in Lower Saucon church graveyard.

(VII) Frank Beahm, son of Francis M. and Margaret Jane (Nickum) Beahm, was born in Hellertown, Northampton county, Pennsylvania, April 3, 1881. He was educated in the public schools of Hellertown and Bethlehem, finishing both, and a course at Bethlehem Business School. His brother, Arthur C., was in the meat business in Bethlehem, and after leaving school Frank learned the business under his brother's direction. About the year 1903 he began business for himself in Bethlehem, and after conducting it for six years he withdrew and accepted appointment as a government inspector of meat at Pittsburgh and Allentown, Pennsylvania. He held that position two years, then resigned and re-entered business life, purchasing the meat market owned by T. H. Ritter. In 1915 he bought his present location on East Broad street, Bethlehem, and there conducts a high-class meat market, modern in its appointments and fixtures. He also has a branch store at Broad and High streets. He has been very successful in his enterprise, and is one





*Ad Murphy*



of the substantial business men of Bethlehem. He has recently organized the Bethlehem Packing & Supply Company, and is preparing to build and operate a packing house which will cost about \$100,000, when ready for business. Mr. Beahm is a member of Bethlehem Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; the Modern Woodmen of America; and Grace Lutheran Church. In politics he is a Republican.

Mr. Beahm married, August 27, 1902, Mary E. Cope, daughter of John and Ida (Trexler) Cope. They are the parents of four children: Kenneth C., born July 25, 1903; Pauline Margaret, November 13, 1904; Doris Elizabeth, November 16, 1905; Francis John, October 11, 1911.

**AUSTIN DAVIS MIXSELL**—One of the old time physicians of Easton, Pennsylvania, was Dr. Joseph Mixsell, representative of a family old in Northampton county, its members among the very early settlers of Easton and Williams township. Lieutenant Philip Mixsell, of this branch, formed a company of Williams township men which served in the Revolutionary War. The coat-of-arms of the family is as follows:

Arms—Quarterly, 1 and 4 sable, a lion rampant or, the one in 1 rampant to the sinister; 2 and 3 gules, a bend argent charged with a mouse courant sable.

Crest—Between two wings, the dexter per fess argent and gules, the sinister sable and or, a lion issuant affronte of the fourth, crowned gold.

Dr. Joseph Mixsell, born May 24, 1846, a son of Theodore and Matilda Mixsell, was a graduate of the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, long a prominent practitioner in Easton, and the incumbent of numerous official positions. For several terms he was president of the Northampton County Medical Society, served as coroner and physician to the Northampton County Prison, and was held in high esteem as citizen and physician. Late in life he moved to Philadelphia, where his death occurred. His wife, Emily (Davis) Mixsell, died in Easton. Their son, Austin Davis Mixsell, returned to Northampton and spent the last quarter of a century of his life in Bethlehem, becoming an important official of the Bethlehem Steel Company, an officer of such high position that during the hour of his funeral all work in the great plant was stopped and for ten minutes the employees and officials stood with bowed heads in memory of their fallen vice-president and president of a subsidiary company. He was a young man, but little over forty-two, yet had accomplished worthily, and for many years had been the trusted business associate of that body of able men constituting the Bethlehem Steel Company.

Austin Davis Mixsell was born in Easton, Pennsylvania; October 20, 1873, and died in the city of Bethlehem, January 15, 1916. He obtained his early education in the Easton schools, and after the family moved to Philadelphia he continued his studies in the Penn Charter School of that city, an institution founded by the Society of Friends. For a year after leaving school he was employed in the law office of Franklin B. McGowen, of Philadelphia, but in 1892 he returned to his native county, locating in Bethlehem, where he accepted a position in the freight office of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, remaining there for six years. In 1898 he entered the service of the Bethlehem Steel Company as an attaché of the general superintendent's office, and was assigned to duty in the sales department. He advanced rapidly, and as representative of that department in New York City he completed so fine a record that in 1909 he was promoted to the highest position in the sales department of the company, general sales agent. For six years he was head of the sales department, then, in 1915, he was elected a member of the board of directors and vice-president of the company. When later the Dietrich & Hawey Machine Company, at Baltimore, was absorbed by the Bethlehem Steel Company, Mr. Mixsell was made president of that company,

an office he filled until his death. In all the positions he was called upon to fill he displayed high ability, and in his private life, honor and integrity distinguished him. He was a man of genial, friendly, and generous nature and one whom to know was to love and esteem. He was one of the strong men of the Bethlehem Steel Company, and in warmest eulogy his associates of that company testify to his worth.

He was a member of the Union League and Manufacturers' Club, of Philadelphia; the Railroad Engineers' and Lawyers' Club, of New York City; the Pomfret Club, of Easton; the Northampton County Country Club; the Lehigh Country Club, of Allentown; the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, the American Society for Testing Materials, the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, the American Iron and Steel Institute (executive committee), and the American Steel Founders' Society.

Mr. Mixsell married Anna G. Garis, daughter of William Edwin and Ellen L. (Micke) Garis, of Easton. Mrs. Mixsell survives her husband with their three children, Edwin Leighton, John Davis, and Eleanor Josephine.

The Garis family for a century have been noted for their skill as cabinet makers, and their coat-of-arms is as follows:

Arms—Or, three chevronels gules.  
Crest—A leopard rampant or.

Valentine Garis, progenitor of the Garis family, founded a store and factory in Easton in 1785, a business continued by his son, Samuel, and grandson, William E., until 1892. William Edwin Garis was born in South Easton, September 26, 1849, and as a youth attended the public schools and the Poughkeepsie (New York) College of Business, entering his father's establishment after the completion of his studies, and learning furniture designing and manufacture. In an emergency caused by the illness of one of the traveling salesmen of the house, he was sent to cover the territory while still in his 'teens. His first order, an unusually large one, was given contingent upon his ability to duplicate an elaborate suite of furniture for his customer, a condition his trained skill as a designer enabled him to meet with complete satisfaction. This was the beginning of his long and successful experience as a furniture salesman, although he subsequently acquired the ownership and assumed the management of the business, which enjoyed a substantial prosperity until 1892, when a nervous breakdown compelled him to retire from business responsibilities. He made his home on a farm in Forks township after his retirement, following agriculture along scientific lines, later managing Austin D. Mixsell's Bucks county farm. In 1915 he became a member of the firm of Garis & Shiner, and since that time has engaged in real estate dealings in Bethlehem, their firm a highly rated and well-known organization in the city. Mr. Garis is a member of the Bethlehem Real Estate Board, the Bethlehem Chamber of Commerce, and is a communicant of Grace Lutheran Church. William Edwin Garis married, June 26, 1872, Ellen L., daughter of Reuben P. and Margaret (Serfass) Micke, her father for many years a political leader of Northampton county and an office holder in many important capacities in city and State. Ellen L. (Micke) Garis died April 1, 1912. She was a woman whose life was rich in good works in church and charity, and her memory is affectionately cherished in her wide circle of friends. William Edwin and Ellen L. (Micke) Garis were the parents of five daughters: Anna G., Rosa C., Margaret E., Florence C., and Helen, the last-named deceased.

The children of Mr. and Mrs. Mixsell are of French, Irish, and German descent, great-great-grandchildren of Valentine Garis, of Williams township, Northampton county, Pennsylvania, great-grandchildren of Samuel and Susan (Eichman) Garis, an expert wood carver, cabinetmaker, and furniture dealer, who later in life moved to Philadelphia, and grandchildren of William E. Garis. To this family also belonged William Garis, a member of the famous

old Easton Union Guards, who went with this organization by "Durham Boat" to Philadelphia to participate in the demonstration in honor of General Lafayette on his visit to the United States in 1824. The children of Austin D. and Anna G. (Garis) Mixsell are lineal descendants of families who have played important part in the history of the Northampton region, among them Weygandt, Serfass, Eichman, Micke, Weaver, Grunmyer, Nowland, and Bechtel. Their maternal great-grandmother, Susan (Eichman) Garis, was a great-granddaughter of Cornelius Weygandt, who came to America from the Palatinate, Germany, in 1736, and whose descendants are widely distributed throughout Eastern Pennsylvania, especially prominent in Northampton and Lehigh counties and the Philadelphia district. Ethan Allen Weaver, one of Northampton's leading historical writers, descends from Cornelius Weygandt, as does Professor Cornelius Weygandt, of Philadelphia, with many others of position and distinction in business and the professions. Cornelius Weygandt, the founder, married Maria Agenta Bechtel, daughter of the Rev. John Bechtel, a graduate of Heidelberg University, who came to America in 1726 as one of the "Fathers of the Reformed Church in America," and who was the author of the early Reformed Catechism published by Benjamin Franklin. A son of Cornelius and Maria Agenta (Bechtel) Weygandt was born in Germantown in 1744, Captain Jacob Weygandt. He was educated in Germantown, Pennsylvania, then came with his family to a "plantation" near Bethlehem, the present fashionable Fountain Hill section. He early espoused the Revolutionary cause, and was a member of the Northampton County Associators, one of the first patriot military organizations. He suffered capture at Fort Washington in November, 1776, later regaining his liberty, and was one of the organizers of a company of militia, of which he was commissioned captain. Subsequent to the Revolution he settled in Easton and became the founder of the *Easton German Patriot and Countryman*, published from 1805 to 1813. He served as one of the first burgesses of the borough of Easton, filled a seat in the Pennsylvania Legislature from 1808 to 1811, and in 1809 was a presidential elector. He was a vestryman of old St. John's Lutheran Church. He married, in 1767, Catherine, daughter of John Nowland, another Northampton pioneer, and their eldest son, Cornelius Nowland Weygandt, born in 1771, was associated with his father and brother, Jacob, Jr., the latter founder of the *Easton Argus*, the earliest of Easton's English newspapers, first issued February 13, 1827. Cornelius Nowland Weygandt also served as secretary of the meeting of prominent citizens called to consider plans for the founding of Lafayette College. He married Susan Grunmyer, and they were the parents of two sons and three daughters. Helen, the youngest, married William Eichman, and they were the parents of Susan Eichman, who became the wife of Samuel Garis.

When the 17,000 men employed at the Bethlehem Steel Works in Bethlehem stood with reverent mien for ten minutes and the great plant was quiet for the same period, it was a wonderful compliment and token of esteem to a fallen comrade, Austin Davis Mixsell. At the funeral services were all the company officials, headed by Charles M. Schwab. The services were held at the home and were conducted by Dean F. W. Beckman, rector of the Church of the Nativity, Pro-Cathedral of South Bethlehem. The honorary pallbearers were: Charles M. Schwab, Eugene G. Grace, president of the Bethlehem Steel Company; Archibald Johnston, vice-president; H. S. Snyder, vice-president; C. A. Buck, vice-president; B. H. Jones, treasurer; F. A. Schick, auditor; W. F. Roberts, superintendent; R. F. Randolph, superintendent; J. E. Mathews, manager of the ordnance department; W. N. Tobias, purchasing agent; G. H. Blakely, manager of the structural steel sales; James H. Ward, secretary to the chairman; and John D. Hagenbach, assistant to the president.

At a meeting of the board of directors of the Bethlehem Steel Company, held January 17, 1917, the following resolutions were passed:



WHEREAS, Austin D. Mixsell, our associate director and officer and close personal friend, has departed this life and entered into rest.

RESOLVED, That we, the board of directors of the Bethlehem Steel Company, hereby express our appreciation of the integrity and honor which he brought to the performance of his duties and the fidelity, the loyalty, the unfailing courtesy and the cheerfulness with which he carried out the various functions devolving upon him; also our sense of irreparable personal loss in the removal of a friend whom we have for years known and trusted, association with whom has been a sincere pleasure and will ever remain a treasured memory.

RESOLVED, That we hereby express our deep and heartfelt sympathy with his bereaved family in their great loss and sorrow.

RESOLVED, That as a mark of appreciation and respect all operations in the plants of this company and in the plants of the Dietrich-Hawey Machine Company, of which he was president, suspend during the funeral ceremonies.

RESOLVED, That a copy of this resolution be spread on the minutes of the board of directors and that a copy be sent to the family.

**HAROLD BOGERT FARQUHAR**—When that modern institution, the Rotary Club, which so admirably combines the best in business and social life, was presented to the Bethlehems, it was not long in enlisting Harold B. Farquhar as a supporter, and he has since been one of the most ardent advocates and its secretary. That is but one of the avenues through which his energy flows, he being a journalist, well known and highly regarded, the youngest newspaper editor in the Lehigh Valley. This in itself may not be a distinction worthy of note, but when coupled with the fact that the paper he edits is the *Globe*, a paper with the largest circulation in the city of Bethlehem, the statement becomes a most interesting one.

Harold B. Farquhar, son of the late Thomas McKean and Eliza (Bogert) Farquhar, was born in the city of Easton, Pennsylvania, July 16, 1879, his father for a decade superintendent of the public schools of the borough of Bethlehem. When young he was brought to Bethlehem, and there educated in the public schools and South Bethlehem Business College. He began his connection with newspaper publication in 1897, and for two years was employed in the mechanical department of the Bethlehem *Times*, graduating thence to the editorial department, continued associate editor of the *Times* until March 12, 1917, when he resigned to become vice-president of the Bethlehem Globe Publishing Company and editor of the *Globe*, Bethlehem's leading newspaper. As editor of the *Globe* he has championed every forward movement proposed for the city, and his influence is always to be relied upon if the object be a worthy one. Very progressive and public-spirited and energetic, his aid is sought for, as he is a powerful advocate of any cause he champions. He served as team captain in the campaign for the consolidation of the Bethlehems. He was also an active worker in the war chest drive, and a worker in the various war loan campaigns. Mr. Farquhar is a member of Bethlehem Lodge, No. 191, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; vice-president and director of the Bethlehem Boating Association; member of Bethlehem Club; secretary and director of the Bethlehem Rotary Club; director of the Keystone Home Association of the Odd Fellows; past grand of Keystone Lodge, No. 78, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; past chief patriarch of Star Encampment, No. 139, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; member of the South Side Business Men's Association, and Bethlehem Chamber of Commerce. Politically he is an Independent Republican, and in religious affiliation is connected with the First Presbyterian Church of Bethlehem, North Side.

Mr. Farquhar married, November 3, 1908, Mary Esther Greene, daughter of the late Albert F. Greene and Mary Eleanor (Rolf) Greene, of No. 904 Pine street, Philadelphia. Mr. and Mrs. Farquhar are the parents of six children: Eleanor Elizabeth, died in infancy; Jean, born May 29, 1911; Betty Louise, March 4, 1913; Margaret Greene, November 2, 1914; Mary Esther, May 12, 1916; and Harold B., Jr., born November 10, 1917.

**WILLIAM BRAY**—Joseph Bray, born in Cornwall, England, in 1835, came to the United States in 1856 and settled in East Bangor, Northampton county, Pennsylvania, where he was one of the pioneers in the slate industry in that section of Pennsylvania. He was a good business man and in addition to being a slate pioneer he was one of the organizers of the Methodist Episcopal church at East Bangor and a useful, active church worker so long as he lived. He married Louise Preston, who was also of English parentage and birth. They were the parents of four children: William, of further mention; Anna Mary, married John Langmead; Joshua, of East Bangor; Milford, of East Bangor.

William Bray, eldest son of Joseph and Louise (Preston) Bray, was born in Chapmansville, Pennsylvania, August 1, 1858. Seven years later his parents moved to East Bangor, where he attended the public school and obtained his education. He was quite a young man when he began working in the slate quarries and, until 1886, he continued an employee, although holding a good position. In 1886 he began operating in association with his father, and two years later was elected treasurer and superintendent of the East Bangor Consolidated Slate Company, a position which he has now held for thirty years. In 1906 he was one of the organizers of the Jackson Bangor Slate Company, of Pen Argyl, Pennsylvania, the largest slate corporation in the United States. In that corporation he is a director and vice-president. Mr. Bray, in 1910, organized the Albion Bangor Slate Company, of Windgap, Pennsylvania, a corporation of which he is president and director. He formed an association with C. M. Miller in 1912 and purchased the Alpha Slate Company of Bangor, and in 1914 he organized the Banner Slate Company of Danielsville, in company with gentlemen from Scranton. Of that corporation he is also president and director. He is a director of the Bangor & Portland Traction Company and of the Northampton Traction Company, both companies being aided by him in their promotion. He is also a director of the Delaware Valley railroad, running from Stroudsburg, Pennsylvania, to Bushkill, Pennsylvania. His large slate interests have been carried on in connection with a large and prosperous mercantile business, consisting of general lines of merchandise, a coal department, etc., incorporated under the name of Bray Bros. & Rasely. Other Bangor interests in which this keen, far-sighted man of affairs is engaged, are: The East Bangor Manufacturing Company, of which he is a director, and which, during the recent war, has been supplying the United States Emergency Fleet with pulley blocks; the S. Flory Manufacturing Company, of which he is vice-president and director; the Merchants Bank of Bangor, of which he is president and director.

In politics Mr. Bray is a Republican and he has served his town as school director as well as in many other offices. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church of East Bangor and has been superintendent of the Sunday school for thirty years, succeeding his father, who was one of its founders, and superintendent for thirty years. The two men, father and son, have held this office during the entire life of the school, fifty-five years. Mr. Bray takes more than an ordinary interest in his Sunday school work and has seen most satisfactory results follow his labor.

Mr. Bray married Mary Ellen Ackerman, daughter of Isaac and Catherine (Myers) Ackerman. They are the parents of four children: 1. William P., born in 1891, a graduate of Hackettstown Centenary Institute, Hackettstown, New Jersey; Wesleyan University, Middletown, Connecticut; and the law department of the University of Pennsylvania; now practicing his profession in Bangor. 2. R. Foster, born in 1884; selling agent for the Paige automobile, in Philadelphia. 3. Anna Mary, married Chester Booth, of Shrewsbury, Pennsylvania, manufacturer of piano stools and benches. 4. Joseph Truman, born in 1887, died December 20, 1918, being then connected with the Quartermaster's Department of the Students of Wesleyan University.

This record of a busy, useful life reveals Mr. Bray as a man of ability and initiative, not afraid to venture and lead in great enterprises, where his judgment approved. He has been very successful in his undertakings, but his success has been honorably won, and he rose from the ranks through sheer force of merit. He has been outspoken in his support of all good causes and his influence is always for that which is good in community life. Mr. Bray was a member of the Exemption Board for district No. 1; Northampton county, Pennsylvania, during the World War.

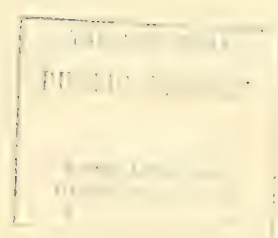
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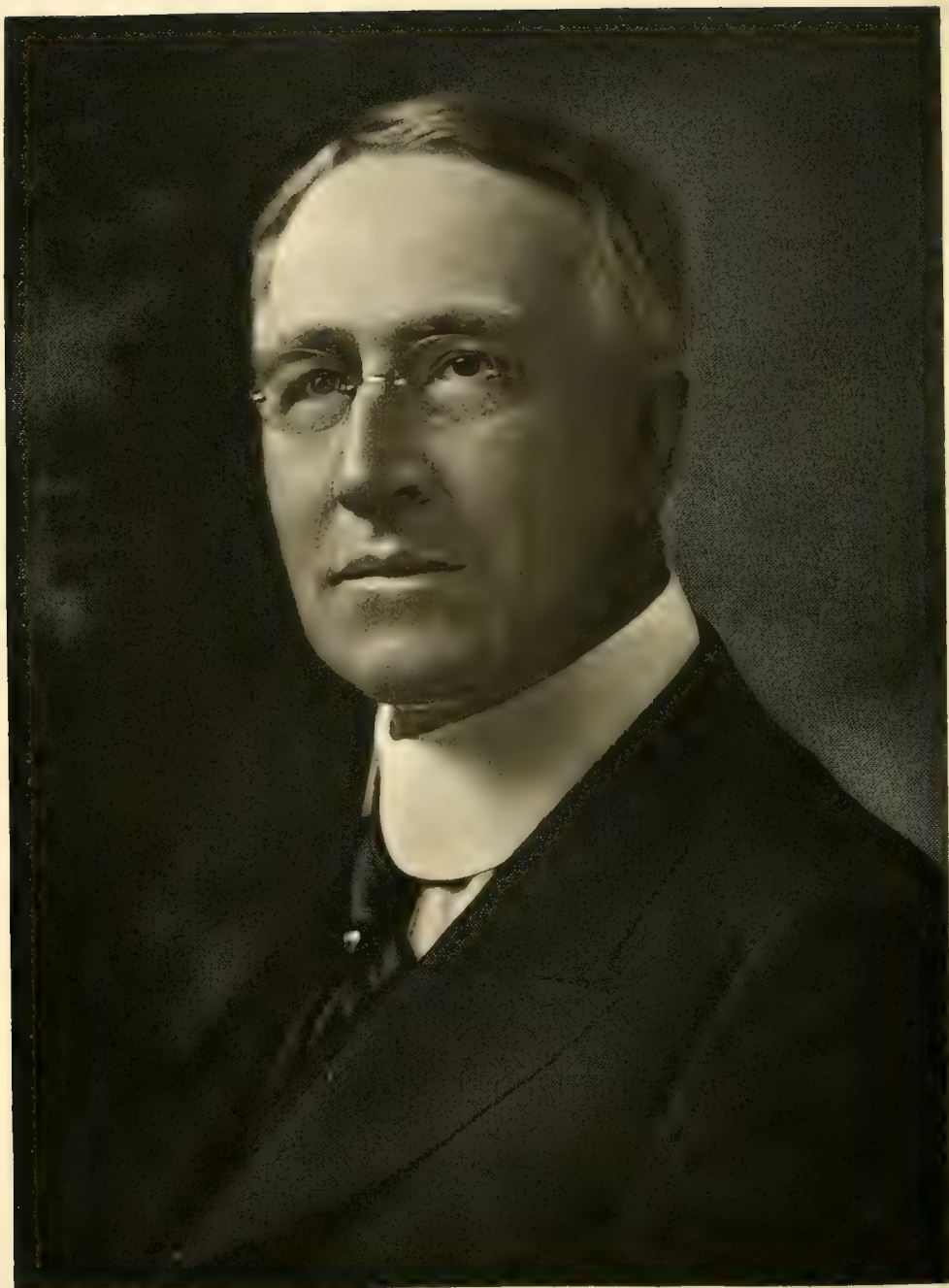
**ROSE BARÉ SHERIDAN, M.D.**—In Dr. Sheridan's veins flow the blood of three peoples, Irish, from her father, Belgian, from her maternal grandfather, French, from her maternal grandmother. Luckily, they were all allied during the great European War and there was no element to combat her patriotic zeal and fervor. Dr. Sheridan is a graduate of the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania, and for ten years has been in general practice in the city of Bethlehem, where she is well established and successful. Her professional instinct, highly developed, is a heritage from her honored father, James H. Sheridan, who is now retired from business, but is one of the oldest druggists of Bethlehem, a graduate of Pennsylvania College of Pharmacy, class of 1876.

James H. Sheridan was born in Bala, Pennsylvania, December 19, 1854, and is now living retired in the city of his birth. He was educated in Professor Schwartz's Academy, Lehigh University, and Pennsylvania College of Pharmacy, obtaining his degree and license as a pharmacist at graduation, class of 1876. While attending college in Philadelphia, Mr. Sheridan acted as clerk in the drug store owned by Prof. Edward Parish, and also was there as prescription clerk for a time after graduation. In 1877 he opened a drug store in South Bethlehem, which he successfully conducted until his retirement, September 19, 1916, a period of thirty-nine years. In the early days of the Bethlehem Iron Company, the Sheridan drug store bore a close resemblance to a hospital, as the company then did not have the facilities for quick first aid to the injured which it now has, and an injured man was as quickly as possible taken to Sheridan's, where the skilled proprietor cared for his wounds or burns. When finally Mr. Sheridan retired from business, he was succeeded by his son and daughters, all trained pharmacists, who are maintaining the high reputation always enjoyed by the Sheridan store. Although retired from the drug business, Mr. Sheridan retains his directorship in the E. P. Wilbur Trust Company, and his deep interest in public affairs. He married, June 6, 1877, Rosina Baré, whose Belgian father and French mother were early settlers in South Bethlehem. Mrs. Sheridan died March 23, 1906, leaving five children: Anna, for several years stenographer and clerical assistant to the faculty of Lehigh University; Clement, his father's successor in business; Rose Baré, whose career is herein traced; Daniel, a resident of Camden, New Jersey; Baré, now serving in the United States Navy.

Rose Baré Sheridan, third child of James H. and Rosina (Baré) Sheridan, was educated in the public schools of South Bethlehem, completing her high school course with graduation, class of 1900. Deciding upon a profession, she entered the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania, whence she was graduated M.D., class of 1905. For eighteen months thereafter she was resident physician at Allegheny General Hospital, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, then for one year at Woman's Hospital, Philadelphia, followed by four months as physician to the State Hospital for the Insane at Norristown, Pennsylvania. This service was followed by a term as physician in charge of the Evening Dispensary in Baltimore, Maryland, this being her last position prior to her establishing in practice in her native Bethlehem in 1908. She has a large and loyal clientele to whom she ministers as a general practitioner, and is held in highest esteem as a physician of skill and honor. She is medical inspector







*H. Graham.*

to the Holy Ghost Parochial School in South Bethlehem, and is an ardent apostle of the gospel of prevention of disease by sanitary precaution and living. She serves as medical director of the Episcopal Children's Home, having served this institution since 1914. She is a member of the American Medical Association, Pennsylvania State Medical Society, and Northampton County Medical Society.

**ALEXANDER C. GRAHAM**—The association of the Grahams, father and son, James and Alexander C., in real estate operations in the Bethlehem region, extending as it did over a period of more than half a century, was a business combination productive of unusual benefit to their district. Conducting in partnership dealings that resulted in the development of several of the most popular residential sections about Bethlehem, the death of the elder Graham left Alexander C. Graham in sole direction of their affairs, and until his death, nine years later, in 1918, he occupied a prominent position in the business fraternity of Bethlehem. Nor was the association of James Graham and Alexander C. Graham confined to business dealings. Both gave of their time, thought and labor to the improvement of civic conditions and to the advancement of their city in all departments. Particularly was it given to Alexander C. Graham to further the good and promote the welfare of Bethlehem as a public official, and when the union of the boroughs was effected, his service as burgess of South Bethlehem was followed by his election to the City Council of Bethlehem and his appointment as superintendent of the Department of Accounts and Finances. Mr. Graham took time from pressing business and industrial connections for the service of his fellows, and was widely known and highly regarded as an official and citizen with high ideals of municipal standards, who diligently strove for the attainment of these ideals in the practical administration of city affairs. His great public spirit and loyal patriotism found worthy expression in his efforts in the support of the financial campaigns of the government during the great war, while the war chest and other calls in aid of the common cause, victory, met with a ready and generous response from him. His death, occurring when he was in the prime of life, contained an added element of sadness in that it came but three days before the armistice ended hostilities, preventing his participation in the common joy over the result for which he had so faithfully striven.

James Graham, father of Alexander C. Graham, was born in Scotland, coming to the United States about 1861, and making his home for a time in New York City. In 1864 he moved to South Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, and established in real estate and insurance dealings, a pioneer operator in these lines, and became the head of a large business. He was a man of keen foresight and large faith in the future of the Bethlehems, which development history amply justified. James Graham was one of the earliest advocates of the consolidation of the three boroughs, and although this did not occur during his lifetime, his son, Alexander C., was an important factor in the ultimate success of this long-cherished plan. His labor of forty-five years was of the nature best described as constructive, both in private business and in support of civic improvement. His popularity was widespread, based no more on his geniality and kindness of manner than upon sterling qualities of mind and heart. His death occurred on his seventy-ninth birthday, August 9, 1909. James Graham and Eliza (Ferris) Graham, his wife, also a native of Scotland, were the parents of: James F.; Alexander C., of whom further; Elizabeth J.; George Tinsley, deceased; and Mildred.

Alexander C. Graham was born in South Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, July 31, 1865, and died November 8, 1918. After the completion of his education, his business career began in the employ of Wolle & Leinbach, real estate dealers of old Bethlehem, with whom he remained until attaining his majority.



At this time he became associated with his father, soon afterward entering into partnership with him as James Graham & Son, a relation that continued uninterrupted until the death of the elder Graham. In the extensive activity and usefulness of the firm, he played an important part, and conducted the business in continued success and prosperity until his death. The exclusive Fountain Hill district is one of several beautiful residential districts developed under his direction. In the real estate fraternity he bore reputation as an operator with a keen sense of values, of sure and decided judgment, and of confident courage. In a long career in the real estate field he achieved leading position, accorded him through right of operations of the first magnitude and success almost unvaried. Mr. Graham filled the position of director in the E. P. Wilbur Trust Company and the Brown Borhek Lumber Company. Extending his interests into industrial fields, he became owner of the Halcyon Knitting Mills, and directed the South Bethlehem Knitting Mills as president, both concerns of the first standing.

He served South Bethlehem as a member of Council from the First Ward for several terms, and in 1900 was the Democratic candidate for the office of burgess. So general was his popularity that political opponents as well as the members of his party came to his support and placed him in office for a three years' term by a practically unanimous vote. During his membership in Council and as burgess he worked effectively for the remedy of faulty conditions in the borough, especially in connection with streets, railway grade crossings, and the installation of a creditable water system. When the borough was incorporated with the city of Bethlehem in 1917, he became a member of the City Council, and his business talents were recognized in his appointment as superintendent of the Department of Accounts and Finances. His administration of the important and exacting duties of this office was satisfactory to the utmost degree, Bethlehem's citizens fortunate in the service of an official of his capacity and ability. He gave to his weighty responsibilities the careful, earnest attention that his private interests received, and discharged in full conscience his official obligations.

As a member of the Bethlehem Chamber of Commerce he was impressed into service on leading committees. He was an energetic worker in support of the famous "hill to hill" bridge project, and subsequently was appointed by the Pennsylvania Public Service Commission a member of the Bethlehem Bridge Commission, of which body he was chosen vice-chairman. Among the other institutions of the city that received his interested, generous backing were St. Luke's Hospital, of which he was a trustee, and the famous Bach Choir, of which he was a guarantor. During the World War he proved his patriotism by untiring efforts in government work, and contributed largely to relief and welfare organizations, making his gifts from a boundless enthusiasm for his cause and an unswerving confidence in its final triumph.

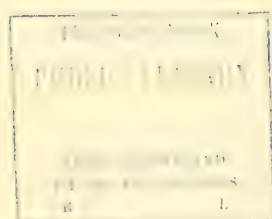
Mr. Graham fraternized with the Masonic order, in which he held the thirty-second degree, and Bethlehem Lodge No. 191, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. His memberships were in the Lehigh Country Club, the Northampton Club, the Manufacturers' Club of Philadelphia, and the Pennsylvania Society of New York City. He was a communicant of the First Presbyterian Church of South Bethlehem, adding a close interest in its activities to his many benevolences.

Alexander C. Graham married, May 27, 1891, Georgia C. Chrisman, daughter of John and Caroline (Reifsnnyder) Chrisman. They were the parents of three children: Katharine, married Lieut. Carl Siebecker, who served with the United States Expeditionary Forces in France, now general manager of the Halcyon Knitting Mills; George T.; and Ruth Jackson, deceased.

**REV. JAMES ROBINSON, D.D.**—The influence, the life and example one man can exert over a community is oftentimes strikingly illustrated, and



*James Graham*





one way to approach an appraisal of the value of that influence is to attempt to estimate what its removal over any period of years would have meant. If that test be applied to the part Rev. James Robinson has played in the religious and civil life of Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, an idea may be gained of the extent of the work he has performed and the workers he has inspired during his fifteen years' (1905-20) residence in the city.

James (2) Robinson, son of James and Rebecca (McCaw) Robinson, was born twelve miles east of Belfast, Ireland, October 6, 1864, both parents now deceased, as are two of their six children. James (2) Robinson, until his fifteenth year, attended the public schools, then became a pupil teacher at the Model School at Clonmel, in County Tipperary. He was also a student at the Teachers' Training College in Dublin for one year, then was appointed teacher at Glennan, in County Monaghan. There he taught three months without salary, being too young to be put on the payroll, but the experience gained was valuable, and his next position was one far better than he could have obtained without teaching experience. This school was at Millisle, in County Down, and, moreover, had the advantage of being near his father's home. He was principal of that school for four years, and each day walked the three miles between the school and the old home. During that period of his life he was himself a student, having as tutor, Rev. Thomas Eddington, M.A., a graduate of Edinburgh University. He specialized in Latin and Greek under this able tutor, continuing until 1886, when he forsook the classroom as a teacher, but remained as a student, entering the Royal Academical Institution at Belfast. He remained a student there one year, having then won in competition the Sullivan Scholarship in 1887, that scholarship entitling him to the courses of Queens College in Belfast, now the Belfast University. He spent three years in Queens College, receiving his degree B.A. from the Royal University of Ireland in 1890. In the autumn of 1890 he came to the United States, and at once began studies in divinity, entering for and completing the three years' course of Princeton Theological Seminary, at Princeton, New Jersey. He was graduated in the class of 1893, and was ordained a minister of the Presbyterian church, May 20, 1893. His first pastoral charge was Summit Hill, Pennsylvania, a congregation he served four years, one tangible evidence of his usefulness there being the present edifice of the First Presbyterian Church. In 1897 he accepted a call from Olivet Presbyterian Church of Reading, Pennsylvania, continuing the successful and highly esteemed pastor of that congregation until December, 1904. One fruit of his labor there was the extinguishment of a ten thousand dollar debt which had long been a heavy load upon the church. He entered ardently into other good causes while in Reading, serving as president of the Law and Order League and of Hope Rescue Mission, and also as a director of the Humane Society.

Having accepted a call from the First Presbyterian Church of Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, he was installed pastor January 1, 1905, and for fifteen years has faithfully, acceptably and successfully served that church. The membership has more than doubled during that period, and the congregation worships in a beautiful new brick church edifice well planned and furnished, which has since been enlarged to meet the growing needs of the congregation. On May 19-20, 1918, he celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of his ordination as a minister of the gospel. The occasion was made one of general rejoicing, and a flood of congratulations poured in from many friends of the pastor and of the church.

A man of deep learning, powerful and eloquent as a preacher, Rev. James Robinson possesses also those elements of a successful minister of the gospel, a pleasing personality and a democratic spirit. His friends are legion, and he thus opens a wider field for usefulness. He has served the church-at-large as moderator of the Lehigh Presbytery; as delegate to the General Presby-

terian Assembly, attending the convention at Denver, Colorado, and Dallas, Texas, in that capacity; member of the executive committee of the Presbyterian Synod of Pennsylvania; chairman of the Synodical Home Missions Committee of Lehigh Presbytery, and at the annual meetings of the synod has served on all important committees. He takes a deep interest in local affairs, is a constant and valued contributor to the newspapers, is editor of the religious page of the *Bethlehem Times*, and enters enthusiastically into all local interests, even to designing the emblem which decorates the police of the city, and the city flag. He is a member of the board of trustees of St. Luke's Hospital and the Public Library, member of the Bethlehem Executive Committee for the Red Cross, chairman of the Publicity Committee, and one of the "four-minute men" who stirred the people to such deeds in "going over the top" financially as the world never saw. He is an Independent in political action, although he has decided opinions on all subjects, and is not averse to letting his opinions be known, but he affiliates with no party, except for the time being. He has won the confidence and esteem of the business men of the city, and his name is a pillar of strength to any cause to which he lends it, and if he does espouse a cause, he is its powerful advocate. He is a member of the Bethlehem Rotary Club, and greatly interested in that organization.

Rev. James Robinson married, February 20, 1902, at Reading, Pennsylvania, Ella Kerr MacElmoyle, daughter of William and Martha (Dougherty) MacElmoyle, of Summit Hill, Pennsylvania. They are the parents of four daughters: Margaret, born June 25, 1904; Ella, born May 30, 1906; Mary Rebecca, born May 9, 1911; Victoria Louise, born May 14, 1913.

**THOMAS McKEEN CHIDSEY**—After a year's experience in law practice gained at the Philadelphia bar, Mr. Chidsey opened offices in his native Easton, where during the ten years which have since elapsed he has won honorable distinction at the Northampton bar. He is a son of Andrew D. Chidsey, and a descendant of the ancient English family of Chidsey, a family seated in Chertsey, England, for centuries. He traces descent to John Chidsey, who in 1644 left his native Chertsey, and with his wife Elizabeth came to the United States, settling in New Haven Colony, Connecticut, where he became a deacon of the First Church.

(I) John Chidsey, born 1621, died 1688, is the ancestor of all the Chidseys in this county of early Colonial ancestry. John and Elizabeth Chidsey were the parents of eleven children, the line of descent to Thomas McKeen Chidsey being traced through the seventh child and fourth son, Caleb.

(II) Caleb Chidsey, son of John Chidsey, was born in East Haven, Connecticut, November 20, 1661, and died there February 20, 1713. He married (first) Anna Thompson, (second) Hannah Dickerman. The line continued through his second son Caleb.

(III) Caleb (2) Chidsey, son of Caleb (1) Chidsey, was born in East Haven, in 1697, and died there in 1785. He married Abigail Smith, and they were the parents of two sons.

(IV) Israel Chidsey, second of the sons of Caleb (2) Chidsey, was born in East Haven, Connecticut, in 1731, and there died in 1814. He was known as "Captain" Chidsey, his title believed to have been won through Revolutionary War service. He married Sarah Bradley, and they were the parents of nine children, the eldest son, Samuel.

(V) Samuel Chidsey, son of Israel Chidsey, was born in East Haven, Connecticut, in 1773, and there died in 1861. He, too, was always known as "Captain" Chidsey, his title probably gained through service in the War of 1812. He married Betsey Holt, the line continuing through their eldest son, Russel Smith.

(VI) Russell Smith Chidsey, son of Samuel Chidsey, grandfather of Thomas M. Chidsey, of Easton, was born at "Faxon," East Haven, Connecti-

cut, in 1802, and died at Easton, Pennsylvania. He continued his Connecticut residence until 1827, then moved to Geneva, New York, and three years later to Easton, Pennsylvania, where he became conspicuous in manufacturing and finance. He was one of the founders of the Thomas Iron Company, of Hakendaqua, Pennsylvania; one of the organizers of the Wanen Foundry & Machine Company, and an incorporator of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, now the well known strong and conservative First National Bank of Easton. These were but his principal activities, he having large interests in Western mines and railroads, ranking with the leading capitalists of his day. He married (first) Elizabeth Woodin, of Green River, Columbia county, New York, who died in Easton in 1846. He married (second) Lucy Morris Street, of East Haven, Connecticut.

(VII) Andrew Dwight Chidsey, eldest son of Russell Smith Chidsey, and his second wife, Lucy Morris (Street) Chidsey, was born at East Haven, Connecticut, September 30, 1848. He prepared at Lawrence, New Jersey, then entered Sheffield Scientific School, Yale University, whence he was graduated. He then began his long and honorable business career as merchant and banker, a member of the firm, Hackett & Chidsey. He is a director of the Easton National Bank and of the Easton Trust Company, also interested in many Easton business enterprises and organizations, ranking with the foremost men of the city as a public-spirited citizen and progressive man of affairs. For many years he has been a trustee of the Second Presbyterian Church of Easton, and is interested in all good works. Andrew D. Chidsey married, October 7, 1875, Emily Stewart McKeen. They are the parents of the following children: Helen Street, Andrew Dwight, Jr., Thomas McKeen, of further mention, and Harold.

(VIII) Thomas McKeen Chidsey, son of Andrew Dwight and Emily Stewart (McKeen) Chidsey, was born in Easton, Pennsylvania, January 26, 1884. He passed the grades of Easton public schools, completing his course of high school study with the class of 1900, then entered Lafayette College, whence he was graduated A.B., class of 1904. Choosing the law as his life work, he prepared at the law school of the University of Pennsylvania, completing his studies with graduation, class of 1907, then receiving the degree of LL.B. He was at once admitted to the Philadelphia bar, and for one year practiced in the courts of that city. In 1908 he located for practice in his native city, where he is well established in public esteem. His practice extends to the State and Federal courts of the district, his clientele a well satisfied and most satisfactory one. He has been solicitor for Northampton county since 1916, and prior thereto was solicitor for the Easton School Board. He is a member of the Local and State Bar associations, and has the full esteem of his brethren of the profession. Mr. Chidsey is a Republican in politics, and in 1915 was the candidate of his party for district attorney. At college he was active in athletic, dramatic and musical teams and clubs, and in the fraternities, Phi Kappa Psi and Phi Delta Phi. He retains his love of out-of-door sports, and finds that golf and tennis are yet his favored recreations. He is a member of the Pomfret and Northampton County Country clubs, and of the College Hill Presbyterian Church. He is interested in all that pertains to the welfare of the city, and is one of the young men of the Northampton bar whose future is bright with promise.

Mr. Chidsey married, November 14, 1913, Ellen Lea, daughter of Ellis and Louise (Cabeen) Lea, of Germantown, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. They are the parents of a daughter, Louise Lea Chidsey.

**ROBLEY DUNGLISON WALTER, M.D.**—For over half a century Dr. Barnet C. Walter practiced medicine and surgery in Dryland, Bethlehem township, Northampton county, a perfect type of the "country doctor" of romance, traditions and fact. He was a man splendidly equipped mentally



and physically, a graduate of Jefferson Medical College, and wholly devoted to his profession. He was literally everybody's friend, the particular friend of the children of the district, the confidant and advisor of the youthful and middle aged, the hope and comfort of the aged. All sought him, not alone for physical healing, but in their troubles, which were lightened by his sympathy, and in their joys which were doubled by his hearty congratulations. He was with them at birth, made merry at their weddings, and was their consoler when the final summons came. From such a father came Dr. Robley D. Walter, of Easton, a physician imbued with the same spirit of service and helpfulness, and in the twentieth century, in a city instead of the country, he is repeating the success of his honored father.

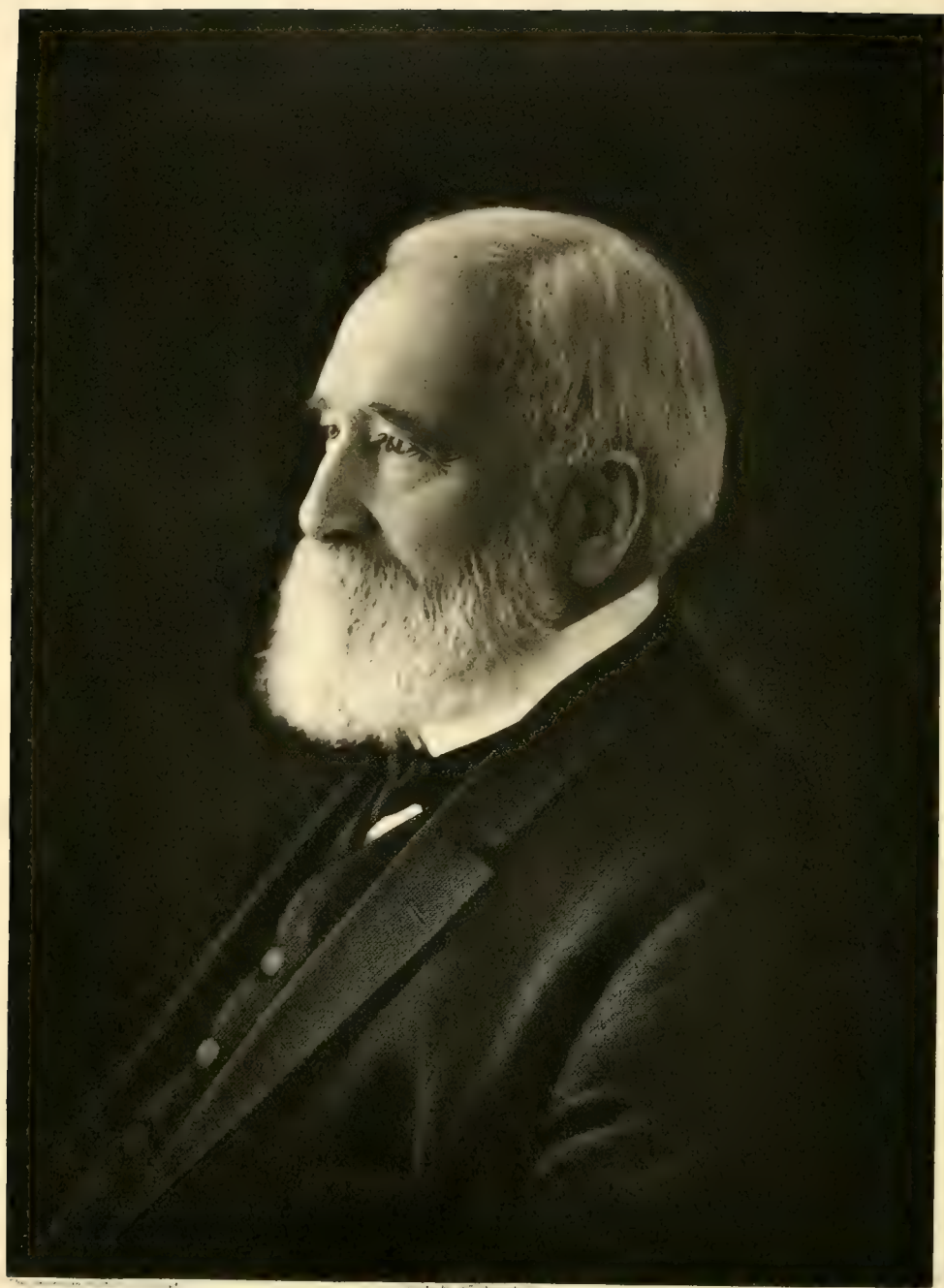
The Walters came from Holland, the founder of the family also being the father of William Walter, a soldier of the War of 1812, who died in 1861. He was a substantial farmer of Northampton county, his goodly estate accumulated through his own industry and thrift. He married Mary Bernstein, of German descent, who survived her husband, and at the age of one hundred and five died in Easton. They were the parents of Dr. Barnet C. Walter, and grandparents of Dr. Robley D. Walter.

Dr. Barnet C. Walter was born at the home farm in Northampton county, Pennsylvania, June 15, 1832, died in Bethlehem township, July 6, 1906. He spent his youth upon the farm, attended the district school, also a private school in Easton, and until the age of twenty-two was his father's farm assistant. At that age he began the study of medicine under the preceptorship of Dr. P. F. Arndt, of Williams township, and for three years he studied faithfully under that capable instructor. He then entered Jefferson Medical College, and there was a student until graduated M.D., class of 1859. That same year he located at Dryland, a small village of Northampton county, then known as Farmersville. Dryland was merely his official home, his practice extended over a large section of the country, and he became one of the best known physicians and surgeons of that part of Pennsylvania. Like every old school "country doctor" he was physician, surgeon, dentist and veterinarian, compelled to perform his operations without hospital aid or assistance, in fact, was thrown completely upon his own resources, where often a life was at stake and depending alone upon his skill, promptness and resourcefulness. These conditions developed a strong, self-reliant character and produced a physician and surgeon of great skill and ability, one far in advance of his times. He continued his practice until his death in 1906, more than half a century after his beginning practice in the little village of Dryland, where he always continued his residence. While at times Dr. Walter was driven night and day, there were periods of rest and moderate work, these periods giving him time to enjoy his farm of one hundred and four acres at Dryland, a well stocked and well cultivated estate, the superintending of which greatly pleased him. He was a Democrat in politics, and a member of the Lutheran church.

Dr. Walter married Camilla Bruner, daughter of Jacob and Maria (Barron) Bruner. They were the parents of Robley D., of whom further; Laura, married Howard Knecht; Delia, married Allen Woodring; William, a physician of Bethlehem, Pennsylvania; Cora; Mitchell, a physician of South Bethlehem; Nettie; Jacob.

Dr. Robley D. Walter, eldest son of Dr. Barnet C. and Camilla (Bruner) Walter, was born at the home in Dryland, Bethlehem township, Northampton county, Pennsylvania, June 15, 1859, shortly after the removal to that village, then known as Farmersville. There he completed public school study, preparing for college at Trach's Academy in Easton. He pursued a classical course at Lafayette until graduated A.B., class of 1882, then entered Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, also his father's professional *alma mater*, class of 1889, and there received his M.D., class of 1885. He then pursued a





*Henry F. Steckel.*



special course in pulmonary and throat disorders, under Professor Cohen, of Jefferson Post-Graduate College, after which he joined his father in practice at Dryland, there continuing until 1888, when he located in private general practice in Easton, Pennsylvania. Thirty years have since intervened, years of professional success, which places him among the leading physicians of his city. Dr. Walter is a member of the staff of Easton Hospital, member of Northampton County Medical Society, Pennsylvania State Medical Society, American Medical Association, and holds the unqualified respect of his brethren of the profession. In politics he is a Democrat, popular in the party and a leader in civic affairs. He was elected controller of Northampton county in 1917 for a term of four years, now half expired. He is a member of the Jacksonian Club, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and St. Paul's Lutheran Church.

Dr. Walter married, June 20, 1888, Susie Hess, daughter of Francis and Mary (Ritter) Hess, of Terre Haute, Indiana. Dr. and Mrs. Walter are the parents of two sons: Francis Z., a graduate of George Washington University, law department, who served as ensign in the aerial branch of the United States Navy, serving with the American Expeditionary Force in France; Robert D., a soldier of the United States Army, assigned to the Motor Service Supply Department, serving with the American Expeditionary Force in Northern France.

**HENRY F. STECKEL**—While Northampton county was still a part of Bucks county, Pennsylvania, Christian Steckel settled in its western part. He secured a patent for two hundred and sixty-six acres from the Penns in 1736, and that year made settlement at what is now Egypt, Lehigh county. The walls of the stone house which he built thereon were of massive thickness, and the building, thirty-five by forty feet, served the dual purpose of a dwelling and a fort of refuge for the settlers in the event of an Indian attack. The old fortress home still stands in good condition, and is owned in the Steckel family. Christian Steckel married Maria Baer, and they were the parents of five sons and five daughters.

(II) Daniel Steckel, son of Christian and Maria (Baer) Steckel, was born September 1, 1767, and died a centenarian, September 18, 1868. He resided at the homestead until manhood, then became one of the early settlers of Bath, Pennsylvania, and became the founder of that branch of the family. He acquired the "Steckel tract" at Bath, partly by purchase and through his wife, Rebecca (Jones) Steckel, her father, Jesse Jones, having been the original owner. Later on Daniel Steckel invested in more land in and near Bath, and subsequently purchased the tannery, which had been established by Jesse Jones, his father-in-law. For many years thereafter he conducted both the farm and tannery and prospered abundantly. In those days there was practically no local market for leather, and he, therefore, was compelled to market his products in Philadelphia and New York City, where the original John Jacob Astor and the Lorillards were keen competitors for his goods. A short distance from the tannery he built a stone mansion, that later became the property of his grandson, Henry Franklin Steckel, of Easton. He was a Democrat in politics, and a pillar of the Reformed church at Bath, especially helpful when the then new church was erected. He gave liberally of his time to public affairs, and was held in high esteem by his townsmen. As his years grew heavy he became of additional interest to his friends and fellow citizens, and when the century mark was reached, the day was made the occasion of public celebration and rejoicing in his honor. His memory was most remarkable, and even when a centenarian it seemed not greatly impaired. He lived to the great age of one hundred and one years, and carried with him to the grave the esteem and respect of his entire community. Daniel Steckel married Rebecca Jones, of Bath, Pennsylvania, and was survived by daughters,

Sarah, Hannah and Elizabeth; and by sons, Daniel, Jr., Joseph, through whom this branch is traced, and Peter a sergeant of the War of 1812, and sheriff of Northampton county, 1841-44.

(III) Joseph Steckel, son of Daniel and Rebecca (Jones) Steckel, was born at the homestead at Bath, Pennsylvania, March 29, 1806, and died at his own home at Bath, in 1872, surviving his father but four years. He attended the district school after the fashion of the day, and early became his father's assistant at the tannery. As he became expert, he succeeded his father in that branch of business and became its head. But he also became the owner of land and managed a large farm in connection with his tannery. He was a good business man, very energetic and very successful. He was a member of the Reformed church, and a man of honorable, upright life. Joseph Steckel married Elizabeth Scholl, born in Moore township, Northampton county, Pennsylvania, in 1809, she surviving her husband many years, passing away March 6, 1898, in her ninetieth year. They were the parents of a son, Henry Franklin, who is of further mention, and of two daughters, Susan A. and Elizabeth, both deceased.

(IV) Henry Franklin Steckel, son of Joseph and Elizabeth (Scholl) Steckel, was born at Bath, Northampton county, Pennsylvania, February 25, 1829, and is now a retired resident of Easton, Pennsylvania, where he celebrated his ninetieth birthday, February 25, 1919, and bidding fair to rival his grandfather in length of years. After primary training at Bath schools, he became an attendant at the Vanderveer School in Easton, a well known institution, second to none of its class. After leaving school, the young man took up the study of law on January 11, 1848, under the preceptorship of Matthew Hale Jones, an eminent lawyer of the Northampton county bar, and April 22, 1851, was admitted a member of that bar. He began practice in Easton the same year, but in 1854 was elected prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas of Northampton county, a position for which his fitness was strikingly apparent. He held the prothonotary's office two terms of three years each, from 1855 to 1861, then returned to the private practice of his profession, bearing the approval of his brethren of the bar for his able administration of the office. He continued practice until 1864, then succeeded his father as head of the Bath tannery business, the senior Steckel retiring. For three years he continued his law practice, in connection with the management of the tannery; but in 1867 the state of his health demanded that he curb his activities and he abandoned the law. That year he removed his residence to Bath, where he purchased the "Wilson Estate" in the Scotch-Irish Settlement, and soon was completely restored to health. A few years later he returned to Easton, where he still resides, his home on the highest point of Mount Jefferson, at the head of Spring Garden and North Fifth street. There he is spending an honored, contented evening of life, free from all business cares. After returning to Easton, he engaged in no business activity further than caring for his own property interests.

Henry Franklin Steckel married, June 20, 1866, Anna M. Whitesell, daughter of Daniel Whitesell, who was born in 1816 in Nazareth township, and his wife, Catherine (Messinger) Whitesell, born in 1816 in Forks township, Northampton county, Pennsylvania, of an old Northampton county family. Daniel Whitesell was a son of Henry Whitesell, born in Sussex county, New Jersey, in 1789, and his wife, Julia (Correll) Whitesell, born in Northampton county, Pennsylvania. Mr. and Mrs. Steckel are the parents of a daughter, Jennie M., and a son, Daniel E., of further mention. After almost fifty years of married life the happy union was broken by the passing away of Mrs. Steckel on July 9, 1914. In her home she possessed not only the noble traits of a devoted wife and mother, but she also rendered her husband great assistance by her remarkable insight into his varied business affairs.

**DANIEL E. STECKEL**—Daniel E. Steckel, only son of Henry F. and Anna M. (Whitesell) Steckel, was born at Easton, Pennsylvania, February 22, 1880, in the old Steckel homestead at 48 Center square.

After a short period spent at private school, he entered the public schools of the city of Easton, and graduated from the Easton High School with the class of 1899. The following fall he entered Lafayette College, and graduated with the class of 1903. At college he became a member of the Zeta Psi fraternity. After leaving college, Mr. Steckel registered as a student at law in the law office of Parke H. Davis, Esquire, where he remained for one year, but in the fall of 1904 he entered the law school of the University of Pennsylvania, from which he was graduated with the class of 1907. On March 3, 1908, he was admitted to the bar of Northampton county, and shortly thereafter to the bar of the Supreme Court of the State of Pennsylvania.

In addition to the practice of his chosen profession, Mr. Steckel has during the past dozen years been identified as a director with some of the large manufacturing and financial interests of the city and county. Together with his legal work he also has been engaged in the management of some of the largest individual real estate holdings in the city and county. As an original member and vice-president of the Easton Motorists' Association, he has been greatly interested in the promotion of good roads throughout this section of the State, and as a member of the Kiwanis Club he is deeply concerned in the civic improvement of his home town.

On June 26, 1912, Mr. Steckel was married to Mabel N. Simmons, of an old New England family, being a descendant of William Bradford, who came over in the *Mayflower* and was the first governor of the Massachusetts Bay Colony. Their only child, Henry Franklin, 2nd, was born on "Mount Jefferson," Easton, Pennsylvania, July 18, 1914.

**WILLIAM KOLB**—Now a retired boatman, lock tender and storekeeper, and nearing his eightieth year in his native Easton, South Side, William Kolb's connection carries back to days when South Easton was a cultivated farm; when the schoolhouse in which his first teacher, J. J. Oakil, a Massachusetts pedagogue, taught school on the corner of Center and Canal streets; when there were no railroads, but canal boats and stage coaches were the accepted modes of travel, and he the manager of a team of mules which furnished the propelling power for one of these canal boats. In fact, his life from boyhood until 1881 was closely connected with the old canal and its operation. Although rated as retired, Mr. Kolb conducts a real estate business, and in 1917 finished six new brick houses on Berwick avenue, just east of his home, sure evidence that he is retired only in name.

William Kolb is a son of John Frederick Kolb, born in Bohnbechen, Germany, in 1815, who to escape dreaded military service came to the United States at the age of sixteen, sailing from Antwerp, Belgium, and arriving at Baltimore, Maryland. His mother came on the same ship, the voyage covering a period of seventy-three days, heavy storms being encountered which drove the ship off her course, steam not then having superseded sail power. At Baltimore they bought a big covered wagon and team, and by that means reached Easton, Pennsylvania, which had been their objective from the beginning. John F. Kolb worked first at farming, later helped to rebuild the canal, and when it was completed helped in its operation. When the railroad building era arrived he formed a partnership with Jacob Steinmetz, and contracted to build four miles of the Lehigh Valley railroad bed. Their section included the then well-known "Dead Man's Curve," and another equally well known, "Champagne Curve." Later John F. Kolb established a store at the canal lock at the foot of Abbott street, Easton, and conducted that enterprise until his death in 1865. He married, in South Easton, Catherine Sophia Fulda, born in the same German village as her husband, and when thirteen years of



age came to the United States in the same ship which brought the Kolbs. She died June 20, 1910, aged ninety-two years. They were the parents of an only child, William Kolb, to whom this review is inscribed.

William Kolb was born at the family home, corner of Center and Jane streets, Easton, South Side, June 14, 1839. He attended the school at the corner of Center and Canal streets, which was largely attended in the winter months by boys who worked on the canal during the months the canal was open to navigation. Some of these boys were from seventeen to twenty years of age, and the Yankee school teacher, having very strict ideas of discipline, had his hands full. No child of that school was ever spoiled through a too infrequent use of the rod, but he was a good teacher, and after the boys realized that he meant only what was good for them they did not make serious trouble. From that little schoolhouse and from under the teaching of the Yankee schoolmaster, J. J. Oakil, boys went out to lives of usefulness. One of the boys of that school, Robert Klotz, became a United States Congressman, and another, Allen Craig, rose to the judgeship of Carbon county, Pennsylvania. Only the three R's and geography were taught, and Greenleaf's Arithmetic was the mathematical guide. The school year extended from October to April, but a great deal was accomplished in that period toward fitting the boys and girls for the battle of life. While attending this school William Kolb also helped in his father's store during the morning and evening hours out of school, the store standing at the old Lehigh Valley railroad station. After school days were over he obtained work on the canal as mule driver and boat steerer, his wages during that period of his life being eight, then ten dollars monthly, with board. One of the boats he worked on was called the *Henry Wilbur*, and was owned by his father. Until the age of twenty-four he continued on the canal, then, in 1863, his father died, and William Kolb succeeded him in the ownership and management of the store. He was also appointed lock tender, the store being near the lock at the foot of Abbott street, and until 1881 he attended to the duties of that position and operated the store.

In 1881 Mr. Kolb disposed of his store business, resigned his position as lock tender, and moved to a house he had built at the corner of Coal and Berwick streets, his being one of the finest homes and the only brick house on the hill at that time. He began dealing in real estate after retiring from this store, and has ever since been more or less interested in realty dealing and building. He has built many homes in South Easton, has rebuilt, enlarged, and improved many others, and as late as the autumn of 1917 was making constant additions to his renting properties, his latest being the completion of six brick residences on Berwick street. Mr. Kolb voted for Abraham Lincoln for President, but most of his life he has acted with the Democratic party. He is a member of both lodge and encampment of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and when fourteen years of age was confirmed by Rev. J. J. Hecht, pastor of St. John's Lutheran Church. Some years ago he and his wife transferred their membership to Zion Reformed Church.

William Kolb married, July 11, 1863, Anna Marie Keiper, at the old Keiper homestead on Sixth street, Easton, October 16, 1843. She was educated in the old schoolhouse which stood on Seventh street, her first teacher, Miss Susan Yeager, of Hellertown, Pennsylvania. She was confirmed a member of St. John's Lutheran Church when seventeen years of age by Rev. Mr. Sadler, the then pastor, and all her life until some years ago she continued that membership. Mrs. Kolb is a daughter of Jacob and Maria Keiper, who were the parents of seven children: Mary, deceased wife of Charles Casler; Jacob, deceased, married Sarah Snyder; Leonora, died in June, 1916, wife of Jackson Hay; Anna Marie, wife of William Kolb; Alice, married William Helvieh, and resides in Brooklyn, New York; Amelia, died unmarried, as did

William, the youngest child. Mr. and Mrs. Kolb celebrated the golden anniversary of their wedding day, July 11, 1913, and five additional milestones have since passed. They have been mutually helpful, Mrs. Kolb always a true helpmeet in all her husband's business enterprises, and he recognizing that her help was valuable. They are the parents of two children: 1. Bertha S., married Henry C. Miller, of Easton, and they have issue; Herman W. and Esther Cochrane Miller. 2. Luther Fields, a sketch of whom follows.

**LUTHER FIELDS KOLB**—Luther F. Kolb, only son of William and Anna Marie (Keiper) Kolb, was born at the homestead, Coal and Berwick streets, Easton, Pennsylvania, November 25, 1879. He attended the public schools of the city until sixteen years of age, after which he completed a two years' course of study at Woods Business College. He then entered the employ of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company as a machinist's apprentice, under Master Mechanic Ammon Turner. He served four years at the Lehigh shops, then spent four years in the West traveling and investigating mostly. In Ogden, Utah, he was employed as a machinist in railroad construction for a time. He returned to Easton in 1910, and soon afterward was appointed a member of the city fire department, and assigned to Fire Company No. 4. He has since been continuously connected with the department, and during the administration of Dr. B. Rush Field, as mayor of Easton, was appointed captain. He was captain of No. 4 for two years, then that rank was abolished in the department. He is a member of Columbia Lodge, No. 139, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; Easton Eyrie, Fraternal Order of Eagles; and Easton Lodge, Patriotic Sons of America.

Mr. Kolb married, in June, 1911, in Easton, Helen Aicher, of Easton, daughter of Florence and Salvina Aicher, and they are the parents of a daughter, Anna S. Kolb. Mr. and Mrs. Kolb reside at No. 940 Berwick street, Easton. Both are members of Zion Lutheran Church, he a Republican in his political faith.

**WILLIAM LAWRENCE ESTES, M.D.**—Dr. William Lawrence Estes, son of Albert Monroe and Marcia Burton (Owen) Estes, both of Virginia birth and family, was born at the paternal plantation near Brownsville, Tennessee, November 28, 1855. After preparation in private schools he entered Bethel College, Russellville, Kentucky. Illness prevented him completing the course with his class, but he studied with private tutors, and had the degree of A.M. conferred by the college in 1893. Choosing the profession of medicine as his life work, he entered the medical department of the University of Virginia, in 1875, and in 1877 received from the university his degree of M.D. He spent a year in post-graduate work in the medical college of New York University, that institution also conferring M.D. upon him in 1878. Two years were then spent as interne in Mt. Sinai Hospital, New York City, followed by one year as chief of the house staff of that hospital. He then engaged in general practice in New York, continuing until 1881, when he was appointed superintendent of St. Luke's Hospital, South Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, a post he held until 1883. In that year, while continuing as superintendent, he was also appointed physician and surgeon-in-chief. In 1889 he was appointed director, physician and surgeon-in-chief, positions which he yet holds after a lifetime of devotion to duty, the highest possible, the alleviation of suffering and the saving of life.

St. Luke's Hospital now consists of the men's pavilion, the Bethlehem Steel Company's pavilion, the Woman's pavilion, the Coxé ward, obstetrical pavilion, the Liberty pavilion for men, a students' isolation pavilion, an X ray laboratory, two isolation pavilions, a pathological laboratory, a dispensary and operating room, an administration room, and a three story building for pay cases is planned. The upbuilding of this wonderful institution of heal-

ing and good to mankind is the life work of Dr. Estes, and he has reared for himself a monument which shall forever endure and into which he has worked his spirit and personality until it pervades every department, ward or room. But St. Luke's has not been able to completely absorb Dr. Estes, and since 1883 he has been lecturer on physiology and hygiene at Lehigh University. His contributions to the literature of his profession have been many, his work, "Treatment of Fractures," being an authority. He contributed to Keen's "System of Surgery" a chapter on surgery of accidents, and has prepared many papers read before medical and surgical societies which have appeared in the medical journals. He was chief surgeon of the Lehigh Valley railroad, 1886-1904, and is an honorary member of the New York State Railway Surgeons' Association. He is a member of the American Medical Association; Pennsylvania State Medical Society; a fellow of the American Academy of Medicine; fellow of the American College of Surgeons; fellow of American Surgical Society, member of Lehigh Valley Medical Association; corresponding member of the Philadelphia College of Physicians; member of the University Club of Philadelphia, the Lehigh Country Club, and Philadelphia Medical Club. During the war period, 1917-18, the doors of St. Luke's were thrown wide open to admit soldiers from Camp Crane at Allentown, members of the United States Army Ambulance Corps, to enable them to receive instruction in training for service overseas. Dr. Estes was also head of the advisory committee appointed for war work at the hospital, the duties of that board being to examine doubtful cases sent them by the selective service board. He is also an active member of the local Committee of Public Safety. He is a man devoted to his profession, one of his quoted remarks being, "The strength and happiness of a community and of all communities depends upon the health, using the word in its broad Anglo-Saxon sense, of the individual members of the community."

Dr. Estes keenly enjoys the out-of-door sports with gun and rod, his motor being a great source of pleasure to him also, but perhaps no recreation or sport so delights him as his days in the fields with his dogs hunting the game, quail, or partridge.

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**OSMAN F. REINHARD**—Entering the financial field after a fifteen years' period of service with the Lehigh Valley railroad, Mr. Reinhard is now (1919) a prominent figure in banking in Bethlehem, serving as vice-president of the South Bethlehem National Bank and vice-president of the Bethlehem Bankers' Association. In fraternal affiliation, in public-spirited interest and activity in civic affairs, and in the many other ties of good citizenship, he is closely bound to this city and locality, where his family is of long residence and worthy standing. Mr. Reinhard is a son of J. Daniel and Elizabeth (Jacob) Reinhard, his father one of the first marble cutters in Northampton county.

Osman F. Reinhard was born at Friedens Church, near Slatington, Lehigh county, Pennsylvania, October 9, 1855. He attended the public schools, and as youth and young man worked at marble cutting under his father's instruction, serving an apprenticeship and continuing with the elder Reinhard until 1876. In this year he was appointed to a clerkship in the office of the county recorder of deeds at Easton, his three years of service in this capacity following employment as bookkeeper by H. A. Sage & Company. Late in 1881 he entered the office of the general superintendent of the Lehigh Valley railroad, where he remained for ten years. His association with the business of banking began in 1893, when he became teller of the Easton Trust Company, and was interrupted after two years by his return to the office of the general superintendent of the Lehigh Valley railroad. On June 3, 1897, he was elected cashier of the South Bethlehem National Bank. Until 1917 he continued cashier, his duties and responsibilities far in excess of the usual





*Iman F. Reinhard*



routine of that office, and in that year he was elected to the vice-presidency, his present office. During the twenty-two years of his official connection with the South Bethlehem National Bank he has given of his best to make it the sound and useful institution that it is, his share in its vigorous growth being recognized and credited by his colleagues in its direction.

The immense volume of government securities of all kinds handled in the Bethlehem district during the period of the United States' participation in the World War necessitated the close cooperation of the banking fraternity, and out of the Bankers' Committee formed to meet the unusual conditions grew the Bethlehem Bankers' Association, a peace time organization that has already proved its value to financial leaders and to the community in general. Of this association, in whose organization he took an active part, Mr. Reinhard is vice-president. In local affairs, unconnected with banking, he has taken great interest. He has been for twenty years treasurer and director of the Lehigh Valley Cold Storage Company; is secretary-treasurer and director of the South Bethlehem Knitting Mills; director of the South Side Business Association of Bethlehem; member of the Lehigh County Historical Society, Moravian Historical Society, Pennsylvania German Society, Protestant Episcopal Church of the Nativity pro Cathedral. He was very active in the war loan and war chest campaigns. The consolidation of the boroughs into greater Bethlehem was a measure for whose success he worked enthusiastically, while he also was a strong supporter of the great "hill to hill" bridge project. He is a member of the Masonic order, belonging to H. Stanley Goodwin Lodge, No. 648, Free and Accepted Masons, of which he is treasurer; Ezra Chapter, No. 291, Royal Arch Masons, and also treasurer; Bethlehem Council, No. 36, Royal and Select Masters; Bethlehem Commandery, No. 90, Knights Templar; and Mary Conclave, No. 5, Red Cross of Constantine; Caldwell Consistory, Thirty-second Degree, Bloomsburg, Pennsylvania; and the Masonic Veterans' Association. He is widely known and popular in his city, in whose progress and prosperity he is deeply concerned.

Mr. Reinhard married, March 18, 1880, Mary Margaret, daughter of Martin and Elizabeth (Steele) Frey, of Easton. They have had four children, none of whom are living.

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**EDGAR C. NAGLE**—The Nagle family was founded in Pennsylvania, by two brothers, John and Leonard Nagle, who were born in Germany, and came to the United States when the former was a lad of twelve years. They found a home in Philadelphia, and there John Nagle learned the butcher's trade, which he followed until his removal to Easton, where he resided until death. His wife, a Miss Clemens, was born in Scotland. They were the parents of four sons: John, Charles, Stephen, and William, the branch of which Edgar C. Nagle of Northampton, Pennsylvania, is representative, descending through the second son, Charles. Leonard Nagle, the second of the brothers, appears upon a list of house owners in Allentown, Pennsylvania, in 1781. One of his sons, Leonard (2), was recorder and register of wills of Lehigh county, 1812-1821.

Charles Nagle, son of John Nagle, the pioneer, was born in Easton, and later in life settled in Allen township, Northampton county, Pennsylvania, where he died. He married Maria Kuntz, and among their children was a son, William G., of further mention, and Thomas S. Nagle, who, for nearly forty years, was a practicing physician and druggist at Allentown until his death, August 28, 1914. He married Sabina Lichtenwalner, and they were the parents of an only son, Davis J. Nagle, of Allentown.

William G. Nagle, son of Charles and Maria (Kuntz) Nagle, was born in Allen township, Northampton county, Pennsylvania, in 1810, and died in Allentown, Pennsylvania, April, 1910. He was educated in the public schools



of the district, and fitted himself for a business career by acquiring a knowledge of bookkeeping, and until 1898 continued a bookkeeper, holding good positions with important firms. In 1898 he moved to Allentown, Pennsylvania, and there, too, held a bookkeeper's position, being in the employ of the Allentown Rolling Mill until his death at the age of sixty-four. He was a Republican in politics, and a member of the Reformed church, which he served as an elder. He was a man of honorable, upright life, highly esteemed by a wide circle of friends. William G. Nagle married Amanda Steinmetz, who yet survives him, a resident of Allentown. They were the parents of six children: Annie A.; Gertrude E.; Miriam, married J. Donald McFetridge, and resides in Allentown; Irwin E., of Allentown; Howard A., of Philadelphia; and Edgar C., of further mention.

Edgar C. Nagle, eldest son of William G. and Amanda (Steinmetz) Nagle, was born in Northampton, Northampton county, Pennsylvania, November 3, 1874. He completed grade study in Northampton, finished a high school course with graduation from Catasauqua High School in 1892, then entered Pennsylvania State Normal School at Bloomsburg, whence he was graduated in 1893. After these courses of preparatory study he entered Franklin and Marshall College, Lancaster, Pennsylvania, receiving his degree A.B. with the graduating class of 1899. Three of the years intervening between 1893 and 1899 he spent in teaching, and three years after graduation he taught in the Northampton school and Perkiomen Seminary, and in Allentown schools.

Deciding upon the profession of law, Mr. Nagle entered the law offices of R. J. Butz, of Allentown, there continuing his studies under the preceptorship of Mr. Butz until admitted to the Lehigh County bar at Allentown in 1905. He was admitted to the Northampton County bar later, and opened a law office in the borough of Northampton, where, for the past thirteen years, 1905-1918, he has been very successfully engaged in the general practice of law. To professional learning and ability he adds sound judgment and sterling character, qualities which admirably blend to produce a strong personality. He is a man of public-spirit and progress, interested in all that interests his fellow-men, and anxious always to cooperate with them in all that promises to advance the welfare of their community. He serves the borough of Northampton as solicitor, is a Republican in politics, and in religious connection a member and deacon of Coplay Reformed Church, active in both church and Sunday school. In this present great national and international crisis his Americanism is staunch and true, and his patriotism runs high. He is a member of Chapman Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; Sigfried Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Allen Commandery, Knights Templar of Allentown; Rajah Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine of Reading, Pennsylvania; Patriotic Order Sons of America. He also is a member of the county and State bar associations.

Mr. Nagle married, September 30, 1908, Mabel Laubach, daughter of Edward Laubach, of Northampton. Mrs. Nagle is also a member of Coplay Reformed Church, and interested in all good works. Mr. and Mrs. Nagle are the parents of three children: Elizabeth L., born June 26, 1909; Louise L., born February 17, 1911; and James L., born July 15, 1912.

**WILLIAM H. HAZZARD**—Born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, Mr. Hazzard there resided until thirty-five years of age, then made Easton, Pennsylvania, his home and there now resides, a retired business man. But his settlement in 1872 was not his first introduction to Easton, for when still an apprentice boy he with his uncle, Lemuel Hazzard, visited the city and made a short stay. Lemuel Hazzard was a wall paper manufacturer of Philadelphia, and under him William H. learned his trade and worked until his coming to Easton in 1872. Nearly half a century has since elapsed, and thirty

years of that period, 1872-1902, Mr. Hazzard spent as a wall paper merchant of Easton, then succumbing to bodily infirmities he retired from all active business participation. His home in Easton is the historic old building, corner of Front and Ferry streets. But Mr. Hazzard is not only a veteran of the business world, but his name is enrolled among those who in 1862 rallied to the Union cause and for three years endured the dangers and hardships of battle, march and camp. Now an octogenarian, Mr. Hazzard reviews the years of his life with satisfaction, for until physically unable he met every responsibility fairly and shirked no private nor public duty. William H. Hazzard is a son of John and Lydia Hazzard, of Philadelphia, his father a cabinet maker. John and Lydia Hazzard lived to old age, both dying in Philadelphia.

William H. Hazzard was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, December 4, 1837. He there attended public school for a time, but he early became self-supporting, and his education, like many other good things which he possesses, was acquired through his own personal effort. His first dollar was earned through service as errand boy in a paper box factory in Philadelphia, that position being followed by others in various lines, but each one a little higher in rank and more remunerative. Finally he entered the employ of his uncle, Lemuel Hazzard, a wall paper manufacturer of Philadelphia, and as apprentice and journeyman spent the years until 1872, becoming an expert in all that pertained to the wall paper business. In 1862 he enlisted as a private in Company G, Captain Young, Sixty-eighth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, Colonel Tippin, and for about three years served with the Army of the Potomac, participating in many of the battles fought by that famous army, on whom fell the brunt of the hard fighting of the Civil War. During all the years of his army life he carried a small Testament in his left inside pocket, and at Chancellorsville the little book stopped a bullet which would no doubt have taken his life. After the war was over, he returned to Philadelphia with an honorable discharge, and there resumed work at his trade, so continuing for seven years.

In 1872 Mr. Hazzard moved with his wife and children to Easton, Pennsylvania, which city has ever since been his home. He bought the wall paper store of Theodore Du Boise, No. 140 Northampton street, and there for thirty years he conducted a very prosperous mercantile business, specializing in wall paper and kindred lines. In 1902 he suffered a paralytic stroke which caused his permanent retirement from business life. He was highly regarded in Easton's business circles as a man of energy and integrity, his management of his business being in accord with the best principles of equity and fair dealing. In former years Mr. Hazzard took a deep interest in the Grand Army of the Republic, belonging to Post No. 8. He was also a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Junior Order of United American Mechanics, and other orders popular in his active years. In politics he is a lifelong Republican.

Mr. Hazzard married, in Philadelphia, in 1859, Julia Weick, born in Germany about 1838; when a child of about five years was brought to the United States by her father, Dr. Michael Weick, a physician, educated at Heidelberg University, Germany. Dr. Weick practiced his profession in Philadelphia for many years, and there died aged about eighty-six, continuing professional work until his very last years. He married a Miss De Meier. Mrs. Hazzard was active in the First Presbyterian Church of Easton, and took an active part in all forms of church work. She was a woman greatly beloved by all who knew her, and in her home life exemplified the womanly virtues to the highest degree. She died December 17, 1902. Mr. and Mrs. Hazzard are the parents of fourteen children: 1. William, born in Philadelphia, died in 1917; he married Annie Bond, and left two children, Sarah and William Henry. 2. John, now a resident of Bethlehem, Pennsylvania; married Jennie Barnett,

and they are the parents of Gertrude, Harold, Marion, John, Jr., Lola, Harriet, and Henry—twin of Gretchen, deceased. 3. Anna, married Thomas Malcolm, and resides in Newark, New Jersey (Belleville), and has children, Grace, William, Hazel, Mary, David, Helen and Julia. 4. Mary, married John C. Tomer, of Easton, and has a daughter, Sarah. 5. Sarah, married Mark Danby, of Cumberland, Maryland, and has two children, Margaret and Frances. 6. Julia, married Dr. F. J. Drake, of Phillipsburg, their children, Frances and Alberta. 7. Frank Ashton, of Easton, married Norma Goodyear, and has a daughter, Elizabeth. 8. Martha Washington, residing at the old home with her father. 9. Margaret Anna, also residing at home. Five other children died young.

**JACOB BOEHM RATH**—The life of the Rev. Jacob B. Rath, although it was terminated many years before the completion of the allotted three-score years and ten, and although the last few years of it were ones of sickness and suffering, was yet an exceptionably valuable one, the service which he rendered to the cause of his church and to the advancement of the virtue and happiness of the congregation over which he presided being such that it will long remain in the hearts of his fellow worshippers and in those of the community-at-large. His death, which occurred on August 6, 1885, at the age of fifty-one years, five months and twenty-two days, was felt as an irreparable loss by his devoted flock, who mourned him as a faithful friend and a loving pastor.

Rev. Jacob B. Rath was born February 14, 1834, in Lower Saucon township, Northampton county, Pennsylvania, a son of Jacob and Susanna (Boehm) Rath, old and highly respected residents of that place. His early home life was a most happy and fortunate one, his parents being Christian, God-fearing people, and the atmosphere of the home was calculated in the highest degree to develop the excellent spiritual traits already possessed by the lad as an inheritance from his ancestors. During his childhood he attended the local common schools, and at the age of seventeen he was confirmed by the Rev. Joshua Yeager, in the Lutheran church. The next few years were spent by him in teaching in the schools of the surrounding region, for although he had been confined in his school course to the common or grammar grades, he was a youth of unusual intelligence and ambition, and had gained from this limited schooling far more real education than many a youth from far greater advantages. His brother, the Rev. W. Rath, had already taught in these schools, and the younger man was greatly influenced by his example. It was this example that later turned his attention to a career in the ministry, an idea which rapidly took shape and grew in his mind until he finally determined upon it. In 1853 he entered the preparatory department of the Pennsylvania College at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, and graduated with honor, being the salutatorian of the class of 1858. He then entered the Gettysburg Theological Seminary and completed his course at that institution in 1860. The ministerium of the Lutheran church in Pennsylvania was at that time in session at St. Paul's Church, Philadelphia, and thither went the young man as a candidate for ordination. He successfully passed his examinations and was ordained, the Rev. G. F. Krotel, D.D., preaching the ordination sermon.

The young minister received two calls within a very short time of one another, the first from York, Pennsylvania, and the second from Nazareth. Although the York call antedated the other somewhat, he accepted the latter as it was in his native region, for which he had the strongest affection. He thus took up his first ministerial work in the Lutheran church at Nazareth, and soon showed himself especially well fitted for his work. He remained there until the year 1865, and then received a call from Salem congregation, Bethlehem, which he accepted. His congregation at Nazareth were loath to



lose him, but Mr. Rath felt it was for the best and came to Bethlehem, where a larger field of endeavor awaited him. In connection with his work with this congregation he also served at different times the congregations at Dryland, Farmersville, South Easton, Altoona, Freemansburg and South Bethlehem. He rightly felt that this was too large a charge, and exerted his influence to have it divided up, which he finally succeeded in doing, so that what was originally one charge under a single pastor became four with a resident pastor to each. This important alteration was effected in the period from 1865, when he first came to Bethlehem, to 1872, when the last division was made. Another change was made during the same time, which, if not exactly analogous in nature, at least brought about some of the same results. This was the division of the Lutheran from the Reformed congregations at Salem, which was also largely his work. He continued in charge only of the Lutheran section, and this grew rapidly larger and more important under his fostering care. So great was its growth that Mr. Rath and several of his colleagues felt that the time had come for the establishment of a purely English Lutheran congregation in Bethlehem. His attention and energy was largely occupied with his new plan, to which he won over a number of the most influential men in the congregation. Eventually he went out with his followers, and shortly afterwards founded Grace Church, erecting for the new congregation one of the handsomest church edifices in the city. For a number of years he worked with indefatigable devotion for the new church and had the happiness to see it, before his failing strength had rendered it necessary for him to withdraw, one of the most prosperous and successful religious bodies of the community and possessed of a spirit of intense devotion, both to their general ideals and to the faithful pastor who had been their inspiration and leader. At length the progress of the dread disease which had seized him forced him to give up the work he so greatly loved, and he then devoted the last few years of his life to settling his own affairs and to the happiness of his family. Although he suffered greatly during these latter years, his courage and patience never faltered, and his example to those who were fortunate enough to enjoy his friendship and associate with him personally was not one soon to be forgotten. As his life drew to a close he turned with ever-increasing affection to the consolations of his religion, and exhibited a faith so complete and a confidence so entire in the truths it had been his lifelong task to teach, that precept became doubly convincing backed up by actual example.

In addition to his work as pastor of the Salem and Grace congregations, the Rev. Mr. Rath served in several capacities of great value to the community. He was twice elected by his synod to the office of English secretary, and twice to that of treasurer, and only resigned the latter shortly before his death when his weakness made it impossible to discharge any longer its duties. The synod also elected him a trustee of the Muhlenberg College, where he served for a time as professor of the German language and literature, and where his advice and counsel was always sought and greatly appreciated. Another activity in which he took great pleasure and which was a valuable element in the church work of the region was his conducting, in association with the Rev. F. W. Weiskotten and William Ashmead Schaefer, the *Church Messenger*, a monthly publication which had a large circulation in Lutheran circles.

The Rev. Mr. Rath married, June 25, 1861, at Nazareth, Pennsylvania, C. Elizabeth Sellers, a daughter of Dr. Sellers, a well known physician of that place. Mrs. Rath survives her husband. Their children were: 1. Mary E., resides with her mother in Bethlehem; was for some years employed in the offices of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company. 2. Charles L., born March 24, 1868; was baptized and confirmed by his father in Grace Lutheran Church of Bethlehem, of which church his father was then pastor; he was

educated in the public schools of Bethlehem, and in 1892 enlisted in the United States Army and served as a private, and retired as first sergeant; in the Spanish-American War he was with his regiment in Cuba, before Santiago; soon after this he was transferred with his regiment to the Philippines, where he served for three years, returning then to the United States, but later was sent again to the Islands with his regiment, and after returning the second time to the United States was transferred to another regiment and served a third term in the Islands; he was later retired on a pension; he was a member of the fraternal Order of Eagles of Bethlehem, and of the United Spanish War Veterans; he died August 22, 1913, at Fort Bayard, New Mexico, where he had gone for his health. 3. Bessie S., born October 13, 1871, died March 8, 1895.

The death of Mr. Rath was the occasion of a remarkable number of tributes from all his personal friends, and the many associates he had had in the carrying on of the work of his life, consisting of expressions of keen sorrow and regret, and testimonials to his high character and lovable personality. Various periodicals, religious and secular, added their words to this chorus of praise and sorrow, among which was the *Lutheran*, one of the principal church organs in Pennsylvania, from which we quote. Speaking of the service rendered Grace Church, Bethlehem, the *Lutheran* says:

To this congregation he gave his last days and strength, and succeeded in building up an active and influential congregation in the Lutheran church. Repeatedly he received most flattering calls from older and larger English churches, but he invariably refused them, believing that duty called him to remain with Grace Church. Here he remained until the Lord called him away. Devoted as he was to his people, they were equally devoted to him, and nothing short of the clear and unmistakable decree of Providence could have reconciled them to the separation that was finally brought about by the hand of disease and death.

After many years of intimate acquaintance with the deceased brother, we can most heartily indorse the following estimate of his character, given in his obituary on the day of his funeral: He was a man of unsullied private character, and of good report in the community where he lived and labored. His piety was sincere, consistent and modest. He was firm and decided in his convictions, and the aim of his life was to adorn the doctrine of God our Savior in all things. As a preacher he was clear and logical, and possessed special powers to illustrate the truth of God's word. As a pastor he was faithful, sympathetic, and succeeded in winning and retaining the love and esteem of those to whom he ministered. Even those from whom duty compelled him to differ were constrained to honor and esteem him for his fidelity to his convictions.

Ye servants of the Lord,  
Each in his office wait,  
Observant of his heavenly word,  
And watchful at his gate;  
O happy servant he,  
In such a pasture found!  
He shall his Lord with rapture see  
And be with raptures crowned.

**RICHARD HENRY BECK, M.D.**—Newburg, Northampton county, Pennsylvania, has been the scene of the life labors of Dr. Richard Henry Beck, long a leading representative of the medical profession of Northampton county, where his family has long been resident. Dr. Beck has been in continuous practice since 1874, and now, after nearly fifty years of service, is still found in his office and at the bedside of members of families he has attended through almost five decades. Dr. Beck has associated with him his youngest son, Dr. Sem Grim Beck, whose professional work with his father was interrupted by a period of army service in France with the American Expeditionary Force. Dr. Richard H. Beck is a son of Jacob and Susanna (Reinheimer) Beck, and grandson of George Henry and Elizabeth (Johnson) Beck, residents of the old family homestead in Lower Nazareth township, Jacob Beck becoming a farmer of Bethlehem township.

Dr. Richard H. Beck was born in Bethlehem township, Northampton



*R. H. Beck*





county, Pennsylvania, December 20, 1850. After attending the public schools of Lower Nazareth township, the Moravian Parochial School at Nazareth, and a select school at Bethlehem, he took a course in the preparatory department of Pennsylvania College, Gettysburg, then entering Muhlenburg College as a member of the first class to complete a four years' course in that institution. He was awarded the degree of A.B. in 1871, then entered the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, whence he was graduated M.D. in the class of 1874. His initial professional work was in association with Dr. J. G. Scholl at Hecktown, but soon afterward he began practice in Newburg, where he has since remained. His work has been of a general nature, and during the long years of his practice he has covered a great mileage of Northampton county roads. Since 1882, Dr. Beck has been continuously physician to the County Poor House, but has never filled any other public office. Dr. Beck's professional standing is of the highest, and he is widely honored for a fidelity to and usefulness in his profession that is seldom equalled. The passing years, filled with study and diligent application to his pressing professional duties, have increasingly endeared him to his fellows and have brought him close to his community with the ties that are distinctively and entirely those of the family doctor. He is identified with the Northampton County Medical Society, the Pennsylvania State Medical Society, and the American Medical Association, and in every act of his professional life has striven for the maintenance of the highest ethics and principles of his honored profession. Dr. Beck is a member of the Dryland Lutheran Church, and has served as superintendent of the Sunday school of that congregation almost continuously for forty years, a record quite as remarkable as his long professional activity.

Dr. Beck married, November 3, 1876, Annie Hester Herman, daughter of Rev. A. J. and Isabella (Grim) Herman, her father a member of a family which has contributed many eminent clergymen to the Lutheran church, her grandfather being sent to Pennsylvania as a pioneer missionary of the denomination. The four children of Dr. Beck are all followers of professions. They are: 1. Charles Gurley, a minister of the Lutheran church, his present charge North Wales, Pennsylvania; married Cora Smith; they have two sons, Richard Albert and Carl. 2. Florence Corinne, a graduate nurse and superintendent of the Kensington Hospital, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. 3. Edwin Herman, a civil engineer of the Central Railroad of New Jersey, with headquarters at Dunellen, New Jersey. 4. Dr. Sem Grim, who was graduated from Muhlenburg College, then took the degree of M.D. from McGill University, of Canada, whence he was graduated with honors; he became associated with his father in professional work, and was among the first physicians of the county to offer his services to the government after the entry of the United States into the World War; he was assigned to the Ambulance Corps and attached to the Ninety-first Division in France and Belgium, experiencing much front line service, working for a time in one of the emergency hospitals in the line; he returned from duty with the American Expeditionary Force in May, 1919, and resumed professional duties with his father. Dr. Sem Grim Beck holds the thirty-second degree in the Masonic order, also affiliating with the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine.

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**HOWARD RINEK.**—The Rinek family in Easton dates from the coming of Jacob Rinek, who was one of the most prominent of the business men of his day. He was the son of John and Elizabeth Rinek, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, his father being a veteran of the War of 1812. Elizabeth, his wife, who was of noble lineage, emigrated from Germany, and was a widow when their marriage took place in Philadelphia, her first marriage having been against the wishes of her family, the intended one being a music teacher supposedly her inferior. They eloped, however, and came to this country, where the

husband died, leaving his wife and one son, James Gans, a ropemaker with small means. After his death the family continued their residence in Philadelphia, and there their son, Jacob Rinek, was born.

Jacob Rinek was born in 1805, and died in Easton, Pennsylvania, January 24, 1868. He came to Easton in youthful manhood, and being twenty-three years of age, had already gained an expert knowledge of rope-making, both as a trade and as a business. He was employed by a Mr. Keller, whom he afterward succeeded in business through purchase about the year 1840, and from the business he conducted a large and prosperous cordage business grew. The store which was operated in connection with the cordage business was at the corner of Third street and Centre square. He was also instrumental in the establishing of iron manufacture and in the building of the old forge, what is now No. 77 Bank street, the rear of the Karldon Hotel. He founded the firm, Rinek-Semple & Company, dealers in iron, and was interested in a planing mill located on the Lehigh river, Easton, Pennsylvania. He was a director of the old Dime Savings Bank, dealt heavily in real estate, and was largely responsible for the building up of the west end of Easton. In 1863 he organized with his son the firm of Jacob Rinek & Son. In 1864 the firm became known as Jacob Rinek & Sons, his sons John and Henry being added to the firm. In 1868, Jacob Rinek having died, the firm became known as Jacob Rinek's Sons. His son Howard became a member of the firm in 1873.

Jacob Rinek was most energetic and progressive, full of life, and as keenly appreciating a joke as he did the serious side of life. He was connected with the Olive Park Association & Improvement Company, and with other companies for municipal improvement, being always alive to his responsibilities as one of the wealthy, leading citizens of the city. He raised the money needed for the purchase of a site for the county court house and jail, which was presented to the county, was a member of the Third Street Reformed Church, and a liberal supporter, and was a charter member of Lehigh Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows. In politics, Jacob Rinek was a Republican, and no man was more deeply interested in public affairs, but he claimed he served his party best as a private citizen, and he never listened to those who would have him accept public office. He was a just and upright man, a citizen in the best sense and loyal to every obligation, public or private.

Jacob Rinek married Anna Maria Bonstein, of Bethlehem township, Northampton county, Pennsylvania, a granddaughter of Jacob Bonstein, a Hessian soldier of the War of the Revolution, who deserted from the English army and joined the American forces, with whom he later fought for liberty's cause, suffering a severe wound. He later settled in Bethlehem township, where he owned a large farm in the Drylands section, and there he lived and died. He married Katrina Schnabel, who bore him nine children, among them a son John, who died in 1852, in Easton, where he made his home for many of his years, seventy. John Bonstein was the father of Anna Maria Bonstein, who married Jacob Rinek, of Easton. Mr. and Mrs. Rinek were the parents of nine children: John, of whom further mention is made; Henry; Mary, married S. Leigh Rodenbaugh, of Easton; Thomas, a former president of the Northampton County National Bank, and prominent in city public life; Jacob; Susan; Emma; Anna; and Howard, of whom further mention is made, all being deceased except Anna and Howard. Three of the sons, Henry, Jacob and Thomas, served in the Union Army during the Civil War, Jacob dying while in the army. John also enlisted, but his father, needing his services badly, secured a substitute who served in the young man's place, and he returned to Easton.

John Rinek, born February 22, 1832, died on his eighty-second birthday. From the age of twelve he was associated with his father in rope manufacture, learning the business so thoroughly that he ranked as one of the most expert ropemakers in the United States. He followed the business until 1901, then



retired. He was granted two patents for valuable inventions, one for preparing hemp sliver ready for the spinning, and the other for forming rope strands. He devoted himself solely to his business, never sought public office, but consistently supported the candidates of the Republican party. John Rinek married Sarah Myers, daughter of Philip and Lavinia (Lott) Myers, her mother the daughter of Jeremiah and Elizabeth Lott. Jeremiah Lott was a trumpeter attached to General Washington's staff, not only as a soldier, but his trumpeter, being a personal friend of General Washington. Mr. and Mrs. John Rinek were the parents of sons, William H. and Harry, both residents of Easton.

Howard Rinek, son of Jacob and Anna Maria (Bonstein) Rinek, was born in Easton, December 5, 1852, was educated in the Easton schools, and has spent his years, sixty-five, in the city of his birth. He early became associated with his brothers in the Easton cordage business and later in the modern form of the same company, J. Rinek's Sons. The cordage business owned by the Rinek sons about 1890 was sold to the National Cordage Company, and was then leased to J. Rinek's Sons for a term of ninety-nine years. In 1893 the United States Cordage Company purchased all the plants and foundries of the National Cordage Company, the lease of J. Rinek's Sons continuing with the United States Cordage Company. In 1910 the business, J. Rinek's Sons, was incorporated as the Rinek Cordage Company, with a capital of \$50,000, Howard Rinek, president; Norvin Rinek, secretary and general manager; H. Bethman, treasurer. Outside of the business with which he has long been connected and of which he is the head, Howard Rinek has had business connections and experiences which entitles him to recognition as one of the useful, progressive men of the city.

The first incandescent electric lights installed in Easton for residence lighting were placed in his home on College Hill, the current being supplied from a small plant of his own. The success of his own plant was such that later on he organized the Edison Illuminating Company, and for nine years was both general manager and treasurer of the company, the capital of the company expanding from \$50,000 to \$350,000. Mr. Rinek, in speaking of the early days of electric lighting, stated it was almost impossible at the time to obtain subscriptions for capital stock, and after canvassing the city only \$4,000 were obtained. After several meetings of citizens called to consider the matter, Mr. J. T. Knight, a wealthy Eastonian and at the time treasurer of the Thomas Iron Company, advised Mr. Rinek to go ahead with the work, which was done, charter being obtained, buildings erected and contract made for the necessary machinery. Before the machinery was installed, the stock was not only subscribed but oversubscribed, and the demand for light and power exceeded the capacity of the plant. In view of the fact that the day load of the plant was small as compared with the night load, Mr. Rinek gave considerable consideration to furnishing power for electric street railways. At that time a small electric road using the Daft system was operated on College Hill from the foot of College Hill to the end of Chestnut street. The Daft system was not a success on account of using a double wire trolley with 220 volts. This was changed to a 500-volt single trolley, and Mr. Rinek secured the contract for power. The electric road going up College Hill was just a step in electrifying the railway system of both Easton and Phillipsburg. Mr. Knight, who was vice-president of the Edison Illuminating Company, urged Mr. Rinek to secure options on railway systems in both Easton and Phillipsburg. The stock of the Easton Horse Car Line was owned by the Lehigh Valley railroad and was purchased from that company, while the stock of the Phillipsburg Horse Car Line was bought of James Long and Samuel Boileau, who owned the greater portion of the stock. The difficulty of combining the roads was finally overcome by discovering that the road leading from Centre square to the Delaware Bridge was a separate road and owned

by the Phillipsburg Horse Car Company, consequently this road was used as a connecting system between the Easton system and that of Phillipsburg. With this difficulty solved, the Easton Transit Company was chartered, Mr. Rinek having full charge of electrifying the different street railroads, he choosing the Westinghouse system for the equipment. Contracts were also made with the Edison company for furnishing power. The College Hill road, which was owned by Scranton people, was leased for ninety-nine years, so that the Easton Transit Company owned practically all the railroads in Easton and Phillipsburg.

Mr. Rinek, who had charge of the construction work, pushed matters so rapidly that a car was sent over the line from the western part of the city to South Easton on Thanksgiving night. With the passing away of Mr. Knight, who with Mr. Rinek were officials of both companies, friction developed between the two companies due to the power question. The cars, on account of the steep grade, used an excessive amount of current, and some of the members of the transit company believed that the cost of the power was excessive and that it could be manufactured at less cost if they had their own plant. Mr. Rinek tried to bring the two companies together, forming a third corporation or holding company. Although the directors of the Edison company were friendly disposed toward the matter, some of the members of the transit company could not agree with them as to the advisability. Electric light companies and gas companies were being bought up all over the State. Mr. Rinek, believing sooner or later overture would be made for buying the Edison plant, obtained from the majority of the Edison stockholders an option of their stock with an agreement that the stock should not be sold less than par. With a continuation of the friction between the directors of the two companies, and believing that a consolidation was impossible, Mr. Rinek sent a combined balance sheet of both companies to Stern & Silverman, of Philadelphia, who were then doing a large promoting business in the buying up of plants in the State. Mr. Rinek received a phone message from Mr. Stern, stating that he had received the balance sheet and that he considered it a very good investment and requested a conference with Mr. Rinek at the banking house of E. B. Smith & Company, of Philadelphia. As a result of the conference, both companies were sold to E. B. Smith & Company. Mr. Rinek then returned to the manufacture of cordage.

In 1906, Mr. Rinek, with his son Norvin, became interested in the building of aeroplane engines, organizing the Rinek Aero Company, with Norvin Rinek as president. In addition to building fifteen engines, they also built a plane modeled after the one in which Henri Farman made his flight at the training field Issey, Les Moisleueax, France. The plane was built almost exclusively of lightweight steel and was used for trying out the engines. The engines designed and built by the company were the first eight-cylinder water-cooled engines built in the country, being built entirely of an aluminum alloy. Due to the fact that aeroplanes at that time were used principally for exhibition purposes, the company discontinued the work.

Mr. Rinek was married in 1880 to Georgia Gross, daughter of Reuben Gross, of Easton, who was one of the owners of the old stage line between Philadelphia and Easton. They are the parents of Norvin, born June 1888, now secretary and general manager of the Rinek Cordage Company. He married Marion Hess, daughter of John Hess, of Easton. Both Mr. Rinek, Sr., and Mr. Rinek, Jr., now reside on Paxinosa avenue, Easton, Pennsylvania.

**WILLIAM MARSH MICHLER**—For a century and three-quarters Michlers have added to the Moravian church and business history of Northampton county, Pennsylvania. William M. Michler, of Easton, a well known and gifted architect, is a twentieth century representative of the family, and of the fifth generation of the family in America. The family history began

in this country in the South, when in 1743 there landed at Savannah, Georgia, from a foreign ship two men of different faith, but both on a mission of religious importance. These two men were John Wesley, the founder of Methodism, and John Michler, a bishop of the Moravian church, and the ancestor of William Marsh Michler, of Easton.

(I) Bishop Michler, born in Württemberg, Germany, October 25, 1720, came to America at the head of a band of Moravian missionaries for work among the Indians, and from Savannah went to Salem, North Carolina, thence to Pennsylvania, locating first in Bethlehem, then in Nazareth, finally in Lebanon, where he died, having planted the Moravian faith in many localities, and where already planted had strengthened its influence. Bishop Michler married and was succeeded by his son Nathaniel.

(II) Nathaniel Michler, son of Bishop Michler, was born in Nazareth, Pennsylvania, an important man of his day. He spent his youth and early manhood at Jacobsburg, in Bushkill township, Northampton county, and while living there was elected justice of the peace, a very important office in that early day. Later he was a resident of Nazareth, Pennsylvania, and taught Latin at the famed Moravian school, Nazareth Hall. He served as register of wills and recorder of deeds for Northampton county by appointment of Governor Snyder, and for many years was clerk of the Orphans' Court. He took active part in public affairs and was a presidential elector.

(III) Peter S. Michler, son of Nathaniel Michler, was born in Nazareth, Pennsylvania, a merchant of Easton, and one of the founders of the First National Bank of Easton, of which he was president many years, also being the first president of the Thomas Iron Company. He was engaged as an extensive coal operator in the Upper Lehigh Valley, and a man of great enterprise and public-spirit. He died in Easton. He married a Miss Hart, a descendant of John Hart, a signer of the Declaration of Independence. Three of their sons were in the Union Army, one becoming a general, one a division surgeon, and one a captain of cavalry.

(IV) Francis Michler, son of Peter S. and ——— (Hart) Michler, was admitted to the bar, and began practice in Easton. He later abandoned his profession and engaged very successfully in the coal business until 1865, when he retired. He married Julia Lachenour, born in Easton, daughter of Dr. Daniel Lachenour, born in Salem, North Carolina, a graduate of the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, and one of Easton's most prominent physicians until his death in 1875. Mr. and Mrs. Michler were the parents of six children, one of whom was William Marsh.

(V) William Marsh Michler, son of Francis and Julia (Lachenour) Michler, was born in Easton, Pennsylvania, March 22, 1868. He prepared for the battle of life in the public schools, Lerch Academy, and Lafayette College, C.E., 1893, M.S., 1895, and in 1895 received from the University of Pennsylvania the degree of B.S.A. at the end of a four years' course in architecture. He pursued architectural study abroad in 1912. In 1895 he opened an office in Easton for the practice of his profession, and for over twenty-four years has been so engaged in his native city. He is a well known architect and highly rated in his profession. Among the best known public buildings which he designed and superintended during their construction are the Laubach store, Chipman Knitting Mills, the Chipman residences, Hotel Huntington, Hotel Easton, the State Armory, Easton Hospital, Pardee Hall, which he restored, and the Zeta Psi fraternity building. Among the residences of particular note which he designed are the Simons, Howard R. Reigle, E. J. Fox, the Country Club and Elks Club buildings, the Markle and the Pardee residences, and many others in New Jersey, and Eastern Pennsylvania could be named, including several for officials of the Bethlehem Steel Company at Bethlehem. He is a member of professional societies, Easton Board of Trade, the Pomfret, Rotary, Elks, and Country clubs of Northampton county; Trin-



ity Protestant Episcopal Church, and in politics he is an Independent Republican.

Mr. Michler married, October 4, 1899, Matilda Runkle Bacon, daughter of John and Emile (Burke) Bacon, of Easton. Mrs. Michler is also a member of Trinity Protestant Episcopal Church, and a Red Cross worker. They are the parents of three children: 1. John Francis, class of Lafayette, 1920; in 1918 was in training at Plattsburg, New York, Officers' Training Camp; returned to Lafayette as sergeant, and was an officer in the Students' Army Training Corps at Lafayette; after demobilization he again took up his studies with his class. 2. Emilie Bacon, a high school student, class of 1920. 3. Margaref Henry, Easton High School, class of 1922.

**BENJAMIN RUSH FIELD, M.D.**—Benjamin Rush Field, M.D., of Easton, Pennsylvania, physician and author, comes of a long line of honorable ancestry whose history is interwoven with that of England and the United States, and it is a noteworthy fact that among his ancestors in both lines were a number of his own profession.

The ancient history of the Field family was exhaustively written by one of its members, the Rev. Henry M. Field, D.D., of New York City (a brother of Cyrus W. Field, the projector of the first Atlantic cable), in a volume which he wrote and distributed privately. In this the author quoted Osgood Field, Esq., an American gentleman long resident in London, England, as follows:

Hubertus de la Feld was in England within a year or two of the Conquest, and in all probability came over with the Conqueror. He was of the family of Counts De la Feld of Colmar, in Alsatia, on the German border of France, who trace back to the darkest period of the middle ages, about the sixth century. Probably not a dozen families in Europe can prove so high an antiquity. The ancestors of the English de la Felds had been seated on the Chateau de la Feld for centuries before, and so early as the gloomiest times that followed the fall of the Roman Empire. They held lands (according to the feudal system) probably granted to them for military services by William the Conqueror—the original spelling of the family name "Feld" being derived from the verb to fell, field land being opposed to wood land, and meaning land where the trees have been felled.

According to the authority heretofore noted, a branch of the family probably went from Saxony through France to England. The first appearance of the Field family without the prefix "de la" was in that part of the West Riding of Yorkshire which borders upon Lancashire. John Field, paternal great-grandfather of Dr. B. Rush Field, said to have been a centenarian, went from Saxony to Yorkshire, England, taking with him his infant son Richard. Richard Field was brought up at Dudley Hill, Bradford, Yorkshire, and after graduating from the University of London became a member of the Royal College of Surgeons. He spent the latter years of his life in America. His wife, Phoebe (Cridland) Field, was born in Leicestershire, England; her father was an extensive wool manufacturer. The Cridland family have held positions of trust in England, and several British consuls in America were of that stock.

Dr. Cridland Crocker Field, son of Richard and Phoebe (Cridland) Field, was born February 18, 1819, on board the American ship *Ann*, upon which his parents came to this country. The birth occurred just as the vessel had come into Long Island waters, within the bounds of Queens county, and the captain wrapped a United States flag about the infant, who received from him his middle name, Crocker. The parents went to Northampton county, Pennsylvania, and thence to Philadelphia, where the father practiced medicine in association with Dr. Physick, Dr. McClellan and others. He also held close personal and professional relations with Profs. William E. Horner, William Gibson, D. Hayes Agnew and Samuel Gross. These gentlemen exercised a potent influence over young Field, who entered upon the study of medicine with all of them as his friends, and some of the number as his instructors, notably Professor Horner, an accomplished anatomist and author of a standard work upon his particular subject.

Cridland C. Field graduated from the University of Pennsylvania at the early age of eighteen, and entered upon a professional career which covered the long period of fifty years, and was marked by conspicuous usefulness in both the fields of medicine and surgery. His surgical operations were frequently referred to in lectures in the university, and were favorably commented upon by the London *Lancet*, which made him the subject of a highly appreciative obituary notice. "His name became widely known for the successful performance of many of the most difficult operations in surgery. Those which made him most famous were the removal of a cervical tumor with ligation and excision of a considerable part of the jugular vein; excision of the entire femur, an operation unique in the annals of surgery; excision of the entire radius; and extirpation of the parotid gland, which difficult operation he performed several times. These operations placed him in the front rank of modern surgeons. His favorite region of operations was the neck, from which he removed tumors that encompassed the carotid artery. As a teacher, Dr. Field has not been surpassed, he having sent more students to his favorite institution, the University of Pennsylvania, than any physician in the Lehigh Valley" (New York *Herald*, December 4, 1886). His death occurred December 3, 1886.

In 1837, the year of his graduation, he married Susannah Freeman, who was educated in the Moravian schools of Bethlehem. She was a woman of most amiable disposition, and was held in affection by all who knew her for her openhanded benevolences. She was a native of Freemansburg, Northampton county, Pennsylvania, a daughter of Jacob and Susannah (Butz) Freeman. The village which witnessed her birth was named for her father, who was a man of ability and means. He was owner of most of the land in the vicinity, and was elected to various public offices. He was a descendant of Richard Freeman, who came from England about 1660, settling in Maryland, whence he removed to Northampton, Pennsylvania. In the maternal lines Mrs. Field (mother of Dr. B. Rush Field) was descended from Michael and Elizabeth Messinger, and Michael Messinger was a member of the "committee of observation" of Northampton county, formed at Easton, December 21, 1774, with the view of furthering the cause of American independence.

Cridland Crocker and Susannah (Freeman) Field were the parents of seven children, and among whom were two: William Gibson and Benjamin Rush Field, who attained distinction in letters as well as in their respective professions. The former named, residing in Enfield, Connecticut, was born in Easton, Pennsylvania, October 25, 1841. He graduated from the Easton High School in 1858, from Lafayette College in 1862, and from Harvard in 1863. He at once entered the Harvard Law School, from which he graduated in 1865. In the same year he entered upon practice at Easton, and was so occupied until 1887, when he removed to Brooklyn, New York, and ten years later to his present home. While a resident of Easton, he was active in public and educational affairs. He was founder and editor of the *Easton Daily Dispatch*, for five terms secretary of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Institute of Northampton County, for several years a member of the Board of Education, and for a time its president. He was a frequent contributor to leading newspapers and magazines upon educational and literary topics, and he often delivered addresses upon these subjects before various societies and public assemblages. Another brother, Dr. George B. Wood, graduated from the Easton High School in 1876, and from the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania with high honors in 1881. He practices medicine and surgery in Easton, Pennsylvania.

Dr. Benjamin Rush Field, son of Dr. Cridland Crocker and Susannah (Freeman) Field, was born in Easton, Pennsylvania, November 3, 1861. After completing public school courses he entered Lafayette College. He

was a member of Rho Chapter, Chi Phi fraternity, and in 1882 founded Nu Chapter, University of Pennsylvania. Deciding to follow the profession of his honored father, he entered the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, whence he was graduated M.D., class of 1883. He at once began practice in Easton, and has so continued during the years, thirty-six, which have since intervened. He was official physician to Northampton county prison, 1885-87; physician to the coroner of Northampton county, 1888-98; founded Easton Medical Society in 1890; member of Northampton Medical Society and its president in 1911; member of the Pennsylvania State Society; American Medical Association; member of the House of Delegates, Pennsylvania Medical Society, in 1910-11.

When the United States and Spain declared war, Dr. Field aided in organizing Company E, Eleventh Regiment, Pennsylvania National Guard, of which he was commissioned captain by Governor Hastings, July 12, 1898. On August 20 following, he was elected major of the Second Battalion, and after the war, upon the consolidation of the Eleventh and Thirteenth regiments, he was commissioned major by Governor Stone of the Thirteenth Regiment, Pennsylvania National Guard, and assigned to the command of the First Battalion, with companies in Scranton, Easton, Honesdale and Montrose. On August 25, 1904, he was commissioned lieutenant-colonel by Governor Pennypacker, a rank he held until 1908, when he retired at his own request. From 1916-18 he was medical examiner for the United States Marine Corps, Eastern Recruiting Division, and from 1917 until 1919 served as Director of Military Service (Northampton county), Committee of Public Safety.

Dr. Field's public spirit led him into public life, and as a Democrat he was a member of and president of Easton's Civic Council, 1890-93. In 1893 he was elected mayor of Easton, serving three years, and in 1899 he was again chosen mayor, although the city went Republican. He served until 1902, then retired to his private pursuits. In 1914 he was chosen city commissioner, Department of Public Safety, serving two years; and in 1916 he was chosen for a term of two years as commissioner of the Department of Parks and Public Property, and at the expiration of his term was re-elected as commissioner, receiving the highest number of votes on the ticket.

As an author, Dr. Field's works present an interesting study of Shakespeare from the viewpoint of the cultured physician. His first work, "Medical Thoughts of Shakespeare," published in 1884, reached a third edition in 1905; this was followed in 1887 by "Shakespeare and Byron on Man, Woman and Love"; in 1888 by "Medico-Shakesperian Fanaticism"; and in the London *Lancet*, November 17, 1889, there appeared from his pen, "An Argument Refuting the Claim That Shakespeare Possessed Knowledge of the Circulation of the Blood Prior to Harvey's Discovery." He published in 1892 "Fielding's Unconscious Use of Shakespeare," and he has contributed numerous critical articles to *Shakespeareana*, and for ten years was a newspaper dramatic critic. In 1889, at the request of the Shakespeare Society of New York, he edited "Romeo and Juliet," the fifth volume of "Bankside Shakespeare." He was honorary librarian of the New York Shakespeare Society, 1886-1903; and from May, 1903, to 1909 was vice-president. Other societies, patriotic, literary, historical and social, in which Dr. Field is interested as a member are: Military Service Institute of the United States; Pennsylvania German Society; Sons of the American Revolution; National Geographical Society; Jacksonian Democratic Association, president in 1893; Historical and Genealogical Society of Northampton County, president 1906-08; trustee, Easton Public Library, 1902-19; Easton Board of Trade, president in 1918; charter member, Easton Lodge, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, trustee (1917); League of Cities of Third Class in Pennsylvania; Kiwanis Club of Easton, president in 1918.







*F. M. Messenger*

Dr. Field married, April 9, 1902, Nan Edna Rounsavell, daughter of John Davis and Mary A. (deHart) Rounsavell, of Washington, New Jersey. They are the parents of a son, Benjamin Rush, Jr., born March 25, 1908.

**FREEMAN M. MESSINGER**—From Switzerland came the ancestors of Freeman M. Messinger, of Easton, Pennsylvania, their settlement in Northampton county, dating from 1743. The American ancestor, Michael Messinger, bought land in Forks township from the heirs of William Penn, there located and founded the important Messinger family of Northampton county. The line of descent to Freeman M. Messinger is thus traced.

Michael Messinger was born in Switzerland, November 10, 1719, died October 24, 1791, in Northampton county, Pennsylvania. He married Catherine Abel, born April 23, 1723, died July 1, 1785, and they were the parents of: Michael (2) Messinger, born January 1, 1773, died July 8, 1842. He married, July 29, 1798, Rev. Thomas Pomp, of Easton, officiating, Elizabeth Uhler, born April 15, 1776, a member of Forks Township Lutheran Church, and one of Northampton's highly esteemed citizens. Michael (2) Messinger had children: Michael (3), Jacob, John, Andrew, of whom further; Lawrence; a daughter, who married Melchoir Meixell; Sally, married (first) Feliz Hartzell, (second) Peter Hartzell; Elizabeth, married Philip Lattich, a daughter, Mrs. Heinline; Rosa, married Reuben Hartzell; Kate, married Jeremiah Best; Susan, died unmarried.

Andrew Messinger, of the third generation, was born on the old homestead in Forks township, Northampton county, Pennsylvania, in 1817, died in 1890. He followed in the footsteps of his father and grandfather, and all his active life was a farmer, tilling his own acres. He, too, was a member of Forks Township Lutheran Church and a man of upright life, highly esteemed. He married Charlotte Deiley, and they were the parents of six children who reached mature years: Amelia, deceased, married Charles Messinger; Bartle, who resides at College Hill, Easton; Amanda, deceased, married William Jones; Rosa, married James Steckler, of Tatamy, Northampton county; Stewart, a resident of Tatamy; and Freeman M., of further mention.

Freeman M. Messinger, son of Andrew and Charlotte Messinger, was born at the Messinger homestead in Forks township, Northampton county, Pennsylvania, April 14, 1867, the old homestead also being the birthplace of his father, and is now the property of Freeman M. Until fourteen years of age he attended the public school nearby, then began an apprenticeship to a machinist of Tatamy, Pennsylvania, serving five years, but when that period expired he did not continue longer at the trade. For one year he was engaged in the fruit business, then returned to the farm, and has since been engaged in agriculture in its varied branches. Until 1901, Mr. Messinger confined his operations to his own farm, but in that year organized the business which is now the Messinger Teaming & Supply Company, with offices in the Northampton National Bank Building and yards at Twenty-fifth street and Penn highway. The company do a general supply business, teaming and trucking. The business was conducted by Mr. Messinger until 1914, when it was incorporated with a capital stock of \$15,000, Freeman M. Messinger, president; W. T. Mitman, treasurer; and Dr. William Mock, secretary. Mr. Messinger is an active factor in the management of the business, which he built up from a small beginning, and in addition owns and operates three farms in Forks township. He specializes in the growing of potatoes, his crops totaling from four to nine thousand bushels yearly. The management of his business and of his farms, added to the oversight of considerable Easton property, occupies his time to the limit, but as he is the personification of energy, every detail is attended to in the proper manner and at the proper time. The plant of the Messinger Teaming & Supply Company is one of the largest of its class in the city, containing five acres, and every department is well equipped



for its purpose. The coal pockets have a storage capacity of three thousand tons, the other departments being operated upon a similar scale.

For about three years Mr. Messinger dealt largely in cattle, traveling in northeastern Pennsylvania and a part of New York State purchasing the cattle and driving them to his farm and there preparing them for market. For five years he maintained a dairy, marketing the milk from his herd, at retail, in Easton. At one time he had in his stable sixty horses of superior quality, and one of his trucking feats was the loading of a rock weighing thirty-three tons, carrying it two miles on his truck pulled by twenty-six horses and then loading it on to a freight car from the truck. This was done in his usual efficient style, no accident or mishap occurring. He was an elder of Forks Lutheran Church, a congregation with which his family has been identified since its organization. He is also a member of the United Order of American Mechanics and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, his political faith, Republican.

Mr. Messinger married Agnes Schugh, daughter of William Schugh, of York township. They are the parents of a daughter, Dora May, wife of Walter G. Uhler, of Plainfield township, Northampton county, and the mother of two children, May Emma and Amas Freeman Uhler. In 1918, Mr. Messinger completed the erection of a fine modern residence at No. 1837 Washington boulevard, which is the family home.

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**REV. J. ARTHUR GLASIER**—As rector of Trinity Protestant Episcopal Church, Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, Rev. J. Arthur Glasier is winning the high regard of the parish over which he was settled June 1, 1918, and in the city generally is making many friends. He is a son of Jacob Archer Glasier, a veteran of the Civil War, who died when his son was but three years of age. Another of the fighting Glasiers was Capt. Willis Glasier (another form of the name), who was the author of a book dealing with the Civil War. Jacob Archer Glasier enlisted in the Seventeenth Regiment, New York Volunteers, as a drummer boy, and served until the close of the war. He was born at Hastings-on-Hudson, New York, and died in 1885. He married Frances Green, daughter of William Campbell Green, and they were the parents of two children: Belle Iola, wife of George H. Werner, a merchant of Orange, New Jersey; and Rev. J. Arthur Glasier, rector of Trinity Episcopal Church, Bethlehem.

J. Arthur Glasier was born in Orange, New Jersey, January 21, 1882, and there completed public school courses with graduation from high school, in the class of 1900. He was a student at Wesleyan University, Middletown, Connecticut, for one year, then in 1904 entered the General Theological Seminary, New York City, there pursuing studies in divinity until graduated B.D., class of 1907. He was ordained a priest of the Protestant Episcopal church the same year and appointed curate of Trinity Episcopal Church, Mount Vernon, New York, there remaining two years. From 1909 until 1912 he was rector of the Church of the Good Shepherd, Hamburg, New Jersey, going thence to Trinity Church, West Pittston, Pennsylvania, serving that parish as rector with great acceptability for six years, resigning to accept a call from Trinity Church, Bethlehem, his service there beginning June 1, 1918.

Rev. J. Arthur Glasier married, April 12, 1909, at Orange, New Jersey, Sarah Frances Byles, daughter of William and Marie L. (Bowman) Byles, both deceased, they leaving four children: Charles J., Mary E., Grace A. and Sarah Frances. Rev. and Mrs. Glasier are the parents of: Helen Frances, born September 8, 1910; Arthur Keith, born June 1, 1913; and John Borne, born June 12, 1916.

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**CLINTON B. PALMER, V.S.**—Although a resident of Easton from 1911 until his death, Dr. Palmer came to the city a stranger, having acquired

his professional degree, V.S., in Chicago. In Easton he developed a large business which he confined to Easton, Pennsylvania, and adjacent New Jersey, his modernly equipped animal hospital in Easton being taxed to its fullest capacity to care for the high class patients which were brought to him for treatment. Dr. Palmer ranked very high in his profession, and he proved not only an acquisition as a veterinarian, but also as a citizen.

This branch of the Palmer family is one of the oldest in Stroudsburg, Pennsylvania, Dr. Palmer's great-grandfather, Obadiah Charles Palmer, settling there with Colonel Stroud, and erecting the first mill in Stroudsburg, as the new settlement was called. He was a miller by trade, and for a long time operated the grist mill which he built. His son, Charles S. Palmer, was the patentee of a combination iron and wood bridge which he erected over a wide scope of territory, becoming one of the important bridge contractors of his day. His son, Samuel B. Palmer, was also a bridge contractor, his operations being conducted all over the United States. He married Caroline A. Albert, and they were the parents of Dr. Clinton B. Palmer, of Easton, and of A. Mitchell Palmer, who during the war between the United States and Germany was by appointment of President Wilson, custodian of alien property seized as the property of enemies of the United States, and now (1919) attorney general of the United States.

Clinton B. Palmer was born in Stroudsburg, Monroe county, Pennsylvania, March 11, 1878, son of Samuel B. and Caroline A. (Albert) Palmer, his parents both deceased. He was educated in the public schools of Stroudsburg, and as he grew to manhood he became greatly interested in animal surgical and medical treatment. He acquired a certain amount of knowledge on the treatment of horses and cattle, and gained considerable local fame while practicing under another veterinary surgeon. Finally he decided to become a professional veterinarian and practice regularly. He entered Chicago Veterinary College, pursued full courses, and in 1911 was graduated with the degree of V.S. The same year he located in Easton, and there built up a fine reputation as a skilled veterinarian. He erected at No. 15 North Second street, a modern hospital fully equipped with all appliances for the treatment of sick or injured domestic animals, and there he performed some wonderful cures. He was kept busy every hour of the day, notwithstanding an assistant was always on duty at the hospital, who is also a graduate veterinarian. Dr. Palmer took a deep interest in public affairs, and it was through his advice that the city garbage is now used to maintain a drove of hogs, a practice which has met with success and brought profit to the city. He was a member of the Rotary Club of Easton, Pennsylvania State Veterinary Medical Association, the American Veterinary Medical Association, and of Alpha Psi fraternity.

Dr. Palmer married in 1909, Harriet Van Aiken, of Scranton, Pennsylvania. Two children were born to them, Alice L. and Clinton B., Jr. The death of Dr. Palmer occurred October 19, 1918.

**JESSE STEWART CARTER**—The firm, Drake & Company, Easton's pioneer wholesale grocery house, was organized in 1836 by John Drake, with a partner, and for nearly one-half of this period Jesse Stewart Carter has been connected with the business, now being junior member of the firm, office and credit manager. Since March 17, 1880, he has been connected with the firm in which now he is an important factor, and he is one of the prosperous merchants and eminent citizens of Easton, whose progressive public spirit has been and is one of the city's greatest assets. Mr. Carter is a son of William and Anna (Stewart) Carter, of Still Valley, Warren county, New Jersey, he the eldest of their two sons.

Jesse Stewart Carter was born in Still Valley, Warren county, New Jersey, August 10, 1859, and there attended the public school. Later he came

to Easton, where he attended Trach's Academy and the old Kanuss Business College, there completing his studies. After leaving business college he returned to Still Valley, where for two years he conducted the home farm, later again leaving the farm for Easton. On March 17, 1880, he entered the employ of the Drake firm, then trading as J. Drake's Sons & Company, the present title, Drake & Company, not being assumed until 1889. Mr. Carter, when just twenty-one years of age, began with the firm as bookkeeper, and has continued in the office department of the business ever since. His duties became more responsible as the years passed, general charge of the office and credits finally being completely his especial concern. He also obtained a small interest in the business which gradually increased, and eventually he was admitted to a full partnership. He has given to the business his entire business life, and has no other interests which conflict with the duty he owes to Drake & Company. That company has now become the largest wholesale grocery in Eastern Pennsylvania, and in no small measure is this due to the loyal service and ability of Mr. Carter, the junior partner. Early in his business life he formed habits of industry, never "working by the clock," but throwing his entire energy into the task in hand until it was completed. He won each promotion, and his success is the result of his natural ability plus fidelity and integrity.

Although strictly a business man, Mr. Carter has not buried himself slavishly to mercantile life, but has cultivated the social side of his nature, and has been of service to his community through his generosity and personal labor. For many years he has been treasurer of Easton Hospital and its loyal, consistent friend. He assumed the responsibility for the recent building fund campaign, and saw its successful termination. So, too, the Young Men's Christian Association has profited by his public-spirited interest. He is a member of Easton's Board of Trade, the Pomfret Club, Northampton County Country Club, the McKinley Club, and Lake Hopatcong Yacht Club. In politics he is a Republican, in religious affiliation an attendant of College Hill Presbyterian Church.

Mr. Carter married, December 8, 1880, Isabel Stevenson, daughter of Samuel and Rebecca A. (Young) Stevenson, of Still Valley, New Jersey. Mrs. Carter is an active Red Cross worker, and is tireless in her work for the Easton Hospital. She is president and a member of the board of trustees of that institution, and in Young Men's Christian Association work she has taken an active part as manager of their dinner and entertainment programmes. Mr. and Mrs. Carter are the parents of a daughter, Mabel S., who married John P. (2) Treadwell, and they have two sons, John P. (3) and Jesse Carter Treadwell. The Carter city home is at No. 329 Clinton Terrace, Easton, their country residence at Lake Hopatcong, New Jersey, where Mr. Carter spends his week-ends during the summer months and indulges in his favorite sports, fishing and boating.

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**REV. HUGH J. McGETTIGAN**—The Church of the Holy Infancy, South Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, is one of the large and influential Roman Catholic parishes of Pennsylvania, and evidence of the spirit of patriotic purpose which pervades it is the fact that three hundred members of the parish were with the colors in France or in training. Over this parish and church Father McGettigan presided until his death, October 8, 1919. He presided with great acceptability for seven years, 1912-19. While he was a profound scholar and learned theologian, he took a deep interest in the everyday affairs of life and believed that good is everywhere and not confined to theology. Hence, the Young Men's Temperance Society Drill Corps is an organization in which he took great pride and evidenced his interest by serving as chairman. In March, 1913, this corps was a feature of the inauguration of President Wilson, and is considered one of the best drilled organ-





*Rev. Hugh J. McFettigan*



izations in Pennsylvania. This but indicates why Father McGettigan so readily gained the confidence of the young and was able to organize them for useful purpose and to do them good. He fairly radiated confidence, and he was held in high esteem by all who came within his sphere of influence.

Father McGettigan came to the Church of the Holy Infancy from St. Joseph's, at Ashland, Pennsylvania, where he had been rector for nineteen years. Commenting editorially upon his removal, the *Ashland Telegram* said:

The announcement to the people of St. Joseph's Church that they were to lose their beloved pastor, Rev. H. J. McGettigan, through his transfer to South Bethlehem, was not the kind of a Christmas gift that they cared for. Father McGettigan has exerted a great power for good among the people of this community, and his departure will be regretted by all without regard to creed. The loss of a good man is to be regretted in any case, and Ashland will miss Father McGettigan very much for a long time to come.

The fact that he was to go to South Bethlehem was made known to Father McGettigan while celebrating Mass at 8:30 o'clock Christmas morning, 1912, the announcement being coupled with the order to report at his new pastorate four days later. At the conclusion of the service he told his people, and they listened with bowed heads and tearful eyes. He had endeared himself to every one in the mining town, and the *Ashland Evening Telegram* said of his departure:

Had a bomb been thrown among the people, they could not have been more startled or surprised. Many could not believe that they had heard correctly, it taking some time for them to realize the truth, and then they went from the church in sorrow, all the joy having been taken out of Christmas Day for them.

Hugh J. McGettigan, son of Hugh and Susan (Shields) McGettigan, was born at Port Carbon, Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania, May 2, 1860, and there attended the public schools, worked in breaker as a slate picker, and taught school prior to beginning his studies for the priesthood. He completed his studies in divinity at the Seminary of St. Charles Borromeo, at Overbrook, Pennsylvania, in 1889, and was there ordained by Archbishop Ryan, June 15, 1889. Other members of that class were Archbishop Dougherty, formerly of the Philippine Islands, now archbishop of Philadelphia, and Bishop Carroll, formerly Philippine bishop. Father McGettigan was first assigned to St. Patrick's Church at Pottsville, Pennsylvania, there remaining three years, going thence to St. Clair, Pennsylvania, as rector of St. Mary's Church. Two years later he was transferred to St. Joseph's Church, at Ashland, and there his pastorate was greatly blessed. While rector of St. Joseph's Church he organized the parish at Gordon, Pennsylvania, and left as a memorial the beautiful little church of Our Lady of Good Counsel, built through his inspiration. The fine church edifice of St. Joseph's also was improved during his pastorate, and every department of parish work left in a quickened, healthful condition. He labored with all his powers to bring St. Joseph's to a high plane of Christian experience and temporal prosperity, and so well did he succeed that Archbishop Prendergast decided that he was the man needed in South Bethlehem, but the appointment was not announced. For twelve of the nineteen years that Father McGettigan was in Ashland, he was president of the Board of Health, and he took a deep interest in matters educational. Finally the archbishop appointed Father McGettigan to succeed Father Joseph J. O. O'Connell as rector of the Church of the Holy Infancy, at South Bethlehem, and St. Joseph's mourned.

The South Bethlehem church was equally surprised to learn of the change, and what was Ashland's loss was their gain. Father McGettigan celebrated his first Mass in the Church of the Holy Infancy on Sunday, December 29, 1912, and at each Mass urged strongly the need of close co-operation between pastor and people if the best good was to follow his ministry. One of his first official acts was to extend the Christmas holidays for the



parochial school children until January 6, 1913; that announcement was made at the 9:30 Mass and was followed by a short but inspiring sermon to the children. In the evening, following the vesper service, he met the officers of the various societies of the parish: Holy Name, Knights of Columbus, Ancient Order of Hibernians, Temperance Society, and Pioneer Corps. He desired an early acquaintance with the men of the church, for he said, "A priest should not be a stranger in this community." The six years of his pastorate in South Bethlehem were fruitful ones, and both parish and rector grew in spiritual stature and power. The eloquent father faithfully guided his church, and the members benefited. He took an interest in civic affairs, and his coming was beneficial. He won the respect of those who knew of his work; even those without religious sympathy or learning being warm in his praise. Within his parish, where he was best and most intimately known, he was beloved and admired not more for his Christian virtues than for his manly life, and friendly, helpful nature.

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**CHARLES STEWART**—The record of the life of Charles Stewart, for so many years a leading citizen of Easton, is that of a man who received from honored forebears unusual mental endowments, and who so directed his life that not only he but everyone with whom he was associated derived benefit and inspiration from his faithful stewardship, the qualities and capabilities bestowed upon him. Eighty-seven years was his span of life, Easton the scene of his labors, and his days were filled with carefully planned and fruitful activity. Forty years of his life were devoted to business enterprises successfully pursued, for more than sixty-three years he was a member of the official board of the Presbyterian church, for many years he was a leader in missionary work in the vicinity of Easton, and so on through all the relations of life which have a vital and permanent value. Men came to know him in the many spheres to which his influence penetrated, and as the loftiness of his character was exemplified in his works, friendship and admiration followed acquaintance, emotions which deepened into reverence and love with the full revelation of the strength and beauty of his life.

The family of which Charles Stewart was a member is one old in the records of New Jersey, and he was a grandson of Thomas Stewart, of Stewartsville, New Jersey, a judge of the Court of Errors and Appeals, and a man of wide influence in New Jersey in the early days of the State. This Thomas Stewart was a lieutenant in the Colonial army under General Washington, and during the winter of 1777-78 served with that general at Valley Forge. In this time of suffering and privation, Thomas Stewart won for his wife Rachael Dewees, daughter of Col. William Dewees, owner of a large part of the land on which the American army was encamped. The wedding ceremony was performed in the manor house of the Dewees' at Valley Forge, with General Washington as a guest, the house standing to the present day, a splendid example of the architecture of that Colonial period. At the close of the war the young couple made their home at Stewartsville, New Jersey, Judge Stewart's political prominence coming subsequent to that time.

John Stewart, son of Judge Thomas and Rachael (Dewees) Stewart, and father of Charles Stewart, was a graduate of the well known school conducted by the Rev. David Bishop, the Easton Academy, and for nearly twenty years was proprietor of the principal mercantile establishment of Easton. He was one of the leading men of affairs of the locality at the time of his death, April 13, 1885, having held the presidency of the First National Bank of Easton from 1860 until his retirement in 1872. He was the prime mover in the organization of the Stewart Wire Works, in 1835, his associates in this enterprise being Col. Thomas McKeen, Hon. Hopewell Hepburn, Charles Rodenbough, John Green and Jacob Able. For sixty years this company enjoyed prosperous continuance, the concern retiring from the wire manufacturing

field in 1895. John Stewart married, in 1818, Elizabeth, daughter of Benjamin Green, and sister of Dr. Traill Green, the beloved physician and educator of Easton.

Charles Stewart, son of John and Elizabeth (Green) Stewart, was born in Easton, Pennsylvania, March 21, 1830, died there December 16, 1917. He attended the Easton public schools, and pursued college preparatory studies at the renowned academy of Dr. John Vandever. His progress in classical studies was so remarkable that, when he was a youth of fourteen years, Dr. Vandever made the statement that he was qualified for entrance into the junior year of any college in America. His father placed him in Miami College, Ohio, choosing this institution because it would then be possible for him to make his home with his sister and brother-in-law, Dr. James C. Moffat, and although he was prepared for advanced study the elder Stewart wished him to take the full four years' course. A compromise was effected by which he entered the sophomore year of the class of 1847, and from the first he enjoyed the highest standing in his class, maintaining that place until his graduation, his scholastic average for his entire course being 98.98 per cent., the highest ever attained by a student at the university.

He was honored by election to the chair of Greek in Miami University immediately after graduation, and he was also offered a professorship in an eastern university, declining both on the ground that he was too young to fill a place upon a college faculty. Returning to Easton, he was for two years Dr. Vandever's assistant in the teaching of Latin and Greek, at the same time studying medicine with Dr. Traill Green, his uncle. Enrolling in the University of Pennsylvania, he was graduated in medicine in 1853, beginning professional work in Easton. After a few months' practice he relinquished his ambition for a medical career because of infirm health, and he became an employee of the Stewart Wire Works. He began in the capacity of clerk and thoroughly familiarized himself with all the details of the business, so that when his father retired he was competently fitted to assume the direction of the enterprise. His business career covered a period of four decades, and in addition to the management of the concern that bore the family name he held large interests in the Thomas Iron Company, Warren Foundry, and Lehigh Water Company, for many years holding positions upon the directorates of these corporations. He was an able executive, a wise and careful advisor, and throughout a business career of more than usual activity he adhered to those principles of honor and integrity that comprise the great lesson of his life.

Mr. Stewart was a man of deep religious convictions and rich personal religious experience, and his entire life is a record of devotion to the work of the church. For more than sixty-three years he was an elder of the Presbyterian church, active in its home missionary work, and he was long the revered teacher of a Bible class of young women. One of the greatest relaxations and enjoyments of Mr. Stewart's life was in delving deep into literature and the classics. He read Latin and Greek at sight, a heritage from his brilliant college record, and his familiarity with the ancient and modern poets, historians and authors was intimate and exact. He was at home, he was an honored member, in any assembly of men of letters, and his great accomplishments were recognized in the conferring of the honorary degree of LL.D. by his *alma mater*. He was the author of numerous papers on varied subjects, literary and historical, and he was an authority on the history of his locality.

Charles Stewart married, October 21, 1858, Anna E., daughter of Russell S. Chidsey, a prominent merchant of Easton, who survives him. Children: Russell C., president judge of the Northampton county courts; and John, deceased, of Columbus, Ohio.

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**CHARLES JOHN WAIDNER, V.S.**—As a veterinarian, Dr. Waidner is widely known, having located in Hellertown immediately after his gradua-

ation from New York College of Veterinary Surgeons, in 1889. He is not only widely known as a skilled professional man, but as a public-spirited citizen who, in whatever position placed, served with fidelity and zeal. He is a son of Louis and Catherine (Hellener) Waidner, the former having come from Wittemberg, Germany, locating at Bethlehem, and later at Allentown, Pennsylvania, as a young man. He was a soldier in the Revolution of 1849, and was one of the many young Germans, among them Carl Schurz, who came to America to escape political persecution.

Charles John Waidner was born in Allentown, Pennsylvania, March 2, 1861, removed to Saucon township, and there attended public and private schools. Upon starting out in life he became an employee of Dr. H. D. Heller, and for nine years continued in his service. This association begat in him an ambition to acquire a profession, and finally he became a student at the New York College of Veterinary Surgeons, whence he was graduated V.S., class of 1889. He at once began practice in Hellertown and vicinity, and has since very satisfactorily practiced his profession, he being the only graduate veterinarian in that borough. Dr. Waidner is a member of the Pennsylvania State Veterinary Medical Association, and of the Alumni Association of New York College of Veterinary Surgeons, now the veterinary department of the New York University. He has been frequently consulted and employed by the Pennsylvania Live Stock Board, and is the local representative of that board. Dr. Waidner has made a special study of tuberculosis among cattle, and is rated an authority on that disease. He has kept pace with every advance in veterinary science, and is an honor to his profession. He was active in the various war drives, and served as chairman of the Lower Saucon committee for the Salvation Army fund campaign. For twenty years he was a member of Hellertown Borough Council, serving some years as president of Council, having been in that office during the period the water works system was installed in the borough. He was a member of the Board of County Commissioners for three years, for two years was county prison inspector, and in all these positions he served his constituency well. He is one of the influential Democrats of the county, and has served long on the local committee, and recently re-elected a member of the advisory board. Dr. Waidner is a member of the Reformed Church, a past noble grand of Hellertown Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; member of the Patriotic Sons of America; Bethlehem Lodge, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; Jacksonian Democratic Association, and a past chief and charter member of Hellertown Castle No. 112, Knights of the Golden Eagles.

Dr. Waidner married, March 7, 1890, Ida Schlotter, daughter of Daniel and Amanda (Ruth) Schlotter, of Upper Saucon township, Lehigh county. Dr. and Mrs. Waidner are the parents of three children: Edna Ruth, residing at home; Kate Amanda, a stenographer; John Louis, a soldier of the United States, serving in France with Company A, Fourteenth Machine Gun Battalion; following the armistice, he joined the Fifth Division, United States Regular Army, at Camp Green, North Carolina, and again returned to Europe with the Army of Occupation. The family are members of the Reformed church.

Dr. Waidner is a great-grandson of Christian F. Hellener, who on his ninety-fifth birthday recited to interested listeners some of his past history and thrilling experiences by land and by sea, and how he came to leave his native land to find a home in the United States. He was of prominent German family, the Von Helleners being of noble rank, and he was a remarkable man in many ways. He was a gifted artist, his water-color paintings, his coat-of-arms and genealogy being yet carefully preserved. He was born in Sindelfingen, Würtemberg, Germany, September 1, 1797, and died in Upper Saucon township, Lehigh county, in that part of Eastern Salisbury now embraced in the borough of Fountain Hill, April 15, 1893, in his ninety-sixth



year. His youth was spent in those stirring years when Napoleon's might was overturning thrones and dynasties in Europe. He recalled the burning of Moscow, and when he was fifteen years of age, George IV ascended the throne of England, Lord Byron died, and in the United States the second war with Great Britain was being fought; the first steamboat had been demonstrated, and the first railroad established. He was a finely educated man, and having decided artistic talent, he acquired some prominence as a sculptor, but finally he allowed this to drop into the background and he devoted himself to the more plebian but also more profitable work of a marble cutter. In 1817 he, in company with a number of his school friends, visited Amsterdam, intending there to take ship for the United States. He had ample funds for the voyage, but a rascally agent, Jacob Baird, swindled him out of his money, but he sailed with the ship, nevertheless. There were seven hundred passengers on board, and from the beginning of the voyage they encountered severe storms. The ship was finally driven far out of her course, the captain died, and it was fifty-seven weeks before they made a safe port, one hundred and seventeen of the passengers then being alive. They were quarantined at a Portugese port for one hundred days, and while there, Christian Hellener acquired the Portugese language. In 1819 he made another attempt to cross the Atlantic and reached New York. Soon afterward he crossed by coach to Philadelphia, where he learned the baker's trade. He worked in Philadelphia several years, then went up into Bucks county, hearing that Jacob Baird, his Amsterdam swindling agent, was living there. He found the man, but this was not the Jacob Baird he wanted. The country pleased Mr. Hellener, and journeying up the Saucon he came to Upper Saucon township and there settled. He married his employer's daughter, Theresa Morey, the ceremony being performed by Rev. Zeller, the Reformed pastor of Allentown. In Upper Saucon, Christian F. Hellener wove carpets and bedspreads, and later took up stone cutting, which he followed until 1852. He then moved to what is now Fountain Hill borough in East Salisbury, and bought a farm of thirty-two acres, which he cultivated in connection with his stone cutting until weight of years caused him to retire. Theresa (Morey) Hellener, daughter of Goodhart and Maria Magdalena (Horlacher) Morey, died in 1857, aged fifty-two years, both she and her husband being buried in Friedensville Lutheran Church Cemetery. They were the parents of three children: Anna Maria Magdalena, died unmarried; Catherine, married Louis Waidner; and J. Elias, married Mary Snyder, and lived in Fountain Hill. Louis and Catherine (Hellener) Waidner were the parents of three children: Dr. Charles John, whose career has been traced in this review; Christian F., who moved to Sullivan county, Indiana; and Mary, who never married.

**JOHN INSLEY BLAIR LARNED, B.A., B.D.**—The Rev. John Insley Blair Larned, dean of the Protestant Episcopal Pro-Cathedral Church of Nativity, Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, has had an experience somewhat like that of his father. Both were qualified in more than one profession. The father, an attorney of some prominence, forsook a growing law practice to devote his whole time to art studies, eventually becoming an art critic of national note, and the authoritative and well received works on medieval art; the son, a graduate engineer, forsook engineering practice to take up theological studies because his inclination drew him more naturally to Bible study and church work.

John Insley Blair Larned was born in the city of Chicago, Illinois, October 5, 1883, the son of Walter Cranston and Emma Locke (Scribner) Larned, and grandson of Walter C. and Anne F. (Greene) Larned. The Larned family genealogy connects with distinguished Americans of Colonial days, including General Greene, of Revolutionary fame. Walter Cranston Larned, father of John I. B. Larned, died in June, 1913. He accomplished much during his life, rising to notable place among American art critics. Commencing pro-

professional life as an attorney in the city of Chicago, Walter Cranston Larned, during his years of law practice, succeeded well, both financially and professionally. He was an able lawyer, a convincing and conscientious advocate, and was well regarded by his professional confreres and the judiciary. But his interest in triumphs in the practice of law was not as great as his interest in art, to which he devoted considerable time in research even while practicing successfully at law. Eventually he decided to devote his whole time to the study he preferred and gave up altogether his law practice. The latter part of his life was spent entirely in work relating to art. He became a well known lecturer and writer on art, and for many years was art critic of the *Record-Herald*, a Chicago newspaper. He undertook exhaustive research and became an authority on mediæval art, three of his books, much quoted, being, "Churches and Castles of Mediæval France," "Arnaud's Master Piece" and "Rembrandt, A Romance of Holland." These are valuable works of reference, and often referred to by students. His widow, Emma Locke (Scribner) Larned, who still lives in Chicago, comes of a family, members of which hold distinguished place among American publishers; her brothers, Charles and Arthur, are of the internationally well known New York firm of publishers, Charles Scribner's Sons. She is the mother of six children, as follows: 1. Edwin Channing, died in infancy. 2. Elsie Blair, who died at the age of seventeen years. 3. Frances Greene, who is married to Frank W. Blatchford, and has four children, Ella Marian, Elsie Larned, Frank W. Jr., and Walter Larned. Her husband Dr. Blatchford, joined the United States army when this country became involved in the European War, and was assigned to a responsible post in France with the American Expeditionary Forces, being attached to the headquarters of General Pershing, and becoming senior surgeon of Field Hospital No. 41, with the military rank of major. 4. Walter Cranston, who owns a fruit cannery in Medford, Oregon, unmarried. 5. John Insley Blair, of further mention. 6. Edwin C., who was in business in Chicago, Illinois, was unmarried, and lived with his mother. He enlisted in the fall of 1918 with the Red Cross, and died of influenza at Bordeaux, France, October 11, 1918, and was buried there with full military honors.

John Insley Blair Larned attended schools of the city of Chicago until he was seventeen years old. He received his collegiate preparation in Lake Forest Academy, and the Hill School, Pottstown, Pennsylvania, entering Harvard University in 1901. In 1905 he was graduated therefrom with the degree B.A. Soon thereafter he became a student at the leading technological college of the East, the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and in due course, in 1908, became a graduate, gaining the engineering degree. He apparently then, or at some time earlier, decided to study for the ministry, for he does not appear to have practiced engineering at all after graduating. In the same year he entered the Union Theological Seminary, New York, at which institution he remained a student until 1910, when he went to Cambridge, Massachusetts, and enrolled as a theological student at the Cambridge Episcopal School of that place. In the following year he received the degree of B.D., soon after gaining which qualification he was ordained deacon by Bishop Greer, of New York, at the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, New York City, and was priested in June, 1912 at the same place. As a curate he served at Clifton, Staten Island, New York, from 1911 to 1913, and in the latter year was appointed rector of St. John's Episcopal Church, at Globe, Arizona, where he remained until 1916, when he again came East, and to New York State, to take a like appointment at Kingston, New York. As rector of St. John's Church of that place, he labored earnestly and successfully until 1918, when he was called to the deanship of the Protestant Episcopal Pro-Cathedral Church of Nativity, Bethlehem, Pennsylvania. Since June, 1918, he has become an increasingly important factor in church circles of Bethlehem, and by his broad yet definite views on religious observances and obliga-







*W M Heiberger*

tions has gained the respect and co-operation of many residents who are not Episcopalians, but who recognize in his preachings and recommendations the true principles of Christianity. As may have been inferred by the variety and scope of his education, Dean Larned is a man of wide learning, and association with him in church work soon emphasizes this. His interpretations indicate him to be a man whose opinions are not based on superficial knowledge, but upon comprehensive understanding of the conditions treated; and the interest he has manifested in the spiritual welfare, irrespective of creed, of the residents of Bethlehem, has drawn many to his church.

While in Arizona, Mr. Larned was for two years chaplain of the local lodge of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and has, ever since he became a member of that society, been interested in fraternal work. Politically he is a Republican. He is a member of the Rotary Club of Bethlehem; executive committee of the Federation of Churches; Northampton County Country Club, and is a devotee of outdoor sports, and is responsible for the installation of recreation rooms in the parish house of his church.

On June 11, 1913, at Staten Island, New York, Mr. Larned married Frances E. V. Jenkins, daughter of William T. and Elizabeth (Croker) Jenkins, of New York City. The parents of Mrs. Larned are both alive, her father, William T. Jenkins, M.D., was at one time prominently identified with the New York City administration, and for some years held the office of health officer of the Port of New York. Mrs. Larned's mother, Elizabeth (Croker) Jenkins, is a sister of the well known former Democratic leader of New York City, Richard Croker, whose participation in the civic affairs of that city was at one time so important to the administration. Mrs. Larned's brother, William C. Jenkins, was in the service of the Federal government during the European War; he served in civilian capacity as the senior aviation instructor at Mincola Camp, where so many of America's military aviators received their preparatory instruction in aviation before leaving for France. Mrs. Frances E. V. (Jenkins) Larned, who is a graduate of the Ann Brown School, of New York, has borne to her husband two children: Emma Elizabeth, who was born on March 20, 1915; and Frances Virginia, born July 15, 1917.

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**WESLEY MAJOR HEIBERGER**—This name is well known in Easton, the city of Mr. Heiberger's birth, and was worthily borne before him by his honored father, a business man of the city, but for a quarter of a century preceding his death Phillipsburg, New Jersey, was his home. As one of Easton's prosperous retail merchants, Wesley M. Heiberger occupies a leading position, and as a citizen his public spirit and disinterested service in all public movements mark him for conspicuous notice. He comes from a Lehigh county family, his father coming to Easton after attaining manhood.

Adam Heiberger, father of Thomas, and grandfather of Wesley Major Heiberger, a farmer of Lehigh county, Pennsylvania, was born in 1780 and died in 1853. He was a soldier of the War of 1812. He married Juda Deal, and they were the parents of Thomas Heiberger, who was born in Lehigh county, Pennsylvania, in 1823, and died in Phillipsburg, New Jersey, October 5, 1907. In 1862 he came to Easton from Lehigh county and engaged in the tannery business, his tannery being located at the foot of Fourth street. Later on he engaged in the meat business and was successful as a merchant. He made his home in Phillipsburg, New Jersey, after leaving Easton, and there took a deep interest in public affairs, served on the school board and numerous public committees. The welfare of young people was a matter of deep interest to him and he was ever ready to counsel, advise and help them. He was an elder of the Phillipsburg Presbyterian Church and in that town for twenty-five years he went in and out among the people and never lost their love and respect. He was a Democrat in politics, very active and inter-

ested in seeing the right men chosen to office. In 1852, Thomas Heiberger married Catherine J. Major, born August 3, 1826, died December 19, 1902, daughter of Edward F. and Ossee (Mericale) Major, both born in Warren county, New Jersey. Edward F. Major, a farmer, died in 1836, his wife died in 1857. Mr. and Mrs. Heiberger were the parents of two sons, Lorenzo F., a resident of Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, and Wesley M., of whom further.

Wesley M. Heiberger was born in Easton, Pennsylvania, October 24, 1863, and was educated in the public schools of the city, completing the high school courses with the graduating class of 1880. He entered business life the same year, his first employers being Hapgood, Hay & Company, shoe dealers of Easton, both wholesale and retail. He liked his work and his firm was pleased with their salesman, consequently the association was a pleasant one, continuing until 1889, when the firm dissolved. The young man then transferred his services to another wholesale shoe house of Easton, and in the same capacity, traveling salesman, he served the C. M. Hapgood Shoe Company, wholesale shoe dealers. He remained with the last-named company until 1897, in which year he started in business on his own account, being at that time a director of the C. M. Hapgood Company, having been a member of the board of directors during the entire time he was in their employ. Twenty-two years have elapsed since he opened his own shoe store at No. 243 Northampton street, and he has moved but once (next door) during that period, his present address being No. 239. He conducts a retail shoe store and has established a good business in staple lines and confines himself closely to the management thereof, having few outside business interests.

Long an active member of Easton's Board of Trade, he was a trustee and first vice-president, and now (1920) president. He was elected president (1918) of the Northampton County Historical and Genealogical Society, is a vestryman of Trinity Protestant Episcopal Church and also is the church treasurer. He has held the highest office in each of the Masonic bodies of which he is a member, being a past master of Delaware Lodge No. 52, Free and Accepted Masons; past high priest of Easton Chapter No. 152, Royal Arch Masons; past thrice illustrious master of Pomp Council No. 20, Royal and Select Masters; past eminent commander of Hugh De Payens Commandery No. 19, Knights Templar; and a past district deputy grand master, Free and Accepted Masons, of the State of New Jersey. He is also a noble of Rajah Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, of Reading. When Easton's Rotary Club was organized, he was chosen its first president, and for three terms he continued to preside over that body of Easton's leading business and professional men. He is a member of the Pomfret Club and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, also of the Knights of Pythias. His political faith is Democratic. During the years from 1908 to 1911, he was a member of Easton's Common Council. By autographic letter from President Wilson, dated July 17, 1916, he was appointed a presidential elector for the State of Pennsylvania. He has been very active in all local war activities. He captained a team in each of the five Liberty Loans, is a member of the executive committee of the Liberty Loan Committee of Northampton county, Pennsylvania, and captained a team in the Young Men's Christian Association War Relief Campaign, was chairman of the War Camp Community Service at Camp Lafayette, and fairly outdid himself in his enthusiastic service as captain of a War Chest team in its 1918 drive, and is a member of the executive committee of the Easton War Chest Association. He is one of the Four Minute Men, who will go down in history as most valuable workers in the cause of patriotism.

In the year 1886, Mr. Heiberger moved to Phillipsburg, New Jersey, and on October 26, 1886, was married to Ella Walton, of Phillipsburg, New Jersey, daughter of John and Mary (Naylor) Walton. Mrs. Heiberger died, February 9, 1889, leaving two daughters: Ethel, who married Daniel F.



Little, of Pittstown, New Jersey; they have four sons: Daniel F., John Walton, Wesley Heiberger and Porter Christie. Ella, who married Dr. H. Crozier Leigh, of Easton, their only child being a daughter, Helen Heiberger Leigh. Mr. Heiberger returned to Easton in 1897, and on October 19, 1897, was married to Mary A. Jacobs, of Easton, daughter of the late Frederick and Harriet (Moyer) Jacobs. The family home is No. 303 High street, College Hill, Easton.

This review shows the high lights only in the career of a remarkably busy and successful man. He has not lived sordidly, but has always held his time and talents at the disposal of his fellow men and needed only to know how he could best serve them. He has energetically prosecuted his own affairs, but just as energetically has served the cause of the common good.

**HOWARD CHESTER WILLIAMS**—Since the year 1902 Mr. Williams has been a resident of Easton, Pennsylvania, and associated with the manufacturing interests of the city. He is of an ancient New Jersey family, son of Hampton Cutter Williams, son of Job S. Williams, son of Samuel Williams, a Revolutionary soldier from New Jersey. Hampton Cutter Williams was a dry-goods merchant of Elizabeth, New Jersey. He married Mary Esther Glasby, and they were the parents of Howard C. Williams, of Easton, Pennsylvania.

Howard C. Williams was born at Elizabeth, Union county, New Jersey, October 12, 1875, and obtained his education at the Pingry School, a famed institution of his native city, and at Rutgers Preparatory School. He entered business life as a clerk with the well known New York City dry goods house, Arnold, Constable & Company, continuing until 1902, when he came to Easton, here becoming interested in the manufacture of foundry facings, as manager of the Vulcan Facing Company. About four years were later spent in various departments of the Edison Portland Cement Company, and for three years with the Alpha Portland Cement Company as their special representative. After severing his connection with the last-named corporation he became associated with Montgomery & Company, investment securities, and has since continued in that line of business activity. He has served the First District of Pennsylvania, consisting of Monroe, Northampton and Pike counties, as secretary during the first, second, third, fourth and fifth Liberty Loan campaigns, filling the same official capacity, covering Easton and Northampton county, Pennsylvania. He is also the business manager and treasurer of the Easton War Chest, taking a deep interest in this important phase of war work. He is a member of the Easton Board of Trade, and bears his full share in all movements of a public character, tending toward civic betterment. He is a member of the board of governors of the Pomfret Club, the Country Club of Northampton, and the Rotary Club, all of Easton, and through the patriotic service of his Revolutionary great-grandfather, Samuel Williams, has been admitted to the New Jersey Chapter, Sons of the American Revolution, and to Pennsylvania Chapter, Sons of the Revolution. His recreations are golf and motoring.

Mr. Williams married, July 2, 1912, Winifred B. Mason, of Lewisburg, West Virginia, daughter of Silas B. and Elizabeth (Montgomery) Mason. Silas B. Mason was a large contractor and railroad builder of the South, whose father, also Silas B. Mason, served on the staff of General "Stonewall" Jackson during the War between the States, 1861-65. Mrs. Williams is a graduate of Lewisburg Seminary, and like her husband was deeply interested in war work, especially in that form coming under the management of the Red Cross.

**HARRY G. SEIP**—Is the business life of Easton, Harry G. Seip won his way to foremost position, and through energy, perseverance and thrift

he was able to become head of the business which he entered as a youth. As a restaurateur, he knew the business thoroughly, and few small cities possessed his equal. His restaurant was far famed for the excellence of its cuisine, and became a favored stopping place for tourists and travelers as well as for a large clientele of permanent patrons. His heart was in his business, and no detail was too trivial to escape his personal attention. For many years he was a leading figure among Northampton Republican politicians, being an uncompromising adherent of the old school, middle of the road style of Republican, "regularity" his Gospel never under any circumstances to be departed from. He was an ardent follower of General Frank Reeder and his political adherents for many years, and when the general retired from party leadership, Mr. Seip, who had allied himself with Senator Penrose, became undisputed master of the machinery of the Republican party in Northampton county. Under his leadership the party achieved more success in the county than it had at any former time.

As a politician, Mr. Seip was astute, energetic and resourceful. To a very rare degree he possessed the faculty of being able to judge in advance the effect of any measure on public opinion. He was seldom wrong about this. This quality coupled with the fact that he surrounded himself with good advisers and freely sought their judgment, counted for much of his success. He made it an invariable rule, no matter what his opinion might be, to listen to another's. A discussion of political affairs was a matter of keen delight to him, and he was always accessible when anyone wanted to talk politics. Through pursuing this course he came into contact with many persons in all stations of life, and made the most of what he gathered during his intercourse with them. He made mistakes, but always freely acknowledged them after they were pointed out. There were times when members of his party talked of contesting his authority in controlling its affairs and nominations, but no one had the hardihood to take issue with him. Whatever opposition there was to him after he became the local leader was never formidable. He was a trusted leader of the Penrose forces, and in return he could always rely upon the senator's support whenever occasion required. Loyalty was a strong characteristic of Mr. Seip, and his friendship could always be relied upon. His generosity was unbounded. No appeal for help was ever made to him in vain, for it was a great source of happiness to him to be of service to his friends and acquaintances. He was a native son of Easton, and his parents were Roseberry and Emma (Glessner) Seip.

Roseberry Seip was born in Northampton county, Pennsylvania, March 30, 1843, died in Easton, April 22, 1913. He was a veteran of the Civil War, serving in the 129th Pennsylvania, and with the Pennsylvania Cavalry during the entire war period. In 1883 he was appointed a member of Easton's first free mail delivery force, he being the second carrier appointed. For eighteen years, 1886-1904, he resided in Brooklyn, New York, then again became a resident of Easton, continuing until his death. He was always active in Republican politics in the first ward, and was for years a leader in his ward. He married Emma Glessner, and among their children was a son, Harry G., to whose memory this review is dedicated.

Harry G. Seip was born in Easton, Pennsylvania, November 28, 1870, died in his native city, September 1, 1918. During his boyhood he attended school, sold papers, and, as he grew older, drove a team and clerked in a store. At the age of eighteen he entered the employ of Jacob Garren, whose oyster house was the most famous in Easton. He began as an oyster opener but rapidly advanced until he became the mainstay of the business, thoroughly trusted by his employers and practically manager. In 1902 Mr. Garren died and Mr. Seip succeeded to the ownership. He continued the business at the old stand for several years, then enlarged and improved, his restaurant and café becoming famous as the best in the Lehigh Valley. Later

he erected a modern fireproof building on South and Third streets which he planned with a view to perfection in restaurant construction. Later when the property in which he had formerly conducted business was sold, he purchased it from the Viele Estate, that being another step toward the consummation of a long cherished ambition, a large modern hotel which should be the pride of his city and a monument to his memory. But "Seips" as a restaurant was perfection, five hundred persons not overcrowding its different dining rooms, while everything was the latest in design for comfort, utility and safety. Even the water used was drawn from an artesian well on the premises.

Following the example of his father, Mr. Seip early made his entrance into politics, and at the age of twenty-one was the recognized leader of the Republican party in the first ward. For a number of years he was a member of the Republican county committee, its chairman and treasurer, later becoming a member of the State central committee, and at the time of his death was a member of the resolutions committee which would draft the State platform of the party. In 1900 and 1910 he was the census enumerator for this section of the State, receiving such high praise for the excellent character of his work on both occasions that he had expressed the hope to supervise the same work in 1920. He represented the first ward in common council from April 1, 1903, to December 4, 1911, yielding office when the Clark Act became effective. His record as a councilman was subject both to praise and censure, but he supported and through his influence had enacted considerable legislation of a commendable nature. His greatest pride was in the fact that he fathered the "anti-sign and awning" ordinance which resulted in the removal of many obstructions and eye sores. At various times he served as chairman of the department of highways, and department of water and light.

Mr. Seip was a member of more fraternal and social organizations than probably any other Eastonian. He held life membership in a number of Masonic bodies, including Dallas Lodge No. 396, Free and Accepted Masons; Pomp Council, No. 20, Royal and Select Masters; Easton Chapter, No. 173, Royal Arch Masons; Hugh De Payen Commandery, No. 19, Knights Templar; Rajah Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; and Caldwell Consistory, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, of Bloomsburg, Pennsylvania. He was also a member of the Manufacturers' Club of Philadelphia; the American Automobile Association; the Easton Board of Trade; the Optimist's Club of New York; Lehigh Lodge, No. 244, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; Saranac Tribe, Improved Order of Red Men; Easton Lodge, No. 121, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; Easton Aerie No. 111, Fraternal Order of Eagles; Easton Lodge, No. 45, Loyal Order of Moose; Loyal Legion; Triple City Council; Judson Kilpatrick Camp No. 233, Sons of Veterans; the Law Order and License League; the Heptasoph Association's insurance branch; the American League of the American Travelers; the Franklin Fire Company; the Humane Fire Company No. 1; the Pen Argyl Republican Club; the Lincoln Republican Club of Bethlehem; the Northampton Republican; and the McKinley Club of Easton; the Kiwanis Club, and St. John's Lutheran Church.

Mr. Seip married May 12, 1909, Helen M. Barron, born October 6, 1886, daughter of Philip H. and Emma (Schaffer) Barron, who survives her husband with three sons, Raymond J.; Jacob G.; and Harry G. (2) Seip.

**PHILIP H. BARRON**—The Barrons in this branch originally settled in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, and there Jacob Barron operated a small distillery and a blacksmith shop at his home near Riegelsville, where he lived and died, leaving a son, Jacob, who died unmarried, and a son, Charles, born in Bucks county. He married Margaret Slough and settled in Easton, Penn-



sylvania, where he followed the blacksmith's trade which he had learned under his father in Bucks county. He died in Easton in 1895, aged eighty-three, his wife preceding him to the grave in 1890. They were the parents of four children: William, who died in Easton; Philip H., of further mention; Annie, deceased, married Samuel Irwin; John, married Margaret Johnson, and resides in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, an assistant superintendent with the Baltimore & Ohio railroad.

Philip H. Barron, son of Charles and Margaret (Slough) Barron, was born in Easton, September 9, 1839, died May 29, 1912. He was educated in the public schools, but early in life began helping around his father's blacksmith shop which stood at what is now the corner of Seventh and Northampton streets. He literally grew up in the business and in time was proficient in both branches of work carried on at the shop, blacksmithing and wheelwrighting. For a time he was with an uncle at the latter's farm in Bucks county, but most of his life was spent at the shop in Easton, which he inherited at his father's death. He was an excellent mechanic, and after coming into possession of the blacksmithing and wheelwright shops operated them very profitably until his death. Philip H. Barron was not only a splendid mechanic but strong in those attributes which go to make a manly character. He conducted the business upon principles of honor, and took a just pride in his reputation for good work. He was highly esteemed as a citizen and beloved by all who knew him. He was a lifelong member of St. Paul's Lutheran Church of Easton, serving as a deacon for more than twelve years. In politics he was an earnest Republican. His great interest in life was his home and family, all that he did being with their welfare and happiness in view.

Mr. Barron married, May 12, 1879, Emma Schaffer, born in Phillipsburg, New Jersey, daughter of Charles and Margaret (O'Neil) Schaffer. Emma Schaffer grew to womanhood in Phillipsburg, was educated in the public schools, and there lived until her marriage. The young couple began their married life in a little home which stood on the site of the present house which they built at No. 670 Northampton street, and there Mrs. Emma (Schaffer) Barron yet resides. Her father, Charles Schaffer, was born in Baden, Germany, but came to the United States when young. He was a moulder by trade and located in Phillipsburg, New Jersey, his home until the end of his life. He married Margaret O'Neil, born in County Cork, Ireland, who came to the United States when a girl. They were the parents of five children: Mary, deceased, married Joseph Gebhardt; Margaret, married Charles Volkman, of Phillipsburg, New Jersey; Emma, now the widow of Philip H. Barron; Francis, unmarried, of Phillipsburg; John, married Mary Smith, and resides in Chicago, employed with Swift & Company, of that city.

Philip H. and Emma (Schaffer) Barron were the parents of four children: Margaret Roth, residing at home with her mother; Annie E., married Raymond Peifer, of Easton, and has two children, Ruth and Margaret Peifer; Helen M., widow of Harry G. Seip, of Easton; Philip H. (2), born in Easton, October 15, 1893, and educated in the public schools, finishing with two years of high school work. At the age of eighteen he began learning the blacksmith's trade under his father, and when the latter died, the son succeeded to the business, being the third in direct line to operate and own the shop. On June 1, 1918, he entered the service of the United States, and until mustered out, January 17, 1919, was on duty at Camp Lafayette as an instructor. He was regularly enlisted in the United States Army, serving in the Quartermaster's Corps on detached service. In the classes he instructed in mechanical work were boys from all walks of life but all inspired with the same high purpose as their teacher, and all anxious to "do their bit." Mr. Barron is a member of St. Paul's Lutheran Church; Dallas Lodge, No. 396, Free and Accepted Masons; Easton Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Pomp Council,





Herbert D. Snyder



Royal and Select Masters; Hugh De Payen Commandery, Knights Templar; Rajah Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; and in politics is a Republican.

**HERBERT D. SNYDER**—For twenty-eight years prior to his entrance into the political arena Herbert D. Snyder, register of wills for Northampton county, taught continuously in his home town school, the last few years being principal. Since 1912 he has been prominently in the public eye as deputy recorder of deeds and register of wills. He is a son of Josiah C. and a grandson of John Snyder, both natives of Northampton county and well known substantial citizens of Lower Bethel township. John Snyder was one of the leading Democrats of the township and held many of the local offices. He was a devoted Lutheran, active in church work and for many years was a member of the church council. He married Elizabeth Kline, also of a Lower Bethel township family, and they were the parents of seven children: Josiah C., of whom further; Lorenzo; Enos, a soldier of the Union during the Civil War; John; Louis; Elizabeth, married Reuben Gruver; Mary, married Reuben Uhler; Cecilia, died unmarried; William, who is a contractor of Easton, Pennsylvania. John Snyder, the father, is buried in Forks Cemetery in Forks township.

Josiah C. Snyder, son of John and Elizabeth (Kline) Snyder was born at the farm in Lower Bethel township, Northampton county, Pennsylvania, in 1836 and died September 23, 1911. He was educated in the district public school, and in youth learned the wheelwright's trade. He became an expert at his trade, opened his own shop and was known far and wide as a builder of good wagons. He located his shop and residence in the village of Martin's Creek in Lower Bethel township, and there his after life was spent. He took an active part in township affairs, was a Democrat in politics, and a warm friend of education's cause, serving on the school board for twenty years and aiding all in his power to increase the benefits to be derived from the public school system. For years he sat in the council of the local Lutheran church, he a lifelong member of that denomination. He was one of the charter members of Martin's Creek Lodge, No. 745, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, passed all the chairs of the lodge and while life lasted held the sincerest regard of his brethren of the order. He was a man of high principle, proud of his reputation as a wagon builder, and always held his word sacred. He married Louisa Teneous, born in Nazareth township, Northampton county, January 15, 1841, who survives him and still resides at the old home at Martin's Creek, that having been her home since marriage. Mrs. Snyder is the daughter of John and Antionette (Miller) Teneous, her father a native of Hesse Darmstadt, Germany, who when a lad of sixteen years came to the United States, locating in Nazareth, Pennsylvania, where he spent his after life, a miller and lime burner. John Teneous was a finely educated man, bitterly opposed to German militarism, but loyal to the land of his adoption. He was quiet and retiring in nature but very active in church work, being a member of the Moravian church. Both he and his wife are buried in the Moravian Cemetery at Schoenick, he having been sexton of the church there for many years. John and Antionette Teneous were the parents of two sons and four daughters: Levin; John (2); Louisa, who married Josiah C. Snyder; Sallie, married Alfred Hope, of Philadelphia; Maria, married Allen Lowall, of Bethlehem; Ellen, married Richard Newhard, of Bethlehem. Josiah C. and Louisa (Teneous) Snyder were the parents of three sons and a daughter: Charles N., who is a resident of Martin's Creek; Herbert D., of whom further mention is made; Reverend Elmer E., of Easton, formerly pastor of Christ Lutheran Church of that city; Stella, married Thomas O. Werner, superintendent of the F. S. Flory Manufacturing Company of Bangor, Pennsylvania.

Herbert D. Snyder was born at the home of his parents at Martin's

Creek, Lower Bethel township, Northampton county, Pennsylvania, August 20, 1864. He was educated in the public schools, Easton College of Business, finishing his course at the latter institution, class of 1882, Pennsylvania State Normal School at Westchester, Pennsylvania, and Lafayette College, completing his studies at Lafayette in 1884. He then began teaching school, a profession he followed without interruption for twenty-eight years, from 1884 to 1912. He was elected justice of the peace in 1904, and at the time he laid down the rod of authority he was principal of the Martin's Creek schools, his entire life as an educator having been spent in those schools, a high testimonial from his neighbors and friends of a lifetime.

In 1912 Mr. Snyder resigned as principal to enter another department of public life and the same year was appointed deputy recorder of deeds for Northampton county. He held that position six years and filled it so well that in 1918 he was the choice of the majority of voters of the county for the office of register of wills for the same county, an office he is now filling with the same satisfaction to the people which he has given in every public position held. He is a Democrat in his political faith; member and secretary of Mount Zion Lutheran Church of Martin's Creek and for years has been superintendent of its Sunday school; is a member and a past noble grand of Martin's Creek Lodge, No. 745, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; and a member of Muscanetcong Tribe, Improved Order of Red Men, of Martin's Creek. He is a man of progress and public spirit, willing and anxious to aid in every movement tending to promote the public good.

Mr. Snyder married, June 29, 1899, Sallie E. Sandt, born September 28, 1875, daughter of Adam W. and Emma (Hellick) Sandt, of Lower Mount Bethel township. Mr. and Mrs. Snyder are the parents of a son, George Elwood Snyder, born March 17, 1906.

**ELLERSLIE WALLACE RICHARDS, M.D.**—Dr. Richards is a name that for many years has prevailed in Easton, three of that name at least having borne the title of M.D., all eminent in the profession, Dr. Daniel W. Richards, his son, Dr. Eilerslie W. Richards, and his cousin, Dr. Oscar M. Richards.

The founder of the family was Joseph Richards, who came to Williams township, Northampton county, Pennsylvania, from England. He owned one hundred and twenty acres of good land, married, and was succeeded by his son, Joseph (2) Richards, born in Williams township, who spent his life a farmer of that township, serving, however, in the War of 1812. He married Elizabeth Miller, also born in Williams township, who bore him seven sons: John, William, Joseph, Charles, Jacob, Aaron, Henry, and a daughter, Elizabeth. John Richards, the eldest son, was born at the Williams township homestead, and there spent his life, a farmer. He married Catherine Bachman, and among his children was a son, Daniel W., father of Dr. Eilerslie W. Richards, of Easton.

Dr. Daniel W. Richards was born at the home farm in Williams township, Northampton county, Pennsylvania, in April, 1838, died in Easton, Pennsylvania, March 23, 1902. He prepared for the practice of medicine at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, whence he was graduated M.D., going thence into the service of his country, being appointed surgeon to a Pennsylvania regiment. He served for two years of the Civil War, then resigned, returned to Pennsylvania, and settled in Bucks county, where he practiced until after the birth of his son, Eilerslie W., in 1872. He then located in Easton in his native county, and there practiced continuously until his death, thirty years later. He was one of the eminent men of his profession, and through his skill and ability added greatly to the sum of human happiness. He married Susan Weirbach, who survives her husband, a resident of Easton, the mother of seven children.

Dr. Ellerslie Wallace Richards, fourth child of Dr. Daniel W. and Susan (Weirbach) Richards, was born in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, August 21, 1872, but the same year his parents moved to Easton, which has ever since been his home. He began his education in Easton public schools, finishing in high school in 1889. He completed a one-year course at Lafayette College, A.B., class of 1893, and a two years' course at the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, M.D., class of 1895. From the latter year until 1900 he was assistant physician and dispensary physician to Easton Hospital, although engaged in private practice at the time. He has practiced continuously in Easton for twenty-three years, and is one of the most able physicians and surgeons of the city. When war was declared upon Germany by the United States, and the medical profession was called upon, Dr. Richards volunteered his services, was accepted, commissioned first lieutenant, United States Army, but was not called into active service.

Dr. Richards is a member of the Northampton County Medical Society, Pennsylvania State Medical Society, American Medical Association, and takes a deep interest in the proceedings of all. Dr. Richards is a Republican in politics, a member of South Presbyterian Church, Sons of Veterans, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Free and Accepted Masons, Royal Arch Masons, Pomp Council, Royal and Select Masters; Hugh De Payen Commandery, Knights Templar; all of Easton, and Rajah Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, Reading, Pennsylvania.

On November 23, 1898, Dr. Richards married Anna Folkenson, daughter of Samuel and Catherine (Clark) Folkenson, of Easton. Dr. and Mrs. Richards are the parents of a son, Donald Clark, a student at Lafayette College, class of 1921, and was a member of the Students' Army Training Corps, now disbanded.

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**HARLAN EDGAR WOehrLE** — As senior member of the firm, Woehrle & Young, wholesale hatters of Easton, Mr. Woehrle occupies a prominent place in the business life of his city, and through his musical gifts he has brought pleasure and real enjoyment to thousands as a public entertainer.

Charles S. Woehrle, father of Harlan E. Woehrle, was born in McMichael, Monroe county, Pennsylvania, October 22, 1860, died November 16, 1903, in Easton. He was a son of Christian and Mary (Epting) Woehrle, both born in Germany, who in 1850 came to the United States, settling on a farm in Monroe county, Pennsylvania. Charles S. Woehrle was a graduate of Orangeville Academy, and in earlier life taught school for a few years. Later he engaged in general merchandising at Effort, Pennsylvania, but in 1889 he moved to Easton, becoming a member of the firm, Shiffer, Woehrle & O'Connell, wholesale hatters. He was rated an able business man, and after coming to Easton he took an active part in public affairs. He was chairman of the county Republican committee for several years, a member of the Easton School Board, and in all possible ways aided in a wise and progressive administration of civic affairs. In religious faith he was a Lutheran, and for many years was a trustee of Christ Church of Easton.

Charles S. Woehrle married Emily C. Krone, who survives him, a resident of Easton. She is the daughter of William and Mary Krone. She spent the early part of her life at Effort, Monroe county, and for many years was prominent in all musical activities of the community. After her marriage, she was associated with her husband in the general store business at Effort, Pennsylvania, where both were successful for over eight years. Besides her musical abilities, she is possessed with a wonderful talent for oil and water color painting and her work has often received highest awards at various art exhibits. Much, if not all, of the musical and artistic talents of her son have been hereditarily handed down by her.



Harlan Edgar Woehrle, only son of Charles S. and Emily C. (Krone) Woehrle, was born in Effort, Monroe county, Pennsylvania, June 4, 1882. He was educated in Easton, completing the high school course with the graduating class of 1901, then entered Lafayette College, finishing the freshman and sophomore years. The death of his father in 1903 prevented his completing his junior year as it was necessary that he take his place at once in the business world. He succeeded to his father's place in the firm, Shiffer, Woehrle & O'Connell, the business continuing as before until 1912, when a reorganization was effected, and a new firm, Woehrle & Young, wholesale and retail hatters, was introduced to the Easton public. In 1918 the retail feature of the business was discontinued and the wholesale department removed to more commodious quarters on South Sitgreaves street. The business is a large and well managed enterprise, and well known in its particular field.

Mr. Woehrle is perhaps better known to Eastonians through his talents as a musician, he having been organist of Brainerd Union Presbyterian Church since the year 1912, and served other churches since 1900. For a number of years he was organist of the organization known as The Covenant of Peace, and was also manager of the Easton Symphony Orchestra. In recent years he has been responsible for bringing to Easton many celebrated musicians, artists of high repute and orchestras of national reputation, giving to the city a class of musical entertainment enjoyed by few cities of that size. He has arranged the musical programme for many public occasions by request of those in charge, and was appointed by the governor of Pennsylvania to act as musical supervisor for all public meetings held in the interest of war work, Liberty Loan campaigns, etc. A remarkable thing concerning Mr. Woehrle's skill as a musician is the fact that he has had but very little instruction from any professional teachers, his talents having been developed through self-study entirely. In college he first began taking active part in musical and dramatic entertainment, he then holding membership in the Lafayette Glee Club, the Dramatic Association and the Mandolin Club. For many years he has been a leader in amateur theatricals in Easton, and has arranged for and staged many of the annual plays given by the local lodge of Elks. In November, 1918, he was appointed manager of the Third Street Theatre, which adds to his opportunity for furnishing entertainment to the public. In this new capacity, Mr. Woehrle is upholding in every way the high standards set by the previous management, and is adding materially to the previous success of this popular playhouse. During the war he was a member of Easton's Committee of Safety, and in many ways his loyal, progressive public spirit was made manifest. He is a member of the Board of Trade, serving on the entertainment committee; member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Rotary Club, Pomfret Club, Christ Lutheran Church, and the college fraternity, Phi Gamma Delta.

Mr. Woehrle married, October 25, 1905, Lillian May Sharp, daughter of Charles B. and Sophia (Miller) Sharp, of Phillipsburg, New Jersey. They are the parents of two children: Dorothy Bass and Charles S. Mrs. Woehrle has for years been active in musical circles as a concert and choir singer, her present position being as director of the music of the Third Street Reformed Church. She began her vocal training in Easton, and continued her studies under vocal music masters in New York, and has gained more than local prominence. She was soloist with the Arthur Pryor organization, has given a series of song recitals in the great Ocean Grove Auditorium, and has appeared on the programme with noted New York vocal artists on innumerable occasions. She is a member of the Women's Club, the Red Cross Society, and various charitable organizations, her zeal being displayed in earnest work in the various societies to which she belongs, and in the Liberty Loan and other drives made necessary by the war. Wherever music was needed during these drives, Mrs. Woehrle gladly gave her services, and with all her might aided these patriotic activities.

**LLOYD BYARD STROCK**—The Bethlehem firm of L. W. Strock & Company, Lloyd B. Strock and Robert A. Schaeffer the present members, is one that has been numbered among the important industries of the city since its founding in 1891 by Lycurgus William Strock, father of Lloyd B. Strock, of the present firm. Under the direction of the elder Mr. Strock, a business was founded and a firm organized that became a leader in its line, the manufacture of tool handles, and that has carried the firm name and that of Bethlehem into all parts of the world. Lycurgus William Strock was a son of William Nicholas and Lucy Ann (Deemer) Strock, William Nicholas Strock a prominent citizen of Bucks county, who served as a mail carrier from Doylestown to Springtown for many years, and was also street supervisor for Springfield township for many years.

Lycurgus William Strock was born in Springtown, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, August 10, 1864, died March 15, 1913. Until he was fourteen years of age he attended the public schools of his birthplace, and at that age became employed in a handle manufactory of Springtown, so improving his opportunities that as a young man of nineteen years he acquired control of the business. He developed its possibilities along lines of his own planning and operated in the manufacture of wooden handles with notable success, his interests extending to the South, where he became the owner of large tracts of land, operating three mills in Tennessee. In 1897, Mr. Strock established the warehouse and office of the company on Lehigh avenue, Bethlehem. The exhaustion of the available supply of hickory timber, from which the handles are made, necessitated the closing of the Springtown plant, since which time the Tennessee mills have supplied the entire output of the company. Their line includes axe, pick, sledge hatchet and hammer handles, and they also manufacture wooden door knobs and stops, chisel handles and novelties in wood turning, ash farming tools and handles of all descriptions, special hand-shaved sledge and hammer handles and linemen's wooden handles. The warehouse in Bethlehem has a capacity of about thirty carloads, maintained for the convenience of northern trade, while the Tennessee plants have a capacity of three hundred and fifty carloads a year. On hundred and twenty-five men are employed in the plants of the company, and Strock handles are shipped to all parts of the world.

Lycurgus William Strock was a citizen of public spirit and progressive tendencies, and was a leader in every enterprise for the welfare of his city's industrial and civic interests. He was a director of the First National Bank for several years, director of the Industrial Commission, and in 1911 was elected to the Bethlehem Council from the Sixth Ward, with the endorsement of both parties. He was a member of the Hanover Aid Society for fourteen years, and was a communicant of the Lutheran church, holding a place on the Church Council of the Holy Trinity congregation until his death. He fraternized with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and the Knights of the Golden Eagle. Mr. Strock was a man held in high and friendly esteem in his community, where his death at an age when much of further usefulness and service was expected of him was mourned as a heavy loss to his fellows. He won business success by devotion to the soundest principles of mercantile dealing, and in private and public life as in business he adhered to a code of the strictest honor. He recognized and carefully discharged his duty to his community, and to his associates, and in the quiet pursuit of his duty won the regard of all who knew him. Lycurgus W. Strock married, December 22, 1887, Emma Jane Smith, daughter of William S. and Susannah (Lambert) Smith, of Lower Saucon township, Northampton county, the Rev. O. H. Melchior, of Springtown, Pennsylvania, officiating. William S. Smith was a lifelong member of the Lower Saucon Lutheran Church and served as its treasurer for thirty years. Mr. Strock's death occurred March 15, 1913, after a brief illness, when

he was forty-nine years, seven months and five days of age. Children of Lycurgus William and Emma Jane (Smith) Strock: Lloyd Byard, of further mention; Mabel May, died February 10, 1899, aged eight years; Laura M., married A. J. Polk of River Rouge, Michigan, a real estate dealer; William H., died March 13, 1899, aged five years; Garrett McKinley, died March 18, 1899, aged two years; James L., an employee of the Bethlehem Steel Company; Frances Elizabeth, married William Hallman; Emma Leah, born December 30, 1907, attending school; Lycurgus William, Jr., born May 14, 1908; Robert Ellis, born November 1, 1910.

Lloyd Byard Strock, oldest son of Lycurgus William and Emma J. (Smith) Strock, was born in Springtown, Bucks county, March 26, 1889. He was educated in the public schools of his birthplace, and at the age of fifteen years became associated with his father in the manufacture of wooden implement handles. In 1913 he became a partner in the firm of L. W. Strock & Company, and with Robert A. Schaeffer he now conducts the large affairs of the company, which has developed along progressive modern lines into a leading concern in its line. The offices of the company are in the First National Bank Building, and Mr. Strock, trained in business under his honored father, gives to its direction the careful attention and wise, far-sighted management that has made for the initial prosperity of the concern. Mr. Strock is a Democrat in political belief, a communicant of the Lutheran church, and is a member of the Masonic order, being a member of Bethlehem Lodge No. 283, Caldwell Consistory, Bloomsburg, Pennsylvania, Rajah Temple, Reading, Pennsylvania, also a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Knights of Malta, and a member of the Bethlehem Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. Strock married, August 12, 1911, Anna E. Sensenbach, daughter of Alfred D. and Emma (Kunsmann) Sensenbach, of Allentown, Pennsylvania. Children: Emma Octavia, born March 19, 1912; Lucille Burnetta, born April 1, 1913.

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**PHILIP W. RICE** At the great age of ninety-seven years Philip W. Rice, of Easton and Lower Saucon township, passed to a good man's reward, but even his length of years was exceeded by his mother, who was a centenarian, living into her second century, one hundred and eight years, one month and twenty-four days, the combined ages of mother and son being over two hundred and five years. John Rice died in the early fifties, leaving five sons and five daughters. They resided in Lower Saucon township, the family being long settled in that part of Northampton. John Rice married Miss Webber, also of an old county family, she long surviving her husband and reaching the most unusual age of one hundred and eight years, one month and twenty-four days. This review deals with the life of Philip W. Rice and his family, he being one of the ten children of John Rice, of Lower Saucon township.

Philip W. Rice was born in Lower Saucon township, Northampton county, Pennsylvania, October 20, 1803, died in his native township, October 2, 1900. In his youth he was indentured to the mason's trade, and until after his second marriage he followed his trade in Lower Saucon and vicinity. He then moved to Easton and became a foreman under Mr. Lehman, a contractor of mason work. He was also foreman for Mr. Conley, and during his years in Easton was in charge of much of the most important construction in the city. Many of the leading buildings of the city and surrounding country were erected under his direction, his standing in the trade being very high. After spending four years in Easton he returned to Lower Saucon township, where he owned a farm and there resided until his death.

Mr. Rice was a man of kind, loving nature, and was well liked by all who knew him. He was a member of the Reformed church, but usually attended





Philip W. Rice



the services of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Lower Saucon township. When that church was first organized, the congregation being short of funds, each contributed a certain amount of labor in lieu of cash. Mr. Rice laid the cornerstone and did the mason work as his contribution, and was always a good friend of the church, his home being always open to the traveling ministers who served the circuit.

Philip W. Rice married (first), Mary, daughter of Abraham and Christina (Wildaugar) Rodenbaugh, and they were the parents of three daughters: Anna Maria, married Aaron L. Transue, of Atchison, Kansas; Emmeline, married S. E. Stocker, of Easton; Sarah Catherine, married (first) George B. Case, (second) Frank Fritsch. Mr. Rice married (second), Catherine Rodenbaugh.

George B. Case, first husband of Sarah Catherine Rice, was born in Hughesville, New Jersey, and there spent his boyhood. His father died when the lad was fifteen years of age, and from that time he made his own way in the world. He married Miss Rice, in Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, August 30, 1881, she born on the Rice homestead in Lower Saucon township, October 22, 1858. The young couple began married life at the Franklin House, in Easton, of which Mr. Case was proprietor, and for fifteen years they operated it very successfully. For two years they lived on a farm, then purchased a home at No. 35 South Second street, Easton, where Mr. Case died, May 18, 1908. He was a member of the First Reformed Church of Easton, and in politics, a Democrat. Mrs. Sarah C. (Rice) Case married (second) April 11, 1911, Frank Fritsch, born in New York, December 13, 1879. He was educated in the grade and high schools, and after completing his studies became confidential secretary to Judge Edward Brown, of New York City. He continued with Judge Brown until the latter's death, then located in Easton, Pennsylvania, where he is engaged in the real estate business. While associated with Judge Brown he studied law, but has never practiced. Although formerly a Presbyterian, Mr. Fritsch in Easton became a member of the First Reformed Church. In politics he is an independent voter.

**CLAYTON PRYOR STRUTHERS, M.D.**—Dr. Struthers, one of Easton's young and progressive physicians, is a descendant of Scotch ancestors who settled in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, where their grandson, Angus Struthers, was born, his father being also born in Philadelphia, son of the emigrants. Angus Struthers married Mary Brakeall, and settled in Mauch Chunk, Pennsylvania, where for many years he was a general merchant. Angus and Mary Struthers were the parents of Jesse Pryor Struthers, born in Mauch Chunk, Pennsylvania, July 17, 1850, and there died August 23, 1901. He was educated in the Mauch Chunk public schools, and after finishing his studies entered the employ of the Lehigh Coal & Navigation Company, and during his lifetime that association was never broken, he holding the rank of paymaster at the time of his death. He was a member of St. Mark's Protestant Episcopal Church of Mauch Chunk, and all his mature life took an active part in public affairs, being well known and prominent. He married Fannie Epwright Schoffield, her father born in Chester county, Pennsylvania, but later moving to Weissport, Carbon county, Pennsylvania, where he continued a merchant during the active years of his life. Jesse Pryor and Fannie E. Struthers were the parents of two children: Fannie S., who married Lester Newton Brasefield, secretary of the Easton Young Men's Christian Association, and they are the parents of two sons, James and Clayton Edgar Brasefield; Clayton Pryor, of further mention.

Dr. Clayton Pryor Struthers, only son of Jesse Pryor and Fannie E. (Schoffield) Struthers, was born in Weissport, Carbon county, Pennsylvania, July 19, 1891. He completed public school study with graduation from Easton High School in 1912, and in 1916 was graduated M.D. from Medico-Chirurgi-



cal College in Philadelphia. The year following medical graduation he spent as interne at St. Luke's Hospital, Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, and later took special post-graduate courses in serology and bacteriology under Professor Rosenberger, of Philadelphia. In 1918 he began private practice in Easton, and is winning his way to public favor. He is a member of the staff of Corrells Hospital, specializing in laboratory practice. He is affiliated with the Northampton County Medical Society, American Medical Association, Physicians' Protective Association, secretary of Wilson Township Board of Health, member of Trinity Protestant Episcopal Church, and deeply interested in the work of these bodies. He brings a love of football and athletic sports from his college days, and also has a love for the sports of hunting and fishing. His career seems full of promise, and he is already tasting the joy which comes to the successful, young, professional man.

**CHARLES N. MILLER**—Until reaching man's legal estate, Mr. Miller remained in his native city of Baltimore, then began his long connection with the business interests of Bangor, Pennsylvania, attracted to that town by the fact that his brother Conrad was there located as a contractor. That was in 1879, and during the forty years which have since elapsed, he has gained high position among State operators, and has in official capacity been associated with all the leading industries of the slate belt. Charles N. is a son of John Miller, who came from Germany about 1854 with his family, and founded a home in Baltimore, Maryland, where he was actively engaged as a merchant until about 1889, when he retired. His wife, Mary (Ashenberg) Miller, died in 1872, he surviving her until 1889. John and Mary Miller were the parents of the following children: Conrad, deceased; John, deceased; Mary, married John Hebner, of Baltimore; Henrietta, deceased, wife of Henry Hoffman, of Ackermanville; Kate, widow of John Appleby, a resident of Bangor, Pennsylvania; Elizabeth, widow, residing in Bethlehem, Pennsylvania; and Charles N., of further mention.

Charles N. Miller was born in Baltimore, Maryland, December 2, 1857, and there was educated in the grade and high schools. At the age of eighteen he became clerk in a Baltimore general store, there remaining three years. In 1879 he located in Bangor, Northampton county, Pennsylvania, and formed an association with his eldest brother, Conrad, then engaged in construction of the Bangor & Portland railroad. From contracting, he enlarged his lines, and since the year 1900 has been officially connected with many of the corporations which have brought to the slate belt an era of great prosperity. Among the corporations which he has aided as organizer or official, and frequently both, are the Albion Slate Company of Pen Argyl, Pennsylvania; Jackson Bangor Slate Company of Pen Argyl; Alpha Slate Company of Wind Gap, Pennsylvania; Penn Bangor Slate Company of Wind Gap; Dexter Cement Company of Nazareth, Pennsylvania; Merchants' National Bank; Slate Belt Trolley Company; Slate Belt Telephone Company; and the Hazen Sand Company, being now president of the last-named company, one of the prosperous enterprises of that section. He has won his position in the business world through well directed effort, and in his rise has developed the strong traits of character which alone can bring success. He holds the confidence of the community in which his success has been won, and is widely known.

A Republican in politics, Mr. Miller has served his town as school director and member of the town committee; has been president of the board of trustees of the Presbyterian church of Bangor for a number of years; and has passed all the chairs of the local lodges of the Royal Arcanum, and of the Heptasophs. He married in December, 1885, Anna C. Brown, daughter of Daniel Brown, of Nazareth, Pennsylvania. Mr. and Mrs. Miller are the parents of a daughter, Lucy, and three sons, Daniel J., Carl N. and George C.

Daniel J. Miller, born in 1890, is now a civil engineer and officially Northampton county engineer and Bangor city engineer; Carl N., born in 1894, enlisted in the United States Merchant Marine forces; George C., born in 1899, now a student at Blair Academy. The family home is at Bangor, Pennsylvania.

**ASHER J. ODENWELDER**—Far back in the eighteenth century two brothers of the Odenwelder name left their German home, crossed the Atlantic, and finally found a home at the Forks of the Delaware in what is now Northampton county, Pennsylvania. John Philip Odenwelder, one of these brothers, sailed from Rotterdam on the ship *Loyal Judith* and arrived in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, September 2, 1743. He married and left a son to perpetuate his name and his virtues. The records of the First Reformed Church of Easton show him to have been an elder of that church and in office, February 24, 1782. There he is referred to as "Philip Odenwelder, Senior." His name also appears on the muster roll of Easton's first military company, Capt. Jacob Arndt, October 13, 1763.

John Philip (2) Odenwelder, son of the founder, was born in Northampton county, Pennsylvania, September 2, 1748, and died May 20, 1828. His wife, Anna Maria Odenwelder, born January 19, 1748, died May 18, 1827. In Pennsylvania Archives, Series V, the record is found, "Philip Odenwelder, a private second class. Captain Buss, 1780, John Odenwelder, Corporal, Second Battalion, 1782, Frontier duty, Captain Abraham Horn. The First Company, Second Battalion of Militia, Northampton county, 1782, Captain Jacob Buss, John, Michael and Philip Odenwelder, privates."

John Philip (3) Odenwelder, son of John Philip (2) Odenwelder, was born April 17, 1780, died in 1850. He bought a farm of two hundred acres upon which the Forest House later stood, a well known county landmark. This farm was situated north of the Lehigh river and became the seat of a community known as Odenweldertown. John Philip Odenwelder was one of the wealthy, influential men of the community, and when he surrendered to the great enemy he left a farm to each of his ten children. He was for years a deacon and an elder of the First Reformed Church of Easton. He married, June 1, 1800, Rev. Thomas Pomp, of the First Church, officiating. Elizabeth Koch, born 1776, died in 1839, a woman of strong Christian character.

Jacob B. Odenwelder, great-grandson of the first John Philip Odenwelder, grandson of the second John Philip and son of the third John Philip and Elizabeth (Koch) Odenwelder, was born at the homestead (Odenweldertown) in Northampton county, May 27, 1810, died at his home in Palmer township, April 15, 1884. He became one of the worthy citizens of his day, his enterprise outranking that of his neighbors. The farm he owned, formerly Odenweldertown, became later a part of West Easton, and on it stood the old homestead. In 1885 he built thereon the Forest House, and when completed rented it to George Bellis. He was succeeded by George Fisher, but in 1859 Jacob B. Odenwelder, the owner, took over the management and until 1865 was its popular proprietor. The property included three and a half acres on which the hotel stood. Under his management the Forest House became well known to travelers, and its capacity, forty guests, was often fully taxed. In 1865 he retired and was succeeded by his son, Henry L., who was its proprietor from 1865 until 1891. Jacob B. Odenwelder was a lifelong member of the First Reformed Church of Easton, and on December 16, 1834, was married by the pastor, Rev. Thomas Pomp, to Mary Ann Gradwahl, born November 10, 1816, died August 3, 1887, of a well-to-do family of the county. Jacob B. and Mary A. Odenwelder were the parents of four sons and a daughter: Robert, Sabilla, married Enos Ott; Henry L., Tilghman and Asher J.

Asher J. Odenwelder, youngest son of Jacob B. and Mary Ann (Gradwahl) Odenwelder, was born at the homestead, September 19, 1846, and there spent his youth. He was educated in the township schools and Easton High

School, and while attending the last-named, became interested in the drug business. Later he attended the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, and after completing the course and becoming a registered pharmacist returned to Easton in 1871 and purchased the old established drug business known as J. F. Thompson & Company. From that time until the present he has been the head of that business, wholesale and retail drugs, the largest establishment of its kind in Easton. In 1908 the store was removed to Nos. 404-406 Northampton street, Easton. He is also a director of the Easton National Bank, the Lehigh Water Company and the Easton Cemetery Company. Mr. Odenwelder is a member of the First Reformed Church of Easton, a congregation which has always numbered Odenwelders among its members. He is a Republican in politics, and a man of just, upright life.

Mr. Odenwelder married Louisa Groetzinger, May 30, 1878, and they are the parents of four children: 1. Matilda, married June 4, 1908, Theodore E. Daub, and has two children, William J. and Elsie Louise Daub. 2. Asher J., Jr., a graduate of Lafayette College, Bachelor of Philosophy, class of 1904, and of Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, Phar.D., class of 1908. He is associated with his father in the wholesale and retail drug business in Easton, and is one of the strong young business men of the city; he is a member of Easton's Rotary Club, Northampton County Historical Society and its treasurer, member of the Pomfret Club, Chi Phi fraternity, a director of the Easton National Bank, director of the Easton & Delaware Bridge Company, a trustee of the Board of Trade, and a Republican in politics. 3. Louis, a graduate of Lafayette College, and now connected officially with the Lehigh Water Company. 4. Willard, a graduate of Lafayette College; enlisted in the United States service in 1918, and is now connected with the Naval Aviation branch of the Navy.

Mrs. Louisa (Groetzinger) Odenwelder is the daughter of Adolph Groetzinger, who was born in Gettingen, Hanover, Germany, June 19, 1815. He came to the United States, August 12, 1837, arriving in New York City on that date and settling in Northampton county, Pennsylvania. There he married, January 8, 1847, Matilda Messinger, born July 13, 1826, died January 13, 1905, daughter of John Messinger, born May 7, 1799, died May 19, 1848. John Messinger married Christina Frey, born April 7, 1804, died August 23, 1854. Matilda (Messinger) Groetzinger was a granddaughter of Michael (2) Messinger, born January 1, 1773, died July 8, 1842; married by Rev. Thomas Pomp, July 29, 1798, to Elizabeth Uhler, born April 15, 1776, died August 14, 1856. Michael (2) Messinger was a son of Michael (1) Messinger, born November 10, 1719, died October 24, 1791. He married Catherine Abel, born April 23, 1723, died July 1, 1785. Michael (1) Messinger served in the Second Battalion, First Company, Northampton Militia, in 1782.

**WILLIAM JACOB HELLER**—William Jacob Heller, of Easton, Pennsylvania, father of "A flag on every schoolhouse" and manufacturer, has long been numbered among the patriotic citizens of the land, and his efforts were largely instrumental in instituting the movement that resulted in placing the flag upon the schoolhouses of the United States. He comes of a family noted for loyalty and patriotic service in the Colonial struggles and in the War for Independence, and traces his descent from eleven patriots who served Pennsylvania in the Revolution.

Mr. Heller is a direct descendant of Christopher Heller, who was born in Petersheim, near Bingen, along the Rhine, in the Province of Pfaltz, Germany, in 1688, and emigrated to America in 1738, arriving in Philadelphia with his six sons on September 5 of that year. He established his home in what is now Milford township, in the southern part of Lehigh county. He passed the last few years of his life with his son Daniel, who lived opposite Lower Saucon church, and where he died, in the year 1778. Of his six sons,





W. J. Heller



Joseph, in early life known as Joe Dieter, was the oldest, having been born in 1719, and died, unmarried in 1800. He was buried at Plainfield church.

Johan Simon Heller, second son of Christopher Heller, was born in 1721. On attaining his majority, he purchased the farm in Lower Saucon township, near Lower Saucon church. He was one of the founders of the Reformed church in that township, and in 1763 removed to what is now known as the Woodley House, in the town of Windgap. Here he assisted in the organization of the Reformed church in Plainfield township. His patriotic spirit was manifested by active military service in the French and Indian War. He had sixteen children, of whom Jacob, John, Abraham and Simon served in the Revolutionary Army. His death occurred in 1783, and he was buried at Plainfield church.

Johan Michael Heller, the third son of Christopher Heller, was born in 1724, and died in 1803, and is buried at the ancient burying ground of the Reformed church, now known as the Lime Kiln schoolhouse.

Daniel Heller, fourth son of Christopher Heller, was born in 1726, and died in 1803. Daniel's children were: John, Jeremiah and Michael (the potter). He was buried in the ancient burial ground at what is now known as the Lime Kiln schoolhouse.

Ludwig Heller, fifth son of Christopher Heller, was born in 1728, and in early life removed to Hamilton township, Monroe county, where he died in 1807, leaving one son, John. He is buried in Hamilton township, at the church which he helped to organize.

George Christopher Heller, sixth son of Christopher Heller, was born in 1731. He married in early life, and settled on a farm adjoining that of his brother Michael. A few years later he purchased an adjoining property, on which he erected a grist-mill and a hemp-mill. He was the father of two sons, Joseph and Michael, who on attaining their majority were given the property, Joseph taking the grist-mill and Michael the oil-mill. The father removed to Upper Mount Bethel, where he died in 1805, leaving, besides the two boys, four children by a second marriage: Elizabeth, Magdalena, Solomon and Daniel. He was buried at the Stone church in Mount Bethel township.

Joseph Heller, after a few years, sold his mill to Michael, and moved to a mill site along the Monocacy, in Hanover township, and which is now embodied in the entire east side of the main street in Hellertown. Michael was the father of a large family, all of whom died in infancy, with the exception of Paul and Tobias, who after their father's failure removed to what is now Lanark, Lehigh county, and built the hotel known as Heller's Tavern.

Johan Michael Heller was a direct ancestor of William J. Heller, the subject of this sketch, and was known as Michael the elder (Alt vater Mike). Early in life he purchased a farm on Saucon creek, in what is now the entire west side of the main street in Hellertown. In 1746 he built a stone house, which is still standing. He became the founder of Hellertown, and was an extensive land owner, prospering in all his business affairs, but lost heavily through the depreciation of currency during the Revolution, which, together with his contributions to the Revolutionary cause, and his gift of several hundred-acre farms to each of his children, left him comparatively a poor man at the time of his death. His team was the first to leave Saucon Valley loaded with provisions for the starving army at Valley Forge. However, he gave not only assistance of this character, but rendered active service in behalf of the cause of liberty as a lieutenant in the army. His children were: David, who was born in 1751, served a period in the Revolutionary War, and was a farmer in Lower Saucon township; Margaret, who married Jacob Kreeiling; Michael, who was known as "Creek Mike," was born in 1757, and always remained at the homestead, where he died in 1828; Simon, born in 1758, was a farmer, and settled near Plainfield church; Daniel, a carpenter, lived the greater part of his life in Lehigh county; Mathias, a wheelwright



and farmer, born in 1763, and after the Revolution took up a soldier's warrant for land in Northumberland county, where he settled and founded what is now known as Heller's church, near Bloomsburg, Columbia county, Pennsylvania; Heob (Job), born in 1765, and was a farmer in Upper Saucon.

David Heller, son of Johan Michael Heller, was the great-great-grandfather of William J. Heller. He married Elizabeth Ladenmacher, daughter of John Ladenmacher, and their children were: Catharine, who was born in 1773, and died in 1776; Susanna, who was born in 1774, and died in 1776; Elizabeth, born in 1775, and married Jacob Roth, who became the owner of the homestead immediately east of Hellertown; Michael, who was born in 1777, and died in 1816, leaving one son named Michael, who lived and died in Cunningham Valley; David, who was born in 1778, learned the trade of a tanner, and afterwards removed to Lehighton, Carbon county; Job, born in 1780, and died in 1822, unmarried; Catharine, born in 1780, died in 1786; Yost, born in 1783; Susanna, born in 1784; Maria, born in 1786; Joseph, born in 1788, and at the age of thirty years removed to Philadelphia, where he remained until his death; Rosanna, born in 1789, and died in 1811.

Yost Heller, great-grandfather of William J. Heller, was reared upon the home farm, and in early youth was full of life, fun and merriment. Many a laugh did he cause in the neighborhood by his merry pranks, but he also commanded the respect of friends and neighbors, and as the years advanced his attention was given to work that proved of benefit to the community along material and moral lines. He was the most popular man in Lower Saucon township, and was the first deacon of Appel's church, and reared his family according to its teachings, while its principles formed the rule of his own conduct. He was married to Elizabeth Shaffer, of a prominent family of Lehigh county, and their children were: Jacob, of further mention; Elizabeth, who became Mrs. Bachman; and Mary, who became Mrs. Weiss, and afterwards Mrs. Rice.

Jacob Heller, grandfather of William J. Heller, was born in 1804, and died in Easton, in 1881. Brought up in the faith of the church, according to its teachings, he also reared his family in the same way. He was the first elder in Appel's church. He married Sarah Bellits, of Lower Saucon, a descendant of one of the original owners of West Jersey, Lawrence Bellits, and their children were: Elizabeth, born in 1825; William, born in 1827; Josiah B., of further mention; Jacob, Sarah, John, Susan and Emma.

Josiah B. Heller, the father of William J. Heller, was born in 1829, and pursued his education in a school at Hellertown, and under Dr. Vanderveer, at Easton. Subsequently he engaged in teaching in Easton and in surrounding townships, and he also was numbered among the music instructors of Lehigh Valley in his day. After devoting a number of years to educational work, he engaged in farming for a decade, and then returned to Easton, where he conducted a transfer freight line for many years. He was one of the early members of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows at that place, and took a helpful interest in promoting the lodge and its growth. His political allegiance was given to the Democracy, which he continued to support until his death, December 5, 1898. He married Susan Heinlein, of Forks township, a descendant of George Bay Heinlein, captain of the Durham township militia during the Revolution, and a great-granddaughter of Elizabeth Morgan, of Morgan's Hill. Their children were: George B., born in 1853; William J., of further mention; Arthur P., born in 1864, and died in 1903; and Lizzie May, born in 1869, married Chester Seip.

William J. Heller, son of Josiah B. Heller, was born in 1857. He is indebted to various institutions of Easton, Pennsylvania, for the educational privileges he enjoyed in his youth. After putting aside his text books, he followed various pursuits, and became quite widely known because of his artistic talent and ability. In 1886, however, he established his present business, the manufacture of flags, opening the first exclusive flag factory in the



*J. R. Kiehlman*





United States. His business has constantly grown in volume and importance, and today he manufactures nearly one-half of the flags used in this country. While witnessing the decoration of a public school building for a celebration in the year 1886, it occurred to him that the nation's emblem should be seen used over school buildings of the country in order to foster a spirit of patriotism among the children of the land. He began discussing the idea with the prominent educators of America, and in fact, was the founder of, and deserves great credit for instituting the patriotic movement which swept over the country in 1892. He is popular and well known among workers in patriotic circles, and was one of the first active members of the Patriotic League. He has had many honors conferred on him by the Woman's Relief Corps, the National Congress of Women, and other National patriotic organizations. He is a charter member of the George Washington Memorial Association, organized to promote the establishment of the University of the United States. He is an honorary member of various leading women's clubs in many parts of the country. He has lectured in many of the principal cities of America upon patriotic occasions. His lecture on "The Evolution of Our National Ensign" is universally known. History has always been a most interesting study to him, and he believes in promoting every line of thought that will foster a love of country and its people. He is a life member of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, also the Pennsylvania German Society, a member of the Bucks County Historical Society, and an honorary member of various historical societies in this and adjoining States. He takes an active part in public affairs, and is a member of the Board of Trade and of the Municipal League of the city of Easton.

Mr. Heller married, May 5, 1877, Tillie A. Leshner, a daughter of George Leshner, and a lineal descendant of George Loesch, of Tulpehocken, Berks county, Pennsylvania, who gave so generously of his means to assist the struggling Moravians when they first landed in this country. His memory is yet perpetuated by the record of his good deeds, preserved in the Moravian archives. Mr. and Mrs. Heller became the parents of three children, two sons and one daughter. The two sons, Ray and Harry, died in early childhood. The daughter, Bessie Evelyn, is a lineal descendant of sixteen patriots who gave active service in the Revolutionary War, and a great-great-granddaughter of Elizabeth Morgan, of Morgan's Hill, through her paternal grandmother, Susan (Heinlein) Heller, a daughter of George Bay Heinlein, who was the son of James Heinlein, and his wife, Ann Bay, a daughter of Mrs. Morgan by her first husband, Hugh Bay. Mr. Heller has always taken an active part in the affairs of Easton, his residential city, and is one of her progressive citizens. He has devoted his time and wealth in the furtherance of every movement for the advancement, progress and reputation of the location with which he has been identified.

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**JOHN R. REINHEIMER**—John R. Reinheimer, whose death occurred in Nazareth, April 15, 1919, who was for many years secretary of the Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Northampton county, Pennsylvania, was probably, because of his long association with that company and his official connection in public offices of the county, personally known to more people of Northampton county than any other Nazareth resident.

He was born in Lower Nazareth township, February 1, 1854, the son of Tilghman and Louise (Haupt) Reinheimer, and came of a family which for more than three generations has had residence in the United States. The American progenitor of the branch of the Reinheimer family to which John R., the subject of this article, belongs, sailed from Rotterdam for America in the latter part of the eighteenth century. Where the family first settled is not known to the writer, but the Reinheimers were early in residence in Pennsylvania. John Reinheimer, grandfather of John R., was born in Nazareth, so also was Tilghman, father of John R. Tilghman Reinheimer was born in

the year 1827, but died at the age of twenty-nine years, at which time his son, John R., was only two and a half years old. John R. was then taken by his mother to Bushkill township, one mile north of Nazareth, where her father, Gideon Haupt, lived, and in the home of his maternal grandparents the boy was reared, though he had the benefit of his mother's care and love throughout his life until recently, Mrs. Louise (Haupt) Reinheimer living until the year 1914. The education of John R. Reinheimer was as thorough as it was possible for it to be in the local facilities available at the time; for nine years he attended the parochial school of Nazareth, and his education of his early days has since been supplemented by considerable private research in various lines.

John R. Reinheimer was a versatile man; a keen man of business; he was also a man who might have met with substantial success had he given himself up absolutely to professional pursuits; he was very musically inclined, and for thirty-five years he was leader of the Nazareth Band, which he was mainly instrumental in organizing in 1871, and of which he remained a member until 1918. But his main interest and almost his whole effort for the last twenty years were given to the affairs of the Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Northampton County, of which company Mr. Reinheimer has been a director since 1893, and secretary since 1900.

Having regard to Mr. Reinheimer's close connection with the company, and to the fact that it is essentially a Northampton county corporation, it may be permissible to state here some of the historical facts concerning its establishment and growth. The act of incorporation by which it was authorized to conduct business within the State with corporate powers was passed in the State Legislature on March 12, 1845. The original officers of the company were: Joseph Burk, president; Michael Meyers, secretary; and Joseph Santee. Joseph Burk was succeeded as president in August, 1845, by Peter Gross, who gave place as president in the following year to Paul Siegfried. He was retained in the presidency until 1853, when Joseph Brown was elected to the office. In 1857, John Leibert became president; in 1859, Jacob Heller was elected, and held office until his death on February 20, 1867, when he was succeeded by Gen. Robert S. Brown. In 1872, Charles L. Whitesell became president, and was succeeded at his death, on March 7, 1879, by Asher D. Shimer, who held the chief executive office until 1913. The death of Mr. Shimer, on April 10, of that year, brought Samuel Hutchinson into the presidential office, and he still presides over the meetings of the board. The original secretary, Michael Meyers, was succeeded in August, 1853, by John Beisel; in 1858, John Leibert was appointed to the office and held it until his death, August 23, 1886, when Phillip Sandt was elected to the secretaryship which position he held until he died, March 9, 1900. It was then that Mr. Reinheimer came into executive office in the company. He had been a director since 1893, when he was elected to the seat on the board made vacant by the death of Joseph Siegfried. Since 1900, Mr. Reinheimer has been the active secretary of the insurance company, and it may be truthfully stated that his official connection with the company has been much to its benefit. The company has a unique record in one respect. Although it has been established more than seventy-four years, the company has changed its treasurer only twice. The original holder of the company's purse, Joseph Santee, was succeeded in 1853 by John Grass. He remained treasurer until his death on April 24, 1896, when Henry D. Grass, the present treasurer, was elected. The extent to which the company has operated may be gathered from the following statistics: Total collections to close of 1917, \$1,078,130.06; total losses paid to close of fiscal year 1917, \$1,012,675.38; amount of insurance in force December 31, 1917, \$23,441,863; number of policies, 9,361; number of members, 7,672. The board of directors, as at present constituted, is as follows: Samuel Hutchinson, president; E. F. Mohn, vice-president; Henry D.

Gross, treasurer; John R. Reinheimer, secretary; John Kimkel, J. Mark Moser, A. H. Stofflet, Milton A. Deck, S. D. Ritter, P. O. Hess, Harvey F. Beil and John Q. A. Fox. The seventy-second assessment made by the managers of the Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Northampton County, for losses incurred and paid from November 1, 1916, to December 31, 1917, shows that the company had in that time paid out almost \$38,000. The total losses paid since its organization and incorporation amount to \$1,007,200 up to end of 1917. The company since the year of its establishment, 1845, has had 45,034 members, so that it may be said to be representative of Northampton county. Certainly, Mr. Reinheimer's list of acquaintances throughout the county must be a long one.

Mr. Reinheimer married, in 1879, Martha Welty, of Bushkill township, but there have been no children of the marriage. It is possible that this had some bearing on their action in manifesting a marked parental love to three other children: Florence Laubach, whom Mr. and Mrs. Reinheimer adopted at the age of five years, and reared as their own daughter. She is now married and living in Philadelphia. Hazel Welty, whom they took into their home when a child of two years, with her son John Chapman, is still a member of the Reinheimer household. Mr. and Mrs. Reinheimer are devout members of the Lutheran church, and substantial in their support of it.

Mr. Reinheimer is a Democrat, and for some years was able to interest himself actively as a local leader in its affairs. On more than one occasion he was delegate from the district to the State convention. However, of late years he has not been able to continue in such activity, and his chief interest is the insurance company, the conduct of which depends so much upon him.

**JACOB D. UPDEGROVE, M.D.**—As a specialist in nose and throat diseases, Dr. Updegrove has fully proved his skill to the people of Easton, among whom he settled in 1890, when he came with his newly acquired diploma from the University of Pennsylvania. He comes of an ancient Pennsylvania family, and his ancestors were on the *Welcome*, which brought William Penn to Pennsylvania in 1683.

Dr. Updegrove is a grandson of Jacob Updegrove, born in Oley, Berks county, Pennsylvania, March 17, 1708, died November 8, 1873, a farmer and a Lutheran. He married November 13, 1819, Elizabeth Shaffer, born in December, 1796, died October 13, 1881. They were the parents of three sons: William, Levi S., and Frederick. Their one daughter was Elizabeth. The third child and second son, Levi S. Updegrove, was the father of Jacob D. Updegrove, of Easton.

Levi S. Updegrove was born in Oley, Berks county, Pennsylvania, December 16, 1830, died October 22, 1899. He grew to manhood at the home farm in Oley, and when choosing his own life work he continued an agriculturist, settling in his native county on a farm near Monocacy. He continued farming until his death, and was one of the substantial men of his town. He was a Lutheran in religion, a Republican in politics. He married, March 17, 1850, Sophia Davidheiser, and they were the parents of ten children, as follows: Amos, Sarah, George A., Caroline, Mahlon, David, Harrison, Jacob D., of whom further; Levi and Lilly.

Dr. Jacob D. Updegrove was born in Monocacy, Berks county, Pennsylvania, July 24, 1862. His education, begun in the public schools of Monocacy, was continued in Reading schools, and in 1884 he completed his studies at Lafayette College, whence he was graduated A.B., with the class of that year. Later he decided upon a profession and entered the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, there continuing until graduation with the class of 1890. He at once located in Easton, and during the twenty-nine years that have since elapsed he has continued in practice as a specialist in diseases of the nose and throat, and has steadily grown in the public favor and con-



fidence. His practice is large, and he is one of the leading specialists of the city. From 1884 until 1890 he was adjunct in physical training department of Lafayette College, and from 1890 he held the chair of director of physical training, and from 1890 to 1910 was lecturer on hygiene. He took a special course in nose and throat diseases in 1897 in the Philadelphia Polyclinic. He is a member of the local and State medical societies, lodge and chapter of the Masonic order, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and the Improved Order of Red Men. In religious preference he is a Lutheran.

On February 23, 1884, Dr. Updegrove married Susan S. Beck, of Berks county, a daughter of Henry and Leah (Swavely) Beck. Children: Harvey C., Henry T., Leah E. and Alice. A daughter Maude died in infancy. Harvey C., the eldest child, was educated in the public schools, and graduated from Lafayette College, A.B., class of 1907, then went to the University of Pennsylvania, graduated M.D. in 1911. Then for two years and three months he was under the special tutorship of the eminent Dr. J. B. Deaver, after which he located in Easton in general practice, but is preparing to specialize in surgery. Since 1914 he has been a member of the staff of Easton General Hospital. He is a member of Northampton Medical and Pennsylvania State Medical societies; Easton Lodge No. 152, Free and Accepted Masons; Easton Chapter No. 173, Royal Arch Masons; Hugh De Payen Commandery No. 19, Knights Templar; the Pomfret Club; and the Northampton County Country Club. He enlisted in the United States Army, and was commissioned June 8, 1917, and after preparation in Washington Army Medical School, was sent across to France, August, 1917. He was brigaded with the English Thirteenth Field Ambulance, and was on the firing line all through the Ypres campaign. From December, 1917, to March, 1918, he was in Italy. He went thence to Flanders, and was wounded in the second big drive by the Germans at Armentieres. His wounds were of a severe character, pieces of high explosive shell piercing his lung and liver, and he was confined to the hospital for nine months, most of the time in London at the American Red Cross Hospital No. 22. From there he was sent home. He landed December 23, 1918, and was discharged January 20, 1919. He was commissioned captain, November 14, 1918, and was awarded the British Military Cross in October, 1917.

While in the hospital, Dr. Updegrove met Gladys Rhodes Collins, one of the nurses in charge, and on November 26, 1918, they were married. She is a daughter of Charles Collins, of London, England.

**FRANK RAYNOR BROWN**—Just at the threshold of life, with brilliant business and social prospects, Frank Raynor Brown closed his earthly career. His grandfather, John Brown, came from New York, passed through a wide and varied business experience, and was succeeded by his son, Robert S. Brown, father of Frank R. Brown.

John Brown was born in Newburgh, New York, June 9, 1808, and died at Easton, Pennsylvania, November 4, 1889. After leaving home he became an employee of the Lehigh Coal & Navigation Company, rose to his place among the best paid men of that company, and continued with them for forty years. After resigning his position he moved his residence from White Haven, Pennsylvania, to Easton. After moving to Easton, he became interested in the slate quarries at Bangor and acquired large holdings in several corporations of the slate belt. The active management of the properties which he controlled he turned over to his son, Robert S., but he kept in touch with the business until his death. He had other large business interests, and was one of the prominent, substantial men of his times. John Brown married Maria Stoddart, born July 23, 1819, died in Easton, March 11, 1883, daughter of Leonard and Maria (Ellis) Stoddart. Both Mr. and Mrs. Brown were members of Brainerd Presbyterian Church, now Brainerd Union. The only sur-

vivor of their four children is a daughter, Elizabeth, a resident of Easton, No. 123 North Third street.

Robert S. Brown, only son of John and Maria (Stoddart) Brown, was born at Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, July 27, 1857, and died May 15, 1909. He was trained in business methods by his father, whom he succeeded in 1889, and rose to the very forefront among slate operators. He was president of the American Slate Company, and held similar position or controlled many other corporations which he managed with rare judgment. He was also interested in the financial institutions of Easton as a director, and gave his close, personal attention to his large business interests. He married (second) Ida M. Keiper Brown, who died in the year 1919. They were the parents of four children: Robert S., a resident of Easton; Frank R., to whose memory this review is dedicated; Elizabeth M., of Easton; and L. Renton, of Easton.

Frank Raynor Brown was born December 31, 1891, in Easton, Pennsylvania, and died in the city of his birth, May 16, 1916, son of Robert S. and Ida M. (Keiper) Brown. Frank R. Brown was educated at Nazareth Hall, Nazareth, Pennsylvania, and at Mercersburg College, completing his course at the last-named institution with the graduating class of 1912, and later attended Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, New York. After graduation, Mr. Brown engaged in the slate business, a line of activity in which both his father, Robert S. Brown, and his grandfather, John Brown, had been conspicuous. He at once assumed responsible position, but his business career was cut short, and ere he had fully demonstrated the abilities he possessed. Reformed Church, a Republican in politics, a member of the Spartan Club of Easton, and of Easton Lodge, Benevolent and Protective Order of Club of Easton, and of Easton Lodge, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He was very popular in these orders, and everybody was his friend.

Frank R. Brown married, in Allentown, Pennsylvania, June 11, 1914, Edith M. Lynch, of Phillipsburg, New Jersey, born at Royersford, Pennsylvania, August 31, 1891. She was educated at St. Michaels' Parochial School, at Reading, Pennsylvania, and at Villanova Academy, near Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. They were the parents of a posthumous son, John Renton, born in Easton, December 6, 1916. Mrs. Brown is a member of St. Bernard's Roman Catholic Church, Easton. She is a daughter of Daniel Francis Lynch, born in Monocacy, Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, an extensive building contractor and hotel proprietor, a Roman Catholic in religion, active in church work. He died in Phillipsburg, New Jersey, July 16, 1916, aged fifty-two years. He married Ida Elizabeth Oberlin, who survives him, a daughter of Levi Oberlin, of Shaffertown, Pennsylvania. Mr. and Mrs. Lynch were the parents of two children: Harry, who died aged three and one-half years, and Edith M., widow of Frank Raynor Brown, of Easton.

Daniel Francis Lynch was a son of Michael Lynch, born in County Tipperary, Ireland, who came to the United States when a young man. He married, in Schuylkill Haven, Pennsylvania, Catharine Burk, and located on a large farm at Monocacy, Pennsylvania. He was the owner of a fleet of canal boats which he operated on the Schuylkill canal, carrying coal to the Philadelphia markets. He also owned and operated large stone quarries at Linfield, Pennsylvania. He was a strong Democrat, and active in party affairs.

**JAMES CHARLES McINTYRE**—As superintendent of markets in the city of Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, since 1914, Mr. McIntyre has served his constituency well, his administration of his department having been marked by the efficiency of its personnel and by the great increase in the benefits both producer and consumer derive from its intelligent, public-spirited operation. James C. McIntyre is a son of Patrick McIntyre, a stone mason, who was accidentally killed while at his work. Patrick McIntyre married Mary Gartland, daughter of James and Rose (O'Neil) Gartland, both her parents

born in County Meath, Ireland, but later coming to the United States and making their home in Northampton county, Pennsylvania. Mr. Gartland was an iron mill worker and until within fifteen years of his death, in 1918, was superintendent in charge of the Thomas Iron Company plant in Allentown, Pennsylvania. Mrs. McIntyre survives her husband, the mother of four children: 1. Agnes, married Harry Phillipi, an electrician with the Bethlehem Steel Company, and they are the parents of four children, Harry, Mary, Phillip and Joseph. 2. John P., born in 1880, accidentally killed in 1901, while at his work in a department of the Bethlehem steel plant. 3. James Charles, of further mention. 4. Joseph, born in 1891, now residing at Tarentum, Pennsylvania; he married Anna Johnson, of Catasauqua, Pennsylvania, and has a daughter, Rose, residing with her mother.

James Charles McIntyre was born at South Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, but obtained his education in Jersey City schools, New Jersey. He entered the employ of the Bethlehem Steel Company in early life and was finally advanced to the position of foreman, a post he ably filled until resigning to engage in the laundry business. He operated his laundry in South Bethlehem for three years, then until 1914 he was in the employ of the *Philadelphia Record*. In May, 1914, he was appointed superintendent of markets by the borough of South Bethlehem, a position he yet holds under the consolidated boroughs constituting the city of Bethlehem. The North Side Market, established on March 21, 1918, with but two dealers, had grown to fifty-eight dealers January 1, 1919, and this number increased to one hundred on the first anniversary of its founding. A building of permanent construction was erected, housing seventy dealers and having the latest sanitary equipment. The Bethlehem markets have attracted upward of seven hundred farmers of Lehigh, Bucks and Northampton counties.

Mr. McIntyre has administered his department with the sole view of giving to the citizens of Bethlehem fresh, healthful food products, handled and sold under the highest sanitary conditions possible. He traveled and investigated other market towns and cities, seeking for the best. The results of his investigations he embodied in his conduct of the Bethlehem markets, and on every Tuesday, Thursday and Friday the Bethlehem market basket can be filled direct from the farmers' wagons which line the appointed places for the purpose of bringing producers, to the number of one hundred and fifty, and consumers in closest relation. Cleanliness and honorable dealing are cardinal principles which must be observed, and to this end all possible assistance is rendered by the introduction of modern methods and appliance.

A Democrat in politics, Mr. McIntyre has long been active in the public life of his community, and when consolidation of the Bethlehems under one municipal government was proposed, he was a member of the consolidation committee and worked very hard to bring about the change, which went into effect in January, 1918, the city of Bethlehem arising on the graves of the borough of Bethlehem, South Bethlehem and West Bethlehem.

Mr. McIntyre married, June 22, 1904, Nellie R. Martin, daughter of John J. and Mary Margaret Martin, of Allentown, Pennsylvania, her parents both deceased. John J. Martin was one of the oldest of Allentown's grocers, and prominent in the Democratic party of the city. He served as assessor of Allentown, being elected by the largest majority ever given a candidate for the office. He was for many years a foundryman and assistant superintendent of the historic old Durham furnaces on the Delaware river. He died at the age of seventy-six. Nellie R. Martin was educated in Allentown public schools, and was graduated from both Allentown High School and Allentown Business College. Mr. and Mrs. McIntyre are the parents of seven children: Leo Robert, born March 21, 1905; Margaret, born in October, 1907; John Martin, born April 21, 1909; Eleanor, born in March, 1911, died two months later; Marian, twin with Eleanor; James Charles (2), born April 21, 1913; Joseph, born March 25, 1916.







*Chas. E. Knecht.*

The family are members of the Roman Catholic church, Mr. McIntyre a member of the Knights of Columbus, and during the recent war with Germany has earnestly worked for all Red Cross, War Chest, Liberty Loan and other war activities. He is a member of the Foresters of America, Court Manhattan, of Allentown, Loyal Order of Moose, and Yo Eddie Club, and was very active in the war work of this club, managing their athletic meets at Brodhead Field and Market street, which cleared over fifteen hundred dollars for the soldiers' tobacco fund. He served on committees for entertainment of home-coming soldiers, his special duty being the care of the men of foreign birth, taking part in the great welcome parade of May 22, 1919. He was largely responsible for raising, through athletic meets, minstrel show and through personal solicitation, over \$125,000 for the soldiers' tobacco and comfort fund.

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**CHARLES E. KNECHT**—Knecht is a name long and favorably known in Northampton county, two generations in this branch having been very prominent in the business and public life of Nazareth: O. H. Knecht, a merchant on Main street for thirty-six years, and his son, Charles E. Knecht, postmaster since 1914. Their progenitor, Isaac Knecht, settled on a farm south of Nazareth, Northampton county, Pennsylvania, which later passed to his son, Richard. His son, John Knecht, was born in 1830, died in 1907, after a life devoted to farming and the operation of a livery stable. He married Sabina Breidinger, who survived him a few years. O. H. Knecht, son of John and Sabina Knecht was born at Tannersville, Monroe county, August 2, 1855, died December 25, 1912. He married Emma Santee, who survives him, residing at the old home in the borough of Nazareth, Pennsylvania. O. H. Knecht, from boyhood lived on a farm, his home being with Charles Young, whose farm was near Belfast, Northampton county. At the age of nineteen he abandoned farming and became a clerk in the store of John F. Beitel, then located on Main street, Nazareth, now used as an ice cream and confectionery shop. For three years he remained a clerk with Mr. Beitel, then bought the business and for thirty-six years continued the successful owner and manager of the business. From a comparatively small beginning he built up a large and profitable business, becoming one of the best known merchants of the Nazareth section. He was highly esteemed as a citizen, and when he passed to another world he was genuinely mourned by a very large circle of friends and acquaintances. He served on the school board for twenty-four years, was treasurer of the Northampton County Fair Association; during a long period of time was interested in the Portland Cement Company; and was a director of Nazareth National Bank, having other interests of importance. He was a Democrat in politics and frequently sat as a delegate in State conventions of his party. He was long an elder of the Lutheran church. O. H. Knecht and his wife, Emma (Santee) Knecht, were the parents of two sons, Charles E., of further mention, and John H., now connected with the hosiery industry in Nazareth.

Charles E. Knecht, eldest son of O. H. and Emma (Santee) Knecht, was born at the family home on Main street, Nazareth, Pennsylvania, October 9, 1876. He was educated in the public schools and was a member of the first class to graduate from Nazareth High School, 1893. He completed the freshman year at Lafayette College, then began his mercantile career as book-keeper in a Newton, New Jersey, silk mill, employing about five hundred hands. There he remained three years, during which time he married, and later with his bride returned to Nazareth. He next was employed in the Kraemer Hosiery Mill in Nazareth, Pennsylvania, and placed in charge of the night operators. He remained in that position until 1914, when he was appointed postmaster at Nazareth, assuming the duties of that office September 1 of that year. He has since held his office continuously, his position one



of constantly increasing importance. Free delivery was established in 1907, three rural free delivery routes leave the office, and a large force of assistants are kept busy with the details of the office. Mr. Knecht was for five years secretary of the Borough Council, chief of the fire department, and for four years has been a member of the school board. In politics he is a Democrat, and is one of the recognized leaders of the party in his section.

In religious faith Mr. Knecht is a communicant of the Reformed church. He is a past noble grand of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, elected when twenty-one years of age, probably the youngest member of the order in the State to fill that high office. He is also a member of Easton Lodge, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and takes more than an ordinary interest in these orders. His recreations are those of the open air, the sports of forest and stream particularly appealing to him. His vacations are spent with rifle and rod in the haunts of the wild things of the wood and brook, if it is possible for him to take the time.

Mr. Knecht married in Newton, New Jersey, May 27, 1898, Emma Grover, and they are the parents of three sons: Harold, a United States marine, was killed about June 10, 1918, in Belleau Woods Battle; Francis, now employed in Bethlehem, with Bethlehem Steel Company; and Gerald, in the chemical laboratory of the Penn Allen Cement Company.

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**WILLIAM FRANKLIN COPE, M.D.**—Two physicians by the name of Cope have practiced their healing art in Northampton county, Pennsylvania, Dr. Thomas Cope, of Nazareth, and his son, Dr. William Franklin Cope, of Easton. Both are eminent and successful in their professional work.

Dr. William Franklin Cope, son of Dr. Thomas and Camilla (Hagenbach) Cope, was born in Nazareth, Pennsylvania, September 17, 1878. He was educated at historic Nazareth Hall Military Academy, going thence to Lafayette College, whence he was graduated B.S., class of 1898, and later received the degree M.S. From Lafayette he passed to Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, whence he was graduated M.D., class of 1902, he then beginning professional work as interne at St. Luke's Hospital at Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, there remaining nine months. He then went abroad for study, and in the Silex Clinic at Berlin, Germany, pursued a special course of study on the eye and its diseases. Upon his return to the United States he located in Easton, and there until 1911 he was in continuous practice as an eye, ear, nose and throat specialist. Since 1911 he has restricted his practice to the eye and its diseases exclusively. He is highly esteemed by the medical profession and is a leader in that branch of medical science. He is a member of the Northampton County Medical Society, Pennsylvania State Medical Society, American Medical Association, National Association of American Surgeons, the Masonic order, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Delta Kappa Epsilon, Pomfret and Kiwanis clubs, First Presbyterian Church, and politically is a Democrat. Dr. Cope enlisted in the United States Medical Corps, served at Camp Greenleaf, Fremont and Shelby, at Base Hospital No. 132, and was there awaiting orders for overseas service when the armistice was signed.

Dr. Cope married, November 18, 1902, Sarah Bleckley, daughter of Edward and Louisa (Rouse) Bleckley, of Easton. The family residence in Easton is No. 324 March street. Their summer home is at Harmony, New Jersey.

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**GEORGE J. KOEHLER, JR.**—Now a merchant of Easton, Pennsylvania, Mr. Koehler owes his present position to the accident which compelled him to abandon the career he had chosen and along which he had so far advanced, the profession of music. He is a son of George J. Koehler, and a grandson of George Koehler, the former the founder of this branch of the family in Pennsylvania. George Koehler, the founder, came from his home

in Germany with his wife and two young sons in 1850, and settled on a farm in Carbon county, Pennsylvania, and there died, well advanced in years. He became quite well known in his town, and served in his latter years as township supervisor. His wife, Caroline, died in Carbon county. They were the parents of George J., of further mention.

George J. Koehler was born in Germany in 1849, and when eighteen months old was brought to the United States by his parents. The family settled at Walnutport, Pennsylvania, and there and at a farm in Berlinsville, he grew to manhood, obtaining but a limited education so far as schools were concerned, but by self-study and experience became a well informed man. He became a contract coal miner, and in 1889 established a retail coal business in Easton. The business he developed to a profitable point, and later sold out to his son, George J. Koehler, in whose interest he now manages a branch coal yard at Twenty-fourth street, Easton. George J. Koehler married Ella A. Brown, of an old county family, born at Cherryville, Pennsylvania, daughter of Jonas and Maria (Seip) Brown. Mr. and Mrs. Koehler are members of Christ Lutheran Church, he an official member for years, and a member of both lodge and encampment of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Their children are: Clinton A., of Easton; George J., Jr., of further mention; and a son, twin with George J., who died at birth.

George J. (2) Koehler, son of George J. (1) and Ella A. (Brown) Koehler, was born in Ebervale, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, December 17, 1870, but when a small boy his parents moved to Easton, Pennsylvania. He was educated in the Easton public schools, his first teacher, Miss Kate Guiley, and in turn he passed all grades until graduated from high school, class of 1890. From youth he was passionately fond of music, and during his earlier vacation periods he began seriously to study, and as he progressed in knowledge his love for the art grew until every hour that could be taken from other study or work was devoted to his musical education. Finally he became an accomplished pianist, and when that point was reached he began giving lessons on the piano, continuing most successfully as a teacher for fourteen years, becoming very popular in musical circles, and for seven years was organist of Christ Lutheran Church. An accident to his left arm put an end to his usefulness in the musical line for the time being, and he retired to a commercial business, purchasing the retail coal business formerly conducted by his father. He gave himself to the business with all his energy, and is one of the successful merchants of his city. In 1914, Mr. Koehler resumed his musical activities, each week visiting New York, where he is the assistant to J. S. Danielson, who was associated with the late Raphael Jossell. His work is confined to the piano. Mr. Koehler is a Republican in national politics, but in municipal affairs knows no partisanship, choosing his candidates for their known fitness. He is a member of Lehigh Lodge No. 244, and Encampment No. 139, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and has passed all chairs of both bodies. He is a charter member of Easton Lodge, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and is much interested in the fraternal and social features of these orders.

Mr. Koehler married, in Easton, June 6, 1894, Mary Alice Bossard, of Easton, adopted daughter of J. S. Sasserma. Mr. and Mrs. Koehler are the parents of five children: George Jason, died aged four and a half years; Kenneth Brown, about entering the United States Army (1918); Catherine, died in infancy; Ronald Edmund, a student; and a child who died at birth.

**ALVIN H. KERN**—After a preliminary experience as a drug clerk in Allentown, following his graduation from Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, Mr. Kern came to Easton, where as the owner and proprietor of the drug business located at the corner of Seventh and Northampton streets, he has won honorable station among the progressive and successful merchants of his city. He is a son of Henry O. Kern, now a retired farmer at Slatington.

Henry O. Kern married Mary, daughter of Aaron Kern, of Slatington. They were the parents of three children, namely: Minnie, married Sidney R. Peters; Alvin H., of further mention; Raymond T., of Slatington, married Sadie Bitner.

Alvin H. Kern was born at Slatington, Pennsylvania, August 27, 1891, and there completed public school study, finishing with graduation from high school, class of 1909. He then entered Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, whence he was graduated with the class of 1913. From college he passed to a position as clerk in the drug store of H. E. Peters & Company, of Allentown, Pennsylvania, there remaining one year. In 1914 he came to Easton, here purchasing the drug store located at the corner of Seventh and Northampton streets, where he has developed a large and profitable business along modern drug store lines. His success has come through close application to his business and a thorough understanding of its needs. He has made his own way from youth, paying his own way through college, repaying the debt incurred after finishing his course in pharmacy. He stands high as a business and professional man, and has won the confidence of the public to a remarkable degree. Mr. Kern is a member of St. John's Church, Slatington, and formerly was an active worker in the Sunday school. He is a Republican in politics, but broad-minded and liberal in his views.

Mr. Kern married, in Easton, June 2, 1914, Beulah A. Brown, of Allentown, Pennsylvania, daughter of Alfred and Matilda Brown. They are the parents of a son, Donald Henry, born March, 1915.

**WILLIS R. JORDAN**—During the year 1912, Mr. Jordan assumed the management of the Sterling Silk Glove Company, of Bangor, Pennsylvania, coming to Bangor from Coopersburg, Lehigh county, where his grandfather accumulated a fortune as a carriage builder, and where both Willis R. and his father, Wilson F. Jordan, were born. The family came to Pennsylvania from New Jersey, this review beginning with the Revolutionary ancestor, Sgt. Frederick Jordan.

(I) The founder of this branch of the Jordan family in Pennsylvania was Frederick Jordan, born in 1744, died at Jordan's Mill, Mount Pleasant township, Hunterdon county, New Jersey, August 20, 1784. He is buried by the side of his wife in the churchyard of St. Thomas' Protestant Episcopal Church, in Alexandria township, in the same county. He was a soldier of the Revolution, promoted from private to sergeant of the Second Regiment, New Jersey Line. His regiment was at the siege of Yorktown, and was highly praised in general order for their gallant conduct. Sgt. Frederick Jordan owned two grist-mills, one at the Hickory Tavern, the other near Frenchtown, New Jersey. The mill where he lived and ground grain for the army during the Revolution was burned about 1849, only the old dam and race being used by the present miller. After the seat of war shifted to the South, he joined the army and rose to a sergeant's rank. Sgt. Frederick Jordan married Catherine Eckel, born December 28, 1750, in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, daughter of Henry Eckel, of Germany, who came to Pennsylvania in 1746. Children: John, born September 1, 1770; Frederick (2), of further mention; Mary M., born August 20, 1776; Henry, born August 14, 1781; and Catherine, who died young.

(II) Frederick (2) Jordan, son of Sgt. Frederick and Catherine Eckel Jordan, was born in Hunterdon county, New Jersey, August 27, 1772, died in Lehigh county, Pennsylvania, February 1, 1861, and is buried in the cemetery of Zionsville Reformed Church. He was a farmer of Upper Milford township, Lehigh county, Pennsylvania, and a justice of the peace for many years. He married (first), April 5, 1797, Catherine Hartzel, of Bucks county, Pennsylvania, he at that time living in Philadelphia, his marriage notice thus appearing in *Minerva*, a Philadelphia newspaper: "On Tuesday morning 4th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Pomp, Mr. Frederick Jordan of this city to the amiable Miss







Wilson F. Jordan

Catherine Hoertsel of Bucks county." He married (second) Catherine Stiller, born December 12, 1777, died February 18, 1847, and was buried in Zionsville Reformed Churchyard, where later her husband was laid by her side. Children, by second marriage: John, born October 10, 1799, married Mary Stahr; Henry, of further mention; Hannah, born January 15, 1802, married Charles Knauss; Elizabeth, born October 5, 1805, married Samuel Gross; Sarah, born September 1, 1807, married Thomas Snyder; Catherine, born February 26, 1810, married Joseph Knout; James, born October 26, 1814.

(III) Henry Jordan, second son of Frederick (2) and Catherine (Stiller) Jordan, was born October 20, 1800, died January 29, 1877. He was a tanner by trade, but later farmed a fifty-acre tract in Upper Milford township, Lehigh county, where his life was spent. He married Ellen Stahr, born August 10, 1810, died December 12, 1887. Both are buried in Zionsville Reformed Churchyard. Children: William, of Coopersburg, Lehigh county, Pennsylvania; James, of Upper Milford township; Franklin, married Sarah Kline; Milton, of further mention; Mary Ann, married Amandus Sieger, of Siegersville; Kate, married Louis Sieger; Amanda, married Charles Derr; Dr. Alexander, of Riegelsville, Pennsylvania; Frederick, of Vera Cruz, Pennsylvania.

(IV) Milton Jordan, fourth son of Henry and Ellen (Stahr) Jordan, was born in Upper Milford township, Lehigh county, Pennsylvania, near Vera Cruz, October 3, 1831, and there lived to a good old age, a retired and prosperous resident of Coopersburg. He worked at the home farm until eighteen years of age, then learned the carriagemaker's trade with George Hinckle, of Macungie, serving three years, his wages \$12.75 yearly with board. In 1853 he entered the employ of George W. Watson, a leading carriage builder, of Philadelphia, there remaining one year. In 1854 he formed a partnership with his brother, Franklin Jordan, located in Coopersburg, and as Jordan Brothers, carried on a large and profitable carriage-making business for more than half a century, 1854-1909, when both brothers retired from business. For ten years they were also extensively engaged in the lumber business, cutting the lumber used in their carriage-building plant and drying it in their own sheds and drying rooms. Their shop employed eighteen mechanics, and was the leading industry of the village. For over thirty years Milton Jordan was a director of the Allentown National Band. He was also for over fifty years a member of the Reformed church of Coopersburg. He married Deborah Kline, daughter of Jesse Kline. They were the parents of five children: Wilson F., of further mention; Dr. Oscar J., a practicing physician of Philadelphia, married Margaret Wright, of Camden, New Jersey, they have one son, Milton; Victor K., a brother, of Hanover, Pennsylvania, married Linnie C. Weaver, and has two sons, Wilson and Herbert; Minnie, died young; and a fifth child, who died unmarried.

(V) Wilson F. Jordan, eldest son of Milton and Deborah (Kline) Jordan, was born in Coopersburg, Lehigh county, Pennsylvania, August 1, 1863, died in Bangor, Pennsylvania, September 16, 1918. He was educated in the public schools. Milton Jordan had his three sons all learn the carriage builder's trade, intending each to become proficient in a different branch of the work. Wilson F. learned the trimmer's trade, and later moved to Hellertown, Pennsylvania, where for five years he was in business for himself. In 1891 he removed to Bangor, Pennsylvania, purchased the Slate Valley Hotel, and operated it until 1896, when he sold the property and engaged in the bottling business, purchasing the Horlacher plant in Bangor. He conducted that business very successfully until his death in September, 1918. In 1908 he organized the Sterling Silk Glove Company; aided in the founding of the Pennsylvania Silk Company; was president of the Bangor Gas Company; director of the First National Bank; and was a heavy owner of Bangor real estate, his holdings including the Broadway Hotel. He was also financially interested in the Gabriel Hosiery Company of Coopersburg; Allentown National Bank; and the Lehigh Valley Cold Storage Company, of which he was a director.



He was a member of lodge, chapter, council, commandery and shrine of the Masonic order; was a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; and in politics was a Democrat. Wilson F. Jordan married, in 1882, Jennie L. Stephens, daughter of John L. and Eliza (Walters) Stephens. Children: Oscar Wallace, died in 1912, aged twenty-three years; John Miller, died in 1888; Willis R., of further mention.

(VI) Willis R. Jordan, only living son of Wilson F. and Jennie L. (Stephens) Jordan, was born in Coopersburg, Lehigh county, Pennsylvania, September 24, 1882. He prepared in the graded and high schools for admission to college, and later pursued the civil engineering course at Lehigh University, whence he was graduated, class of 1903. For two years he was in the employ of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, and the year following was with the Pennsylvania railroad engineering corps, then retired from that branch of activity to accept the position of treasurer of the Gabriel Hosiery Company of Coopersburg. He remained in Coopersburg with that company for six years, then, in 1912, located in Bangor, Pennsylvania, as superintendent of the Sterling Silk Glove Company, a business established by his father. He has continued in charge of that prosperous concern until the present, 1919, and has succeeded to all of the business interests formerly held by Wilson F. Jordan, his father. He is a good business man, self-reliant and progressive, interested in all that interests his community as a whole.

Mr. Jordan is a member of Saucon Lodge No. 469, Free and Accepted Masons; Allen Chapter No. 117, Royal Arch Masons; Pomp Council, Royal and Select Masters; Hugh De Payen Commandery, Knights Templar; and Rajah Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He is also a member of Bangor Lodge No. 1100, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; and of Coopersburg Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows. In religious faith he is affiliated with St. John's Reformed Church of Bangor.

Mr. Jordan married, September 28, 1904, Louise G. Speer daughter of Emery and Sarah (Reimer) Speer, of Bangor, Pennsylvania. Mr. and Mrs. Jordan are the parents of two children: Robert S., born November 25, 1905; and Gertrude Louise, born March 6, 1910.

**JAMES WHITFIELD WOOD**—The Wood association with the city of Easton began when James Washington Wood matriculated at Lafayette College, December 11, 1833. The bond was strengthened when, on October 9, 1839, the same James W. Wood married Elizabeth Caroline Able, of Easton. James W. Wood became an ordained minister of the Presbyterian church, and duty led him away from Easton until October, 1862, when he returned, but in broken health. After a trip abroad he again came to Easton, and on April 23, 1865, accepted a call from the Presbyterian church at Allentown, and continued pastor of that church until his sudden death, May 5, 1884. Then he was again brought to Easton, and laid at rest in the Able plot in Easton's beautiful cemetery, where his wife rests by his side.

The second generation children of Rev. James W. and Elizabeth C. (Able) Wood bore a much more intimate relation to the city of Easton, and to one of these, James Whitfield Wood, now too gathered to his reward, this review is dedicated. He, too, was a graduate of Lafayette College, and he also followed duty's call away from Easton, but in 1869 he returned and became a dominant factor in business life, as president of the Free Press Publishing Company, and as partner and vice-president of Tippet & Wood, a firm which became nationally and internationally known as manufacturers of boilers, water towers, stand pipes, tanks, stacks and kindred products of iron and steel. This intimate relation with Easton's business life continued until he, too, was gathered to his fathers, and a third generation, F. Raymond Wood, secretary of Tippet & Wood, reigns in his stead as head of this branch of the Wood family in Easton.

(I) The ancestry of James Whitfield Wood is traced in the United States

to Timothy Wood, who came from Yorkshire, England, and joined his brother, Jonas Wood, at Huntington, Long Island. In 1727 he was found dead, his body pierced by seven poisoned Indian arrows. He left sons: Timothy, Daniel and Andrew.

(II) This branch descends through Daniel Wood, who in 1728 settled near Florida, in Orange county, New York. In 1733 he bought the Wood farm there, which for twelve years remained in the family. By his second wife he had sons, Daniel and Andrew Wood. Daniel (2) Wood was a surgeon in the Revolutionary army, and his son, John Wood, founded the city of Quincy, Illinois, and later was governor of that State.

(III) Andrew Wood, son of Daniel (1) Wood, resided upon the homestead at Florida, and there married his cousin, Elizabeth, daughter of John Wood, of Longford, Ireland.

(IV) James Wood, son of Andrew and Elizabeth (Wood) Wood, was born at the homestead, April 18, 1778, there grew to manhood, and resided many years, becoming its owner by purchase. He married, March 9, 1799, Mary Armstrong, daughter of William Armstrong, son of William Armstrong, son of Francis Armstrong, who came from the County of Ulster, Ireland, and settled at Florida, New York, where he was an elder of the Presbyterian church. With this marriage of James and Mary (Armstrong) Wood, Presbyterianism came into the Wood family. Their first son, Daniel T., was for thirty years pastor of the Presbyterian church in Middletown, New York; their second son, William, was an elder of the Presbyterian church at Galesburg, Illinois; their daughter, Jane, was for many years engaged in missionary and pastoral work in Elmira, New York, as assistant to Rev. Thomas T. Beecher; James Washington, the third son, was an eminent divine of the church, and will have further mention.

(V) James Washington Wood, son of James and Mary (Armstrong) Wood, was born at the homestead, near Florida, New York, October 15, 1813, died in Allentown, Pennsylvania, May 5, 1884. He spent the first nineteen years of his life at the home farm, later studied under his brother, Rev. Daniel T. Wood, of Middletown, and at Goshen Academy. He was graduated from Lafayette College, September 20, 1837, and was both Latin and English salutatorian. He studied theology at Union Theological Seminary, New York City, on December 29, 1839, was ordained pastor of the Presbyterian church in Deckertown, New Jersey, there remaining until September, 1845. For a short time he was in the service of the American Board of Christian Foreign Missions, but on November 1, 1845, he was installed pastor of the Presbyterian church in Chester, New York, where he remained seventeen years. He then retired for a rest, came to Easton, and later, in the month of October, sailed for Europe. He returned to Easton, and on April 23, 1865, accepted a call as pastor of the Allentown Presbyterian Church, the installation services being held October 25, following. He continued in Allentown until his death, nineteen years later, in 1884. Lafayette College conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Divinity, and he was everywhere known as a man of high scholarly attainments. Dr. James W. Wood married, in Easton, October 9, 1839, Elizabeth Caroline Able, daughter of Jacob (2) Able, son of Jacob (1) Able, who was brought from Germany to Pennsylvania, in 1750. She was a lady of superior education and culture, and was her husband's able and loving assistant in his pastoral duties. They were the parents of four children: James Winslow, of Allentown, Pennsylvania, married Jennie Albright; James Whitfield, of further mention; Elizabeth Able, married H. G. Harrison, of Minneapolis, Minnesota, their daughter Helen, wife of Russell Bennett, of Minneapolis; Daniel Burton, of Forsyth, Missouri.

(VI) Such were the forebears of James Whitfield Wood, born in Deckertown, New Jersey, January 17, 1845, his father, Rev. James Washington Wood, being then pastor of the Presbyterian church there. He died in the city of Easton, Pennsylvania, June 24, 1917, having been a resident of that

city since 1879. After due preparation he entered Lafayette College, whence he was graduated A.B., class of 1863. His college course was interrupted in 1863 by his enlistment in the Thirty-eighth Regiment, Pennsylvania Reserve Infantry, to repel General Lee's invasion of Pennsylvania, but after the latter's disastrous defeat at Gettysburg he was mustered out with that regiment. He returned to college, completed the course, and was graduated with his class.

He chose journalism as his profession, and after leaving college went to Chicago, where he was a member of the *Tribune* reportorial staff. He returned to Easton in September, 1867, and in partnership with Henry L. Burnstein purchased the *Easton Free Press*, which they conducted until 1870 under the firm name, Wood & Burnstein. On April 1, 1868, they moved the office of the paper to the south side of Northampton street, and on February 28, 1870, Mr. Burnstein retired from the firm. On August 1, 1871, Mr. Wood, who had continued the publication of both the weekly and daily *Free Press*, sold his interests to James K. Dawes, one of the founders of the paper, and retired from all connection therewith.

Mr. Wood then formed a connection with the Delaware Rolling Mills, of Phillipsburg, New Jersey, but in 1873 he entered into a partnership with Jacob A. Tippet, and as Tippet & Wood founded the Easton Boiler Works. They conducted the boiler works as a partnership until the death of Mr. Tippet, October 26, 1886, when the business was incorporated as the Tippet & Wood Company, James Whitfield Wood, president. He continued executive head of the company until 1903, when he practically retired from active business cares, accepting the office of vice-president, but turning over the management to others, his son being secretary of the company. These years, 1873-1903, had been years of wonderful expansion for the company, the reputation gained for its product being very high. With the increase in business, Mr. Wood kept pace, and there was no time in his history when he was not in full control of the situation in his business and able to make it follow his will. He grew very strong as a business man, and gave to the company management a high tone of efficiency which equalled the mechanical perfection of the iron and steel products manufactured at the plant. He was an untiring worker, and in addition to the control exercised over the affairs of Tippet & Wood, was president of the Henderson Water Company, and Henderson Light & Power Company of Henderson, North Carolina; was the first treasurer of the Stewart Silk Company of Easton; director of the Easton Trust Company; and had other business interests, among which was the *Easton Free Press*, which Mr. Wood bought again in 1878, and of which for seven years his brother was editor. He again sold his interests in the paper, but in 1903 again became its chief owner as stockholder in the newly organized Free Press Publishing Company, of which he was treasurer, then president until his death, the *Free Press* being his first independent business venture, and it may be said that it was also his last. Had he not gone into business, Mr. Wood would have been a great journalist, for he loved it, and there were few periods of his life when he did not have a property interest in the *Free Press*.

Mr. Wood was not slavish in his devotion to business, but gave freely of his time and talents to civic advancement. He was a Republican in politics, an ardent advocate of temperance, and one of the most helpful of charitable workers. He was one of the founders of Easton Charity Society, a founder of Easton's first Board of Trade, and its president for many years. From 1887 until 1895 he was a member of Easton Common Council, serving during the period of sewer construction and early brick paving of streets. In Council he supported all public improvement of the better sort, and contributed a great deal along lines of material improvement and moral progress. In later years, when the European War brought new problems to the front, he was a firm friend of the government, was especially interested in the loans and the American Red Cross. He died before his own country was fairly at war, but



he earnestly desired the success of the Allied cause. He was a Republican in politics, and a devoted member of Brainerd-Union Presbyterian Church, with which he was long connected, serving as chairman of the board of trustees, and at one time as superintendent of the Williamsport Mission Sunday school. As a man of wealth, Mr. Wood realized the responsibility it involved, and made the widest possible use of his opportunities. He was most unostentatious in his charities, but responded readily and generously to every genuine call. Truth and honor characterized his life, and the success he won was all his own and not gained at the expense of another nor by the sacrifice of honor nor principle. His career in Common Council demonstrated his firmness in defence of a principle he believed to be right, and despite the bitter opposition, both with that body and among business men, he forced the fight for sewers and paved streets, and won a great victory for progress and the public health.

Mr. Wood married, in Easton, September 18, 1873, Emily Drake, born December 1, 1844, at the old homestead on Fourth street, Easton, daughter of John and Margaret (Stewart) Drake. John Drake, whose career is traced at length elsewhere in this work, was born in Warren county, New Jersey, December 19, 1803, and died at Easton, Pennsylvania, April 28, 1873. His wife, Margaret (Stewart) Drake, was born September 21, 1809, died June 6, 1877, and both are at rest in the Drake family plot in Easton Cemetery. Margaret (Stewart) Drake was a daughter of Samuel and Catherine (Carpenter) Stewart, and granddaughter of Thomas and Rachel (Deweese) Stewart. The Drakes are of English-Scotch-Irish blood, the Stewarts of Scotch ancestry. John and Margaret (Stewart) Drake were the parents of four daughters and six sons: Catherine Stewart, died unmarried; Samuel, married Sarah B. Arndt, and died June 29, 1893; Thomas Stewart, married Mary Ann Pyle, died July 16, 1899; Ellen, married William B. Semple, who died June 29, 1868; Sarah Stewart, died July 2, 1884, unmarried; Lewis Clewell, died November 10, 1883, unmarried; Emily, of further mention; Howard, married Annie L. Shouse, and died July 7, 1899; Frank, died May 3, 1894, unmarried; John (2), died January 6, 1880. These sons were all connected with the Drake wholesale grocery founded by their father and yet conducted by their descendants.

Emily Drake, the seventh child, was educated at San Souci Seminary, Ballston Spa, Saratoga county, New York. She married, as stated, James Whitfield Wood, whom she survives, a resident of Easton. They are the parents of three children: 1. Margaret Drake, born May 5, 1877, died February 19, 1879. 2. Frederick Raymond, born January 19, 1880; educated in Easton preparatory schools, Lafayette College, A.B., 1901, and in Berlin and Paris in violin, music and languages; he became associated with his father in business, and is now secretary of the Tippet & Wood Company. 3. Emily, born August 19, 1884, died January 13, 1890.

So the busy, useful life of James W. Wood was spent, every talent confided to him having been used and made to return an increase. He gave freely of himself to every just demand, and leaves with his son the wealth he accumulated and the business he founded, a record of an honorable life much given to good works. His death was a distinct loss to the community in which the greater part of his life was passed, and there, where best known and best appreciated, he is the most deeply mourned.

**JACOB FATZINGER**—A native son of Northampton county, Jacob Fatzinger was not only a civil engineer and surveyor of high reputation, but a citizen of merit and work, well read and fully informed on all questions of public importance. He was particularly well informed on matters of county history, his knowledge of the Indians of the county, their lives, customs and habits, being unusual in a business man. The family is found in Allen township, Northampton county, Pennsylvania, as early as 1772, George Fatzinger, his wife, and three children living there in that year.

Jacob Fatzinger, to whose memory this review of a worthy life is dedicated, was a son of Capt. Jacob Fatzinger, who was born in Waterloo, New York, and there spent his youth and early manhood. He learned the cabinet-maker's trade, and was skilled in his craft when he came to Northampton county, locating in Allen township, where many of his family name resided. There he bought a farm and grist-mill, the latter built in 1790, and yet standing, but not in operation. At the farm, Capt. Jacob Fatzinger worked at his trade, made furniture, built coffins, also operated the grist-mill and cultivated his farm. He was one of the successful, substantial men of the township, a Whig in politics, and active in the militia for many years, attaining the rank of captain. After the birth of the Republican party he connected himself with that organization, and supported its candidates until his death in 1880. He retired from business several years prior to his death, and spent those years in Allentown. He was reared in the faith of the Protestant Episcopal church, but on coming to Northampton county, there being no church of his own creed nearby, he united with the Lutheran church, and ever afterward was faithful to that faith. He is buried in Howertown Union Church Cemetery. Capt. Jacob Fatzinger married in Weaversville, Pennsylvania, Drucilla Weaver, daughter of Michael Weaver, a soldier of the War of 1812, an old and respected citizen of Allen township. They were the parents of two children: Jacob (2), of further mention; Caroline, who died in mature life in Weaversville, Pennsylvania, and is buried at Howertown.

Jacob (2) Fatzinger, only son of Capt. Jacob (1) and Drucilla (Weaver) Fatzinger, was born at Weaversville, then Allen township, Northampton county, Pennsylvania, August 9, 1841, and died November 27, 1883. He spent his youth at the homestead, there attended the district school, and grew up familiar with farm work and mill duties. From the public school he passed to Weaversville Academy, and there he advanced in mathematics and became interested in civil engineering and surveying. He continued study along those lines until he became proficient, then engaged professionally, and nearly all his life was employed in engineering and surveying activities, principally in the western part of the county. As a civil engineer and surveyor he was most proficient and exact, and was consulted on important matters as a professional expert. He inherited the homestead farm and grist-mill, made improvements on both, and operated them until his own death at the early age of forty-two years, at his home.

Mr. Fatzinger became one of the best known men in the county, and was held in high esteem by his many friends and acquaintances. He was deeply interested in all that pertained to his fellowmen, and to Northampton county; in particular he gave much time and study concerning its past history. Indian history held an unusual attraction for him, and he gathered a great deal of data, beginning with the Delaware Indians when they roamed the county as its owners down to their extinction as a factor in county history. This data, neatly written and arranged, is now in the possession of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, and can be seen at their building at the corner of Thirteenth and Locust streets, Philadelphia. He was an interested member of that society during his lifetime, and also of the Waterloo (New York) Historical Society. He was a member of Porter Lodge No. 282, Free and Accepted Masons, of Catasauqua; was a Lutheran in his religious faith, and a teacher in the Sunday school. Broad-minded and intellectual, his books, studies and home furnished him his greatest enjoyments, and his life was a valuable one, even though cut short while hardly in its prime.

Jacob Fatzinger married, October 24, 1878, Ellen Jane Eckert, born at Siegfried, now Northampton, Pennsylvania, who survives him, daughter of Edward and Diana (Arner) Eckert. Mrs. Fatzinger was educated in the public schools at Siegfried and Kutztown, finishing at Kutztown State Normal, there qualifying as a teacher. She taught the Siegfried public schools for four years prior to her marriage, and was rated one of the best of teachers.







*Paul Correll*

Since being left a widow she has remained at the homestead with her only son, whose early education she made her particular case. She is an active member of Howertown Lutheran Church, and a teacher in the Sunday school. A lady of education and culture, she was a most congenial helpmeet, and as wife and mother, devoted to her home. The only child of Jacob and Ellen J. (Eckert) Fatzinger is a son, Thomas Edwin, born at the homestead, February 24, 1883. He was educated in the public schools, Nazareth Hall and Lafayette College, and now manages the homestead, thereon residing with his widowed mother.

Mrs. Ellen Jane (Eckert) Fatzinger is of an ancient Northampton county family, a great-granddaughter of Balzer Eckert, a farmer and landowner, who married Margaret Gilmore, of Easton, a lady of Scotch-Irish ancestry. John and Margaret Eckert were the parents of Edward Eckert, born at the Mount Bethel township homestead, March 18, 1815. He there grew to manhood, later moving to Allen township, where he continued a farmer near Keidersonville, until his removal to Siegfried, now the borough of Northampton. There he was in mercantile business for a time, then became proprietor of the Rising Sun Hotel, continuing the management of that hotel for eighteen years. Later he was proprietor of a hotel at Newport, Pennsylvania, then rented the Camel store at Newport from the Lehigh Coal & Navigation Company, and was its managing owner for some years. He also became interested in cement manufacturing, being one of the first to engage in the manufacture of that commodity in the Newport section. For thirteen years he continued in successful business, but the great freshet of 1862, when the Lehigh river rose to a destructive height, swept away his plant and business, they representing the savings of a lifetime. After viewing the ruin of his fortunes, he at once began to rebuild them, accepting as his first position the superintendency of the washery at Jeanesville. After a short time there he took a position as traveling salesman for an Allentown (Pennsylvania) hat manufacturer, and for several years he traveled by horse and buggy all over Eastern Pennsylvania. He built up a large trade in that industry, and was one of the best salesmen in his line. He was also a well known auctioneer, greatly in demand for auction sales so common in farming communities. Honorable and upright, he was held in high esteem by a very wide circle of friends. He ended his days with his devoted daughter, Mrs. Ellen Jane (Eckert) Fatzinger, at her farm at Weaversville, she lovingly ministering to the needs of his declining years until his death, October 18, 1906, at the great age of ninety-one years. He continued active and in the full use of his mental powers until the very last, and gave little evidence of the weight of years that he was carrying. He was captain of the local cavalry militia company, and was very fond of military drill and parades. He was a member of the Stone Lutheran Church in Allen township, and always was faithful to his church obligations. He was interested in local politics, and always supported the Republican ticket. He was a member of the Masonic order and of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, taking an active part in lodge affairs for many years.

Edward Eckert married Diana Arner, daughter of Nicholas Arner, she dying at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Jacob Fatzinger, March 13, 1892, a devoted member of the Reformed church. They were the parents of eight children: Owen, who resides at the Fatzinger homestead; Reuben H., of Brooklyn, New York; Sybilla, residing with her sister, Mrs. Fatzinger; George Alfred, deceased; Amanda, now deceased; John Franklin, deceased; Eilen Jane, widow of Jacob Fatzinger, of previous mention.

**PAUL CORRELL, M.D.**—Under Dr. Correll's skillful guidance, Dr. Correll's Hospital, Easton, an institution devoted exclusively to surgical cases, has developed into one of the largest and most helpful hospitals of its kind in Eastern Pennsylvania. Dr. Correll is a leader among the younger generation of surgeons in the city, and is rapidly attaining distinction as a surgeon.

far beyond city lines. He is the youngest of the three children of James W. and Ida (Otto) Correll, of Easton.

Dr. Paul Correll was born in Easton, January 7, 1884, and began his education in the public schools. He completed preparatory study at Lerch's Academy, going thence to Lafayette College, where he completed the freshman and sophomore years. He then withdrew to enter medical college, matriculating at Medico-Chirurgical Medical College, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, class of 1906. After completing his course and receiving his M.D., Dr. Correll became resident physician at Elizabeth General Hospital, Elizabeth, New Jersey, there serving two years and gaining valuable experience. He then returned to his *alma mater* as a member of the personal staff of Dr. W. L. Rodman, professor of surgery at the college, and at the time of his death president of the American Medical Association. He remained at Medico-Chirurgical College as Dr. Rodman's clinical and private assistant until 1914, and during the period 1911-14 was lecturer on surgery. This was wonderful equipment and experience for the young physician, and when in 1914 he located in Easton, it was with the utmost confidence that he at once organized and opened Dr. Correll's Hospital in that city. He has surrounded himself with an able staff of assistants, and has met with a most gratifying success in his ambition to establish a high class private institution for the treatment of surgical cases. His assistants in surgery are: Dr. S. A. Krebs and Dr. A. H. Coleman; pathologist and bacteriologist, Dr. Clayton P. Struthers; chief of the Roentgen Ray department, Dr. Frederick Sherrer; anesthetist, Dr. E. L. Hoffman; internist, Dr. John H. West; superintendent, Miss Jessie Crowe; and a highly capable staff of nurses. Dr. Correll has in contemplation the erection of a fifty-bed, entirely modern, fireproof building as a new hospital.

Dr. Correll is a member of the Northampton County Medical Society, the Pennsylvania State Medical Society, the American Medical Association, Association of Military Surgeons of the United States, Theta Delta Chi fraternity, Easton Board of Trade, Pomfret Club, Kiwanis Club, Covenant Lodge No. 456, Free and Accepted Masons, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, a Republican in politics, and a member of the First Reformed Church. During the recent war with Germany he enlisted in the Medical Officers' Corps, United States Army, was commissioned captain, and served four and a half months at Base Hospital, Joseph E. Johnston Camp, Jacksonville, Florida. Out-of-door recreation appeals to him, tennis, motoring, hunting and fishing all being favored as time and opportunity permits.

Dr. Correll married, February 2, 1911, Bertha M., daughter of J. Walter and Almira (Wagner) Ingham, of Phillipsburg, New Jersey. They are the parents of a daughter, Shirley Ingham Correll.

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**PROF. JAMES MADISON PORTER**—Third of the James Madison Porters whose lives have been spent in the city of Easton, Pennsylvania, all professional men, grandfather a lawyer and jurist, the father a lawyer of high standing, both members of the Northampton bar, the grandson and twentieth century representative a civil engineer of high degree, and a member of the faculty of Lafayette College until the close of the June term, 1917.

(1) He is a descendant of Robert Porter, who came from the Isle of Bert, Ireland, to Londonderry, New Hampshire, in 1720. His Irish home was about nine miles from Derry, the famous city of the North of Ireland, and there he owned land and tilled his own acres. Descendants yet are to be found who are living on a part of the land Robert Porter owned.

The American ancestor did not long remain in New Hampshire, but soon journeyed westward, finally locating in now Worcester township, Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, where he engaged in general farming until his death at his farm about four miles from Norristown, in July, 1770, his years then having reached seventy-two. Nine sons and five daughters perpetuated his name, some settling in the South, some in the West, some remaining in



Pennsylvania. Among the latter was a son Andrew, the most successful and prominent of all the founder's sons, and the great-grandfather of James Madison (3) Porter.

(II) Andrew Porter, son of Robert Porter, was born at the farm near Norristown, Pennsylvania, September 4, 1743, and died in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, November 16, 1813. He was forward in his studies, and while still very young displayed unusual mathematical talent. In 1767 he became a teacher in an English and mathematical school in Philadelphia, continuing there until 1776, winning high reputation as an educator, was at the head of his own school of one hundred pupils, and ranked as an expert astronomer. In 1776 he was commissioned a captain of marines by the American Congress, and ordered to duty on the frigate *Effingham*. Not liking the service, he was transferred to land duty with the same rank, but rapidly rose to the rank of major, lieutenant-colonel and colonel of the Fourth Pennsylvania Regiment of Artillery. He was engaged with his regiment at Princeton, Trenton, Brandywine and Germantown, and was personally commended by General Washington for his bravery. Later he was engaged in special work in connection with arranging for munitions to be used in the siege of Yorktown, and in 1779 was with General Sullivan's expedition against the Six Nations, his last active military service.

In 1783, having settled upon his farm in Montgomery county, he was offered a professorship in the University of Pennsylvania, but declined it. In 1784-87 he was one of the commissioners chosen to run the boundary lines of Pennsylvania, and also aided in fixing the western termination of the Mason and Dixon line. In 1801 he was made a brigadier-general of Pennsylvania Militia, later a major-general, and in 1809 was appointed surveyor general of Pennsylvania. He declined appointment to President Monroe's cabinet, as he did a commission as brigadier-general in the United States Army, both being tendered him during the year 1812-13. General Porter married (first), March 10, 1767, Elizabeth McDowell, who bore him five children. He married (second), May 20, 1777, Elizabeth Parker, the mother of eight children.

(III) James Madison Porter, son of Gen. Andrew Porter and his second wife, Elizabeth (Parker) Porter, was born January 6, 1793, and died at his home in Easton, November 11, 1862. Like his brother, David Rittenhouse Porter, who was governor of Pennsylvania, 1839, he was educated for the profession of law and became an eminent member of the Pennsylvania bar. During the War of 1812 he volunteered as a private, but was afterwards a commissioned officer. In 1818 he located in Easton, Pennsylvania, and for over forty years practiced his profession with great success. He was a member of the State Constitutional Convention of 1838, and was defeated for the presidency of the convention by John Sargent, who led him by one vote. He was president judge of the judicial district, comprising the counties of Dauphin, Lebanon and Schuylkill, in 1843, when appointed secretary of war by President Tyler, and then until his death in 1862, practiced law privately and sat upon the district bench. He was one of the founders of Lafayette College, first president of board of trustees, and for a quarter of a century a member of its board of trustees, also a lecturer in the law department of the college. He was an official of the Lehigh Valley railroad, prominent in the Masonic order, and a member of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania. He married Eliza, daughter of Peter Michler, of Easton, and they were the parents of seven children.

(IV) James Madison (2) Porter, son of Judge James Madison (1) and Eliza (Michler) Porter, was born in Easton, Pennsylvania, in 1834, and died August 1, 1879. After study and preparation in public and private schools, he entered Lafayette College, whence he was graduated A.B., class of 1857. He prepared for the legal profession under his distinguished father, and in turn became an eminent member of the Northampton bar. His life was cut off just in its prime, but he proved well his worth, and as district attorney

and private practitioner ranked with his leading contemporaries, and while he held some local offices, he never sought nor desired political preferment, preferring to serve his city as a private citizen. Outside his profession, Free Masonry was his greatest interest, and in that body he attained the highest degree, the thirty-third, of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite, a degree which he crossed the ocean to have conferred upon him. He was a past official of many Masonic bodies, and an authority on Masonic laws and practice. He was, like his father, a Democrat in politics, and in religious faith was a Presbyterian. He married Ruth Pearson Cook, a daughter of Dr. Silas Cook, of Easton. They were the parents of a son, James Madison, of further mention, and of a daughter, Eliza Michler, who married Ross H. Skillem, M.D., a leading physician of Philadelphia.

(V) James Madison (3) Porter, only son of James Madison (2) and Ruth Pearson (Cook) Porter, was born in Easton, Pennsylvania, May 10, 1864. After public school courses in Easton, he prepared at Blairstown (New Jersey) Seminary, and Centenary Collegiate Institute at Hackettstown, entering Lafayette College in 1882. He was graduated C.E., class of 1886, and at once entered the employ of Tippet & Wood, structural iron manufacturers of Phillipsburg, New Jersey, having also during his student term been employed on Lehigh railroad work. He continued with that firm until 1888, then spent a year abroad, and upon returning in July, 1890, accepted an assistant professorship at Lafayette. In 1890 he was elected a member of the faculty of Lafayette, and filled the chair of civil engineering at his *alma mater* until the close of the college year in 1917. Since that time he has given his services as consulting engineer, specializing in structural work. He is president of the Easton Bridge Company, vice-president of the General Crushed Stone Company, and has been connected professionally with many large engineering prospects. He is a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, the Engineers' clubs of Philadelphia and New York, the International Association for Testing Materials, the Society for the Promotion of Engineering Education, past secretary and charter member of the American Society for Testing Materials, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and formerly was secretary of Section D of that association. His clubs are the Pomfret, of which he is a manager, University of Philadelphia, University Club of New York, Engineers' Club of New York, and the Northampton County Country Club, which he serves as a member of the board of managers. His college fraternities are Zeta Psi and Phi Beta Kappa. In politics he is independent, and in religious faith a Presbyterian.

Professor Porter married, November 15, 1888, Mary Virginia Drake, of Easton, and they are the parents of a son, James Madison (4) Porter, born March 7, 1896, now, 1918, an ensign in the United States Naval Air Forces, Foreign Service, France. The family home is the old Porter residence in Easton, in which was held the first meeting of the board of directors of the Lehigh Valley railroad, over which Judge James Madison Porter presided. Professor Porter is the author of various text books on engineering and metal testing, and the inventor of instruments and machines for testing metals of all kinds. He is a man of friendly, genial disposition, most hospitable, and enjoys both the pleasures of motoring and the less speedy but also less hazardous game of golf.

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**CHARLES LEWIS APPLETON**—During many years of his useful life, Charles L. Appleton was an engineer on the Lehigh Valley railroad, although his earlier life had been spent on the farm. By his marriage to George Emma Trego he became connected with one of the old Bucks county families, she a granddaughter of Louis and Susan (Willard) Trego, and a daughter of George W. and Eliza Ann (Neald) Trego, of Bucks county, Pennsylvania. Mrs. Appleton is a descendant of John Trego, the ancestor of this Bucks county branch, he a grandson of Peter and Judith Trego, who came

from France to Delaware county, Pennsylvania, about 1685, Peter Trego purchasing land in Middletown township, now Delaware, then Chester, county.

Charles Lewis Appleton was a son of Alfred Appleton, who was born near New Hope, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, and there spent nearly his entire life. After his marriage to Anna Mary Dilts he became a farmer, and so continued until his death at the home of his daughter in Bristol, Pennsylvania. His wife was born in Lambertville, New Jersey, and died at Buckmanville, Pennsylvania. Their children were: Charles L., of whom further; Mary E.; Davis; William and Esther. When Alfred Appleton, the father of these children, was ten years of age, his father left home to visit his parents in Dayton, Ohio, and was never again heard from.

Charles L. Appleton was born in Buckmanville, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, twelve miles east of Doylestown, December 3, 1851, and died at Easton, Pennsylvania, March 19, 1918. He attended the public schools until fourteen years of age, then left home to make his own way in the world. He began work with Edwin Smith, a farmer and tanner, with whom he remained nine years, then at the age of twenty-three again sought new fields, spending two years in different places. He then returned home and spent six years on the farm of a Mr. Heston. During that period of his life he married a Miss Trego, and soon afterward rented a farm at Mechanicsville, Bucks county, and there remained two years. One year was then spent at Newtown, in the same county, and another at Doylestown, Mr. Appleton being superintendent of the farm owned by Harry Liesaleer. His next employment was with the railroad, he becoming a fireman upon the Reading railroad running between Doylestown and Philadelphia, and later as an extra between Norristown and Philadelphia. He then moved to Philadelphia, and having been promoted engineer, ran a shifting engine in the Philadelphia yards until 1893, when he moved to Easton, becoming an engineer of the Lehigh Valley. For twenty-two years he ran the commuters' train between Easton and New York City, and during sixteen years of that time he had the same foreman, Frank Case. The last three years of his life he was engineer of what was known as the "Florence Helper," and met death accidentally at the round house by falling from his engine, February 12, 1918, and never recovering, death resulting March 9, following. He was of a Presbyterian family, but in Easton he and Mrs. Appleton were members of the Memorial Methodist Church, Mr. Appleton serving as trustee of that congregation. He was a Republican in politics, but a very quiet man of domestic tastes, very fond of his home and family. He was well liked and highly esteemed by all who knew him, regret at his sudden death being widespread and genuine.

Mr. Appleton married, March 16, 1878, George Emma Trego, born February 8, 1862, who was named after her father, George W. Trego, who was then at the front with the Union Army. She was born at Mechanicsville, Bucks county, but when two years of age was taken to the old Trego farm of two hundred acres, four miles north of Newtown, Bucks county, and there she was educated in the public school, her first teacher, Miss Kate Olcott, who taught the Highlands school for twenty-eight years. Since being left a widow Mrs. Appleton continues her residence at the family home, No. 904 Lehigh street. She is the mother of three children: Anna Belle, who died aged fifteen years; Lulu May, married Ira James Miller, they the parents of Clara F. and Belle Augusta, the family home at Dunellen, New Jersey; Charles Raymond, died aged six years.

(II) Mrs. Appleton's descent is traced from Peter and Judith Trego, her French ancestors, through their eldest son, Jacob Trego, who was born in now Delaware county, Pennsylvania. He married, in 1710, Mary, daughter of Edmund and Mary Cartledge, of Darby, Chester county, Pennsylvania,



and settled in Merion, but in 1717 moved to Darby, where he died in 1720. His widow was a young woman who married (second) John Laycock, of Wrightstown, Bucks county, who came from England in 1717 and bought land near Wrightstown.

(III) John Trego, only son of Jacob and Mary (Cartledge) Trego, was born in Merion, Chester county, Pennsylvania, July 6, 1715, and came with his mother and stepfather to Wrightstown in 1722. There he grew to manhood, and in 1736, upon his coming of age, his brother and stepfather deeded him one hundred and forty acres in Upper Wakefield township, a part of which remained the property of his descendants until the present generation. This farm was near the Wrightstown line, and there John Trego lived until his death in 1791. He married Hannah Lester, of Richland, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, a descendant of Peter Lester, one of the first settlers in that section of Bucks county known as the Great Swamp. John and Hannah (Lester) Trego were the parents of: Jacob, who died at the Wrightstown homestead; Sarah, married Joseph Wiggins, of Wrightstown, and moved to Hartford county, Maryland, in 1771; Joyce, died young; Rachel, married a Mr. Skelton; Mary, married Meshach Michener, of Plumstead; Hannah, married David Stockdale, and moved to Hartford county, Maryland; and William, through whom Mrs. Appleton traces her descent.

(IV) William Trego, youngest child of John and Hannah (Lester) Trego, was born at the homestead in Upper Wakefield township, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, March 6, 1744, there passed his entire life, and died in 1827. He remained his father's assistant until his marriage, September 19, 1768, when his father deeded him about sixty acres of the homestead, the remaining eighty acres reverting to him and his six sons after the death of his brother Jacob, in accordance with his father's will, probated in 1701. William Trego married Rebecca Hibbs, and they were the parents of eleven children: Thomas, married Sarah Duffield, and moved to Harford county, Maryland, in 1812, there dying August 7, 1837; Mahlon, of further mention; Joseph, born November 10, 1772; William, married Rachel Taylor, and died July 14, 1850; John, born February 20, 1776, died October 16, 1832; Mary, died young; Jacob, married Letitia Smith, lived in Wrightstown until 1846, then moved to the State of Illinois, there dying October 3, 1870; Jesse, died in infancy; Hannah, married Isaac Beans, and settled in Harford county, Maryland, in 1812; Rebecca, married (first) John Beans, (second) Thomas Briggs; Mae, married her cousin, Mahlon Hibbs West, of Harford county, Maryland, their mothers being sisters.

(V) Mahlon Trego, second son of William and Rebecca (Hibbs) Trego, was born at the homestead in Upper Wakefield, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, November 25, 1770, and died March 22, 1849. He inherited a share of the homestead, and was a farmer all his life. He married Rachel Briggs, daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth Briggs, and they were the parents of thirteen children: Charles B., a distinguished scholar, State geologist, surveyor and professor of the University of Pennsylvania, who died November 10, 1874; Albert, died young; Phineas, died May 2, 1875; Elizabeth, married John Merrick; Louis, of further mention; Robert S., died March 29, 1886; Mary, died in Illinois, unmarried; James, removed to Illinois in 1858; Joseph, moved to Illinois in 1839, a young man of twenty; Cyrus, died December 11, 1866, aged fifty years; Edward, died December 12, 1886, aged seventy-four years; Mahlon, died in 1839, unmarried; Morris, died October 14, 1843, aged twenty-four years.

(VI) Louis Trego, fifth child of Mahlon and Rachel (Briggs) Trego, was born November 1, 1801, died at Newtown, Bucks county, a cabinetmaker. He married Susan Willard, of an old Bucks county family, who survived him. Later she joined her son in Peoria, Illinois, and there lived to the great age of ninety-three years. They were the parents of seven children: George





*S. Moon*



W., of further mention; Albert, Harrison, Caroline, Mary Ann and Harvey. (VII) George W. Trego, eldest son of Louis and Susan (Willard) Trego, was born at Newtown, Pennsylvania, died December, 1868, at his farm, about four miles north of Newtown. He learned the wheelwright's trade, and followed that occupation for many years, but finally bought a farm four miles from Newtown which he sold, then reinvested in a similar property at Mechanicsville, which later he disposed of that he might purchase an old Trego farm upon which stood a log cabin built by an ancestor. There he ended his days. This farm of two hundred acres was the girlhood home of his daughter, George Emma Trego, now the widow of Charles L. Appleton. George W. Trego was a gallant soldier of the Union who bore to the grave the marks of hard service which he saw. He served with a Pennsylvania regiment, and was in many of the battles fought by the Army of the Potomac, and at Antietam was wounded in the arms, and at Gettysburg was shot in the leg.

George W. Trego married Eliza Ann Neald, who survived him and married (second) John C. Goodnoe, and settled in Claytown. Later they moved to a farm in Newtown, and still later the wife bought a home in Pennsville, and also resided in Langhorne, Pennsylvania, finally locating near Newtown, where she died in January, 1899. George W. and Eliza Ann (Neald) Trego were the parents of five children: Anne Belle, married Matthias Harvey, and resides at Halstead, Kansas; Caroline, married Frank Buckman, of Utica, Kansas; Wilbert H., married Mary Ann Buckman, and resides north of Newtown, Pennsylvania; Louis, married Caroline Shaffer, and died near the old home in Bucks county; George Emma, widow of Charles L. Appleton, of Easton.

Mrs. Appleton is an active member of Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, and helpful in all branches of church work. For some years she has been president of the church Missionary Society, and for ten years has been treasurer of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. She is a teacher in the Sunday school, having a class of twenty-three girls. For fifteen years she has served the church as steward of the poor. She is deeply interested in temperance work, and in addition to her duties as president of the Union, she is treasurer of the Evangelistic Committee of the city and county, and has charge of the Women's Prayer Meetings. She is highly esteemed and greatly beloved by her associates in church and temperance work, and is giving her most earnest efforts to the good causes with which she is connected.

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**SAMUEL MOON**—Samuel Moon, one of the most prominent artists of Pennsylvania, and whose beautiful pictures and portrait paintings now decorate the homes of many Easton citizens, was born in Downingtown, Pennsylvania, February 22, 1805, son of Samuel and Hannah Moon. When still a small boy, his taste for the fine arts, drawing and painting, was manifested in a very remarkable degree. It seemed to be the ruling passion of his life—fishing along the green banks of the historic Brandywine, he would forget the object of his visit, and the line might float away with some lively "shiner" fastened to its end, making desperate efforts to release itself from the fatal hook, while his whole mind and heart was absorbed in drawing some picture in the sand with a twig or a stone. The little fisher boy was then already a painter in embryo.

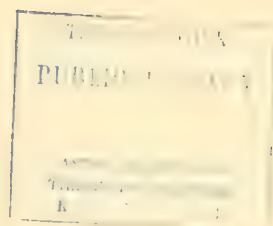
Full of poetic imagination, loving the beautiful in nature, much of his leisure time was employed in rambling among the hills and along the murmuring streams of his native place, drinking in the beauties of color and form which only the eye of genius will observe in the natural scenery around us. The dreamy woods with its variety of trees covered with hoar frost, or smooth-barked like the unbearded face of youth; the moss-clad rocks sleeping for centuries in their unchanging beds, covered with the climbing clematis

or wrapped in ferns, with the mountain daisies growing around them; the silvery streams fringed with their green willows and maple; the towering hills kissing the golden sunlight; the broad fields clad in the royal robes of green and gold; all these were objects of ecstatic delight, as well as deep study to the boy. How deep a hold this passion for sketching and painting had on his mind may be inferred from one little incident. When still a boy, he was a regular attendant at the meetings of the Friends or Quakers. Those who have attended any of these religious gatherings will know how tiresome and dull they must seem to an active child full of buoyancy and life, used to continual exercise and motion on the playground or elsewhere. The long, unbroken silence, the unmovable forms sitting in their high box-like pews, waiting for the stirrings or the wooings of the spirit. This is said with all reverence, for we love and revere the noble, pure-hearted people who for centuries have held fast to the doctrines and customs of their church, and whose pure, untarnished lives have reflected more of the real virtues of the Master than any other in the land. But the truth remains, nevertheless, that their meetings were not at all entertaining to the boy of ten or twelve years of age, and while the brethren and sisters were patiently and silently waiting for some special moving of the spirit, sitting in various postures and positions, some of the older and more easily fatigued, perhaps nodding in their seats, our little artist, to pass the time more easily, occupied himself in sketching the different members of the congregation on the high back of the pew before him. These portraits were so strikingly true to nature, such faithful representations of the original, that for many years after the drawer had left his home these portraits were permitted to remain where he made them.

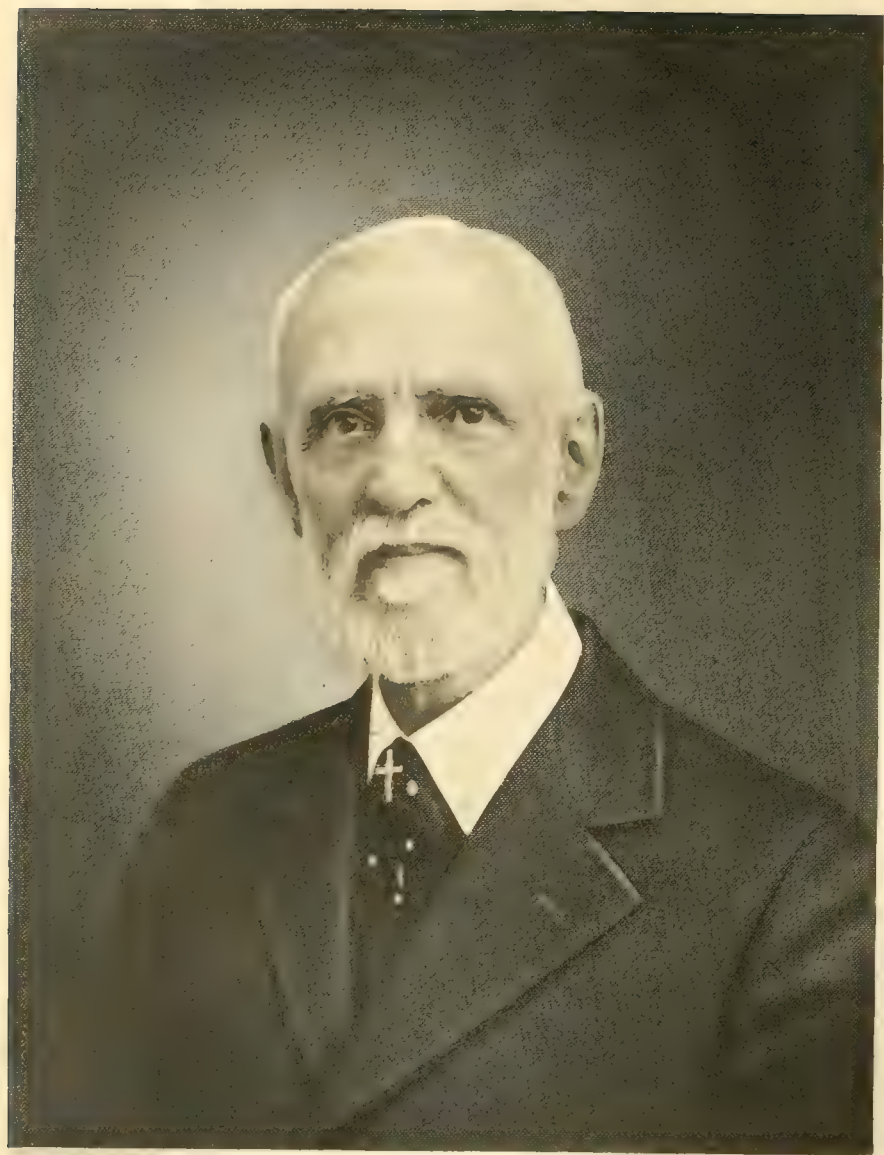
In his youth he attended the Academy of the Friends in Chester county, Pennsylvania, where by earnest application to his studies he obtained a good education. But the strong passion for drawing and painting could never be subdued. He seemed impelled by some inward power to this work. But having no means or opportunity to engage in the study of the fine branches of art, he entered, when a young man, the cabinet warerooms of his father, at New Hope, Pennsylvania, where for some time he was employed, and there the different ornamental paintings on furniture, etc., aroused still more the desire to paint. While thus employed, he applied himself earnestly to the blending of colors and had charge of the ornamental paintings and gilding of chairs, etc., in which work his talent was still more remarkably developed. He finally entered the studio of Charles Sully, a celebrated American portrait painter of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, where in the pursuit of his favorite and long-wished-for work he for the first time felt that "life was real." He applied himself to the study of painting with all the enthusiasm and pleasure of genius in its proper element, and soon gave evidence of more than ordinary talent. Here he remained for some time.

In 1830, having a desire to apply himself to his profession, and thinking a more retired place than a crowded city would be preferable both as to labor and profit, and no doubt being pleased with the beautiful natural scenery at and around Easton, he removed here and opened a studio in this town. His work soon attracted attention, and a fair share of encouragement met him at once. Many of his beautiful life-like portraits decorate the walls of the residences of our older citizens, and his scenic paintings are scattered and still admired all over the State. His fame as a painter soon spread abroad, and he was frequently called to Philadelphia and other cities and towns in Eastern Pennsylvania to paint portraits, etc. In the painting of miniatures and female heads he had few equals anywhere. He remained in Easton, loved and esteemed by all who knew him, not only for his talents as an artist, but for his many personal, good qualities, until his death, which took place June 8, 1860.

Samuel Moon married, in 1834, Matilda White, of Easton, Pennsylvania,







*W. W. Moon*

and they were the parents of the following children, only one of whom, William W., is now living, namely: Sarah, married D. H. Wiles, of Hagerstown, Maryland, their only child a son, who died in infancy; Anna; William W., of further mention; Ellen; Alexander; Maria, married Prof. F. J. Halm, of Hagerstown, Maryland, and they had no children; Frederick, married Emily Brodhead, of Mauch Chunk, Pennsylvania, their only son, Frederick (2), now living in Kingston, Pennsylvania; and Samuel.

William W. Moon, son of Samuel and Matilda (White) Moon, was born at Easton, Pennsylvania, March 1, 1830, and is now residing with his daughter, Mrs. John A. Miller, in Nazareth, Pennsylvania. He was educated under the instruction of Rev. John Vandever, D.D., and in other schools which he attended until 1855, when he entered Easton High School; but left in the spring of 1856, and under the private teaching of Professor Lehman prepared for college. He entered Lafayette College in the fall of 1856, but ill health compelled him to abandon the idea of a college course. He then studied law under the preceptorship of A. E. Brown, but law did not prove a congenial study and he took up the study of telegraphy. In 1867 he entered the employ of the Glendon Iron Company at Glendon, Pennsylvania, as assistant to John Bacon, the cashier. He remained in that position until 1875, when he purchased the shoe business of H. Oscar Nightingale, of Easton, and until 1897 he devoted himself to the management of that store. In 1897 he closed out the business and retired.

Mr. Moon married Ophelia F. Nightingale, of Easton, Pennsylvania, who died in Quincy, Massachusetts, April 11, 1905. They were the parents of five children: Mattie and Annie, both died in infancy; Arthur, died at the age of thirty, unmarried; Emilie N., married John A. Miller, of Nazareth, and has a son, John A., Jr.; Franklin, who is professor of Forestry, Syracuse University, married Pearl Stutson, of Detroit, Michigan, and has a son, Franklin, Jr.

Mr. Moon, now an octogenarian, has three mottoes which have long been a rule and guide to his faith and practice: "What is worth doing at all, is worth doing well." "Do it now." "Do it to help others." With a heart filled with love for God and man, and filled with a profound belief that he was raised from a bed of sickness, from which his friends never expected he would leave alive, in order that he might render his fellow-men some service, he seeks every opportunity to perform some deed of kindness and love. His great opportunity was found in South Carolina, where he spends the winters at the winter home of his daughter. There, among the poor children, white and colored, he found much need of his ministrations, and his many acts of kindness and love have been deeply appreciated.

**THE MILLER FAMILY**—John A. Miller, immigrant ancestor, came to the United States in 1852, settling in Baltimore, Maryland, where he became a prosperous merchant. He married Mary Ashburn, reared a family of eight sons and daughters, and died in Blairstown, New Jersey.

Conrad Miller, son of John A. Miller, was born in Germany, October 20, 1838, and died March 29, 1912. He came to Baltimore, Maryland, with his parents, in 1852, and there began his business life. He was quartermaster of construction in the quartermaster's department in Washington during the Civil War period, after which he became interested in railroad contracting. He became heavily interested in that line of work and contracted sections of the Baltimore & Ohio, in Ohio, the South Mountain Road in Pennsylvania, and in 1876 built the Blairstown (New Jersey) railroad to Delaware station for John I. Blair. Two years later he built the Belvidere Water Works, and the Bangor Portland railroad, a distance of eight miles. He was elected president and manager of that road, and in 1880 continued its extension to Pen Argyl, completing the line to Nazareth in 1881. From 1890 until 1898

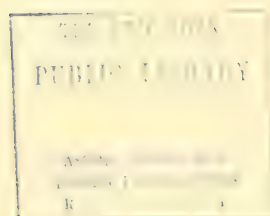


*Edward Miller*





John A. Heenan



department, and later going to the high school, from which he graduated in the class of 1880. He then entered Lafayette College, class of 1884, but after one year there decided to make the practice of medicine his life work, so in 1881 the young man matriculated at the Medical School of the University of Pennsylvania, where he received the degree of Doctor of Medicine in the class of 1884. Immediately after his graduation, Dr. Collmar received the appointment of resident physician at the German Hospital in Philadelphia for the term of 1884 and 1885. After having trained for two years in hospital work, he returned to Easton, entering into practice there, and has continued it successfully ever since. When the hospital at Easton was established he became the surgeon of that institution, continuing in that capacity for three years. While he has always been a very busy man, he yet has been a most public-spirited one, taking an active part in politics and holding public offices in the gift of the people, serving with great credit in each one.

Though reared a Democrat, Dr. Collmar is no party man, being independent of them all. Under the old councilmanic form of city government he served as a member of the Board of Health from 1893 to 1899, and as a common councilman for two years under the old form from 1904 to 1906, and from 1906 to 1913 as select councilman. He was twice chosen president of the Select Council. When the commission form of government was established in Easton in 1913, he was elected a member of the new government, and became head of the department of streets and public improvements. He is now a candidate for re-election.

With his expert knowledge of municipal sanitation and his interest in the public welfare, he has been able to raise the standard of sanitation of Easton to that of the best managed cities of its size. He has long been an advocate of a better and complete sewerage system, with sewage purification. The city will again vote on this question this year. Dr. Collmar early saw the necessity of a civic body large enough to guide public opinion in municipal and business matters, and was one of a number of citizens who organized the present popular Board of Trade in 1909, to the activities of which may be ascribed Easton's recent advancement. He is a member of the trustees of the Board of Trade.

Dr. Collmar has never become affiliated with any fraternal orders, his inclination never leading him in the direction of lodges or clubs. He is a member of Zion Lutheran Church. Dr. Collmar's residence is at No. 15 South Fifth street. In 1894 Dr. Collmar married, in Easton, Norma McFall, of that city, the daughter of Isaac McFall and his wife, Louisa (Young) McFall. Dr. and Mrs. Collmar have one daughter, Rida N., born 1903.

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**DAVID GRIFFITH SAMUELS**—The story of the life of David G. Samuels is the oft-repeated story of adversity versus a dream, and later persistent and determined effort to convert that dream into a reality. Born with a Welshman's heritage, a passion for music, he early began employing his spare moments in acquiring a technical knowledge of music. Upon the advice of professional friends who knew of his predilection for things musical, he decided to prepare himself for the music profession. After a thorough preparation in the study of the piano, pipe organ, voice and theory, covering a period of eight years, he located in South Bethlehem, among the friends of his boyhood who knew his character, who were aware of his musical talent, also his thorough preparation. He was accorded instant and continued success as a teacher, and has gone forward in his art and profession until his name and fame have become one of Bethlehem's proud possessions. The Bethlehem Conservatory of Music, which he founded in 1909, and personally owns and conducts, is one of the first and most successful schools of music in Bethlehem and vicinity, and through its agency a great deal of splendid musical talent has been developed. The founding and developing of this



school of much importance is but one feature of his musical career. He is organist of Christ Reformed Church, and the choir which numbers fifty-two voices renders the best music from the oratorios several times a year.

David Griffith Samuels is a son of Job Samuels, born in Neath, a municipal borough of Wales, County of Glamorganshire, on the navigable River Neath, a borough having extensive copper and iron works and stone quarries. Job Samuels came to the United States in 1856, locating in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, where he continued in the trade learned in his native land, copper refining. Later he located in Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, where he engaged as a coal miner until 1871, removing to South Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, in that year. There he entered the employ of the Bethlehem Steel Works, and continued a resident of the city until his death, January 16, 1914. He married Martha Griffith, born in Wales, who died in 1874, when her son David G. was but a child of five years. She was a daughter of David Griffith, born in Wales, who was an expert in coke manufacturing both in his own land and in the United States, the country of his adoption. He constructed and opened up the first coke burning plant in the Ohio Valley, that plant being built for the Thomas Iron Company of Catasauqua, Pennsylvania.

David Griffith Samuels, son of Job and Martha (Griffith) Samuels, was born in Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, March 10, 1869. In 1874 his mother died, and that same year the father removed to South Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, then little more than a village. There the child David G. developed into a robust boy, attending public school until twelve years of age. He then entered the employ of the Bethlehem Iron Company as water boy, and for seven years he continued in the service of that company, filling various positions. Amid such surroundings his love of music and thirst for knowledge grew, and so intense was his desire that most of his spare hours were spent in the study of music and literature. After leaving the Bethlehem Iron Company, he had a business experience of three years, but since that time has given himself entirely to the profession of music as teacher and performer. His first professional engagement was as organist of the Fritz Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, taking that position at the dedication of the church in 1893. In 1898, after five years of service, he accepted an invitation from the music committee of Christ Reformed Church, Bethlehem, to become organist and choirmaster of that church, which positions he still fills and has served acceptably for twenty-two years. Out of this connection grew the Christ Church Choral Society, organized by David Griffith Samuels, September 15, 1898. Originally it consisted of members of Christ Reformed Church, its object to assist the regular choir in the production of music celebrating the festival seasons of the church, viz.: Christmas and Eastertide. After a number of successful concerts, in order to widen its influence in the music culture of the Bethlehems, a number of persons who were not members of the church were invited to become affiliated with the Christ Church Choral Society, and thus make it possible to produce the larger masterpieces, viz.: Oratorios. In September, 1907, in order to still further its influence, the society voted to change its name to the Bethlehem Choral Society, and the membership which had been limited to eighty voices was enlarged to one hundred and twenty-five selected voices. On May 8, 1908, the society, under its new name, rendered Mendelssohn's oratorio, "Elijah," in Christ Reformed Church, Bethlehem, with the assistance of Metropolitan soloists and orchestra. The rendition of "Elijah" was a notable success and created much enthusiasm. In the fall of 1908, the Bethlehem Choral Society resumed rehearsals, Gade's "Crusaders" being the work decided upon for the next concert. Professor Samuels, the director, was taken seriously ill in October, 1908, and rehearsals were discontinued. Upon his recovery his physician advised him to do only a limited amount of work until a complete recovery was assured. The Bethlehem Choral Society, with its organizer and director gone, disbanded when





Wm. Turner



it was at its most successful height. Simply the mention of the Christ Church Choral Society and the Bethlehem Choral Society brings pleasant memories of work well accomplished and happy social fellowship. The combined societies have given not less than one hundred concerts, including piano recitals, organ recitals, miscellaneous concerts, cantatas and oratorios.

Professor Samuels continued his residence in South Bethlehem until 1899, then his activities having largely centered in Bethlehem, he removed to that city. After recovery from the severe illness which resulted so disastrously for the Bethlehem Choral Society, he instituted the Bethlehem Conservatory of Music, this one of the first and most successful institutions of its kind in the city. In 1919, Mr. Samuels purchased and rebuilt, for use of the conservatory, a beautiful and modernly equipped studio building at New and Market streets. He has accomplished a great deal toward bringing Bethlehem into prominence as a musical center, working in harmony with others to accomplish that result. As a citizen he is interested in all forward movements, and in war activities bore his share in advancing the various moves and "drives." His splendid powers as an organizer have been of service to the community, while his seemingly untiring physical powers have been utilized to aid any cause which he espouses. A man of honorable, upright life and pleasing personality, he makes friends everywhere, and is an honor to his profession. He is a member of Bethlehem's Rotary Club, Amethyst Council No. 846, Royal Arcanum; Keystone Lodge No. 78, and Star Encampment No. 139, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; Hobah Lodge No. 267, Knights of Pythias, and a member of Christ Reformed Church of Bethlehem, of which for twenty-two years he has been organist and musical director.

Professor Samuels married, February 5, 1903, Lillian M. Neuman, daughter of Julius and Marie (Lelansky) Neuman, of South Bethlehem, her father a successful merchant who retired in 1905, and died in 1908. Mrs. Samuels was educated in the Moravian schools of Bethlehem, her parents being of the Moravian faith, and following closely the teachings and tenets of that most excellent religious sect. She is interested, like her husband, in all good works, and is highly esteemed by a wide circle of friends. Professor and Mrs. Samuels are the parents of three daughters and a son: Ruth Marie, born February 2, 1904; Martha Elizabeth, October 24, 1905; Gwyneth Christine, December 9, 1909; and David Griffith (2), May 24, 1914.

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**GEORGE W. GEISER**—George W. Geiser was born in Lehigh township, Northampton county, Pennsylvania, September 21, 1852, son of Samuel and Catherine (Mack) Geiser. He began his education in the public schools, and prepared for college at Dickinson Seminary, Williamsport, Pennsylvania. He is a graduate of Franklin and Marshall College, Lancaster, Pennsylvania, class of 1875, and he read law with Chief Justice Henry Green. He was admitted to the bar February 22, 1878, was elected district attorney in 1884, serving three years; and in 1891 was made county solicitor, also serving three years as such. He is a member of the Presbyterian church.

Mr. Geiser married Henriette Sharpe Able, and has three sons: Frederick E., a graduate of Lafayette College, now a practicing lawyer, and former member of the State Legislature; George W., a graduate of Dartmouth College, member of the bar, a lieutenant in the American Expeditionary Forces in the Argonne and Meuse drives; Donald A., a graduate of Franklin and Marshall College, now a teacher of French and Latin in Germantown Academy, and organist of Grace Reformed Church, Philadelphia.

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**WILLIAM TURNER**—In both the Turner and Denison lines, William Turner, as the Pennsylvania representative of his family, traced to ancient and honorable New England ancestry, and completed a record of usefulness

and integrity which is a previous heritage to his family and in accord with the best traditions of his race.

His first American ancestor in the Turner line was Humphrey Turner, born in England about 1593, who settled in Plymouth in 1628, later living in Scituate, and then on a farm east of Colman's Hills. He was a member of the first church of Scituate, represented the town for several years as a deputy to the General Court, was constable, served on numerous commissions, and was an active, prominent citizen. Among his descendants was Capt. William Turner, of Dorchester and Boston, one of the founders of the first Baptist church in Boston in 1665. Because of his religious convictions he was not held in honor by the Puritans of Boston, and his offer to raise a company of volunteers in King Philip's War was spurned. As the war grew more critical, he was encouraged by the government and had command of a force on the upper waters of the Connecticut river in Massachusetts, imprisoning the Indians at the place where the falls have since borne his name. On the next day, while returning to his home, he was surrounded at Greene river, and was killed with fourteen of his men.

Mr. Turner's Denison ancestry began in America with William Denison, born in England about 1586, who came to America with his wife, Margaret, and three sons, in 1631, settling in Roxbury, Massachusetts, where he was a deacon of the church. His son, Daniel Denison, was a very prominent citizen of Massachusetts, major-general of militia, speaker of the House of Representatives, and for twenty-nine years an assistant. The line continues through a second son, Capt. George Denison, born in England in 1618, who, after the death of his first wife, returned to England, served under Cromwell in the army of the Parliament, won distinction, was wounded at Naseby, was nursed by Ann Borodell in the house of her father, John Borodell, married her, returned to Roxbury, and finally settled at Stonington, Connecticut. He has been described as the Miles Standish of the Stonington settlement, but "he was a greater and more brilliant soldier than Miles Standish," and "except, perhaps, Capt. John Mason, he had no equal in any of the colonies for conducting a war against the Indians." George Denison, of Westerly, Rhode Island, was the next in line, father of Joseph Denison, of Stonington, Connecticut, who was the father of Nathan Denison (1), born February 20, 1716, of Windham, Connecticut, and Kingston, Pennsylvania. The next in line was Col. Nathan (2) Denison, who came to Pennsylvania in 1769, and commanded the left wing of the patriot forces in the battle preceding the Wyoming Massacre, July 3, 1778. Col. Nathan Denison was the father of Ann Denison, born February 22, 1783, died in Kingston, Pennsylvania, June 4, 1823, who married Daniel Turner, grandfather of William Turner, of this record.

Daniel Turner was born in Plymouth, Pennsylvania, and later lived in Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, his death occurring November 5, 1863.

His son, George Denison Turner, was born December 27, 1809, and married, April 18, 1837, Dorinda B. Hunt, born March 5, 1818, died June 5, 1879. They were the parents of: Margaret A., deceased; Edwin, deceased; Theophilus H., deceased; Leonora; Daniel, deceased; George D., deceased; Fletcher; Mary; and William, of further mention.

William Turner, son of George Denison and Dorinda B. (Hunt) Turner, was born at Hope, a village of Warren county, New Jersey, nine miles from Belvidere, February 9, 1859, and there attended the public schools. He finished his studies at Blair Hall, Blairstown, New Jersey, and then entered mercantile life as clerk, holding positions in New York City, Richmond, and other places. In 1889 he established in business for himself at Pen Argyl, Northampton county, Pennsylvania, twenty-seven miles from Bethlehem, his line, clothing and men's furnishings. In Pen Argyl he acquired other important interests, among those to which he was most devoted being the First National Bank of Pen Argyl, of which he was one of the organizers in 1890

and which he served as director and later as president, holding that responsible office at the time of his death in 1910. He developed high quality as a business man and financier, possessing that clarity of mind, sound judgment, and admixture of prudence and progressiveness so valuable to a banker. He has been one of the leading business men of Pen Argyl, and although later he moved to Bethlehem and acquired business connections there of great importance, he never lost his interest in Pen Argyl, the village in which he took his first steps and progressed so far along the road to success. In Bethlehem, Mr. Turner soon became interested in the Phoenix Portland Cement Company, of Nazareth, Pennsylvania, and in course of time rose to control of that corporation and to its presidency. When he took a controlling interest in the company, it was in bad financial condition through mismanagement, but its foundations were good, and under Mr. Turner's careful, able management the company resumed its former dividend paying course. In all his business activities Mr. Turner was uniformly successful, and his upward course brought hardship or suffering to none. He was upright and honorable to the last degree, and held the highest regard of his business associates. His life was devoted to worthy aims, and he was exceedingly friendly, hospitable and social. He was a highly esteemed member of the Masonic order, belonging to lodge and chapter in Bethlehem, council and commandery in Easton, Mystic Shrine in Reading, and in the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite held all the degrees of Bloomsburg Consistory, Bloomsburg, Pennsylvania. In his political faith he was a Republican, and in religious affiliation a Moravian. He died in Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, honored and respected, January 27, 1910, aged fifty years, eleven months and eighteen days.

William Turner married, March 6, 1895, Agnes Martin, daughter of Christian Frederick and Lucinda (Leibfried) Martin. Christian F. Martin was born in Vienna, Austria, but when a child of three years was brought to the United States. He settled at Nazareth, Pennsylvania, was a member of the Moravian congregation, and there his daughter Agnes was born. Mrs. Turner survives her husband, a resident of Bethlehem, which city is the home of her three children: George Denison, a graduate of Moravian College, trained at Camp Hancock, and was commissioned a second lieutenant in the Reserve Corps of the United States army, married Clara Hermany; Frank Martin; and Leonora.

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**T. EDGAR SHIELDS**—Left fatherless at the age of thirteen years, Mr. Shields, since 1890, has been a resident of Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, coming with his widowed mother in that year. As a musician and instructor he has attained high rank, and as a citizen has a place with the progressive and public-spirited men of his city. He is a son of Rev. E. W. Shields, born near Kernersville, North Carolina, in 1847, died in York, Pennsylvania, January 5, 1890. Rev. E. W. Shields, a graduate of Kernersville Academy, was drafted into the Confederate army in 1865, the closing year of the Civil War, he then being but eighteen years of age. He was captured by the Federals at that fall of Petersburg, was paroled soon afterward, and saw no further service. He was a minister of the Moravian church and was stationed in various localities, being pastor of the church at Olney, Illinois, at the time of the birth of his son, T. Edgar Shields, and at the time of his death was in charge of the Moravian congregation at York; Pennsylvania. Rev. E. W. Shields married Maria H. Wunderling, daughter of Rev. John Charles Theophilus Wunderling, born in Germany, a minister of the Moravian church, stationed at Sharon, Ohio, when his daughter, Maria H., was born. Rev. E. W. and Maria H. Shields were the parents of: T. Edgar Shields, of whom further; Theo. W., chief draughtsman with the Lehigh Portland Cement Company, of Bethlehem; Helen E., a teacher in Washington, District of Columbia; Florence C., married Charlton Lewis Murphy, violinist and manager of the



Hahn-Zeckwer School of Philadelphia; Gertrude O., married Stanley Brown, a draughtsman with the Corning Glass Works, Corning, New York.

T. Edgar Shields was born in Olney, a city in Richland county, Illinois, July 4, 1877. Shortly after, his parents moved to York, Pennsylvania, where his father, a Moravian minister, died in 1890. Mrs. Shields, with her children, then came to Bethlehem, where the boy Edgar continued his studies in the Moravian Parochial School, finishing in 1894. He then spent two years in the office employ of the Lehigh Valley railroad, since which time he has given himself entirely to the profession of music. This was not a suddenly acquired ambition, but one cherished from the time when as a boy he began the study of music. In 1892, while a choir boy at Lehigh University Chapel, he began the study of pipe organ music under Dr. John Frederick Wolle, the great exponent of Bach, and in 1896 was selected by the music committee of the vestry of Trinity Episcopal Church, Easton, Pennsylvania, as organist. He held that position for two years, then occupied the post of organist for the First Presbyterian Church of Reading, Pennsylvania, returning to Bethlehem in 1900 as assistant organist of the Moravian church, and in 1902 accepted the position of organist and choirmaster of the Pro-Cathedral Church of the Nativity, See of Bethlehem, a position he has filled since 1902 and yet holds.

In addition to his study under Dr. Wolle, Mr. Shields was a student under Dr. David D. Wood, the blind organist of St. Stephen's Church, Philadelphia. Since 1905 he has also been organist to Lehigh University and has been at the organ during the many Bach festivals conducted by Dr. Wolle, in Bethlehem, an honor, indeed, as these festivals are prominent events in the musical world. He is in charge of the music department of the Moravian Seminary and College for Women, and in addition has many private pupils. He is a leader of the Bass Cleft Club, a musical organization, is an associate of the American Guild of Organists, an honor accorded after passing successfully the required examination in 1918. He is active, progressive and public-spirited, a true type of earnest, energetic, American manhood.

Mr. Shields married, at Bethlehem, September 5, 1906, Emily Shultze, daughter of Rev. Augustus Shultze, D.D., L.H.D., president of the Moravian College and Theological Seminary at Bethlehem for thirty-three years, 1885-1918, and from that date until his death, president emeritus. Dr. Shultze began his connection with the institution fifteen years prior to his election to the presidency, having come to this country in 1870 from the Moravian College at Niesky, Silesia, Prussia. He was born in Nowawes, Brandenburg, Germany, February 3, 1840, and educated in Germany. He came to the United States in response to a call, and from 1870 until 1885 occupied the chair of theology and classic literature at Moravian College and Theological Seminary, then becoming president, and after resigning the presidency in 1918, continued his connection as president emeritus, his service covering a period only two years less than half a century. He was a man of scholarly attainment, who has left a deep impress upon the lives of thousands who have sat under his teachings. He was one of the strong pillars of the Moravian church and the author of a great deal of its published literature. His death occurred November 12, 1918. He married (first) Julia Reck, born in 1853, died in 1874, leaving a son, William A. Reck Shultze, now a practicing lawyer of Philadelphia. He married (second) in 1876, Adelaide Peter, of Gnadenhuetten, Ohio, born in 1849, a teacher in the seminary at Hope, Indiana, prior to her marriage. Children: Clara, wife of Herbert Wright, a civil engineer; Frederick, a salesman; Emily, wife of Prof. T. Edgar Shields; Agnes, a teacher. Lafayette College conferred upon Dr. Shultze the degree of D.D., and from Columbian University, Washington, District of Columbia, he received L.H.D. In addition to his theological writings, Dr. Shultze wrote and published, in 1894, "A Grammar and Vocabulary of the Eskimo Language of North Western Alaska," the first work of its kind ever printed.

















